Znanost Sreča Parlament

Science Meets Parliaments

Boljše politike za boljšo družbo / Družbeni transformaciji naproti

Better policies for a better society / Towards Societal

15. november 2019
Državni zbor,
Ljubljana

#EUsci4Parl

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE, ZNANOST IN ŠPORT

Evropska komisija

mesec znanosti

REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
DRŽAVNI ZBOR

Boljše politike za boljšo družbo / Družbeni transformaciji naproti

Vse večja zapletenost političnih izzivov, skupaj z obilico znanstvenih spoznanj, vodi v potrebo po razumevanju, kaj poganja politično odločanje (čustva, vrednote, morala, izobrazba, itd.). Če se želi, da politične odločitve prinašajo pozitivne in učinkovite družbene spremembe, je vključitev znanstveno informiranega odločanja nuja. Znanstvena spoznanja imajo pomembno vlogo pri oblikovanju politike in njenih odločitev o globalnih družbenih izzivih, vse od podnebnih sprememb do staranja prebivalstva, hrane, energetske varnosti, implikacij umetne inteligence, in drugo. Za zagotovitev zanesljive podlage javnim politikam in političnim odločitvam, ki zagotavljajo učinkovite rezultate, je znanstveno svetovanje potrebno učinkovito vključiti v postopek odločanja. Namen dogodka je osvetliti pomen informiranega in na znanju temelječega oblikovanja politik, v zakonodajnih procesih, v javni upravi in upravljanju, ter vpliv slednjega na družbo kot celote, predstaviti najsodobnejše obstoječe sisteme znanstvenega svetovanja, nove modele, vpogled v obstoječe strukture v Evropi in razpravo o novem mehanizmu znanstvenega svetovanja politiki.

Da bi spodbudili kulturo informiranega in na znanju temelječega oblikovanja politik, je Skupno raziskovalno središče (JRC) Evropske komisije skupaj s Panelom Evropskega parlamenta za prihodnost znanosti in tehnologije (STOA) v Evropskem parlamentu sprožilo pobudo Znanost sreča parlament v Evropskem Parlamentu, v Bruslju leta 2015. Cilj pobude je vzpostaviti tesnejše povezave med znanstveniki in oblikovalci politike na ravni EU, nacionalni in regionalni ravni ter z rednim dialogom okrepiti vlogo znanosti v politiki.

Program predvideva osvetlitev dveh aktualnih tematik glede procesov snovanja ter vpliv slednjega na družbo kot celoto in neposredno zadeva odločevalce na različnih nivojih in vsebinah:

1. **Boljše politike za boljšo družbo - Znanost za politiko, politika za znanost**: Na znanju temelječe in informirano ustvarjanje politik – izzivi, mehanizmi ter stanje v evropskem, mednarodnem in slovenskem okolju);
2. **Družbeni transformaciji naproti:** Sistemski pristop k ustvarjanju politik (integracija na nacionalni in evropski ravni) ter javno vlaganje v RRI in učinek na globalne družbene izzive.

Better policies for better society / Towards Societal Transformation

The increasing complexity of policy challenges, together with the abundance of scientific knowledge, requires more use of expert advice. The need to understand what drives political decisionmaking (emotions, values) is crucial, if we want evidence-informed political decision making to bring a positive societal change. The event aims to enlighten the use of evidence in public administration and governance, present a state of the art of the scientific advisory systems in place, new models, an insight on existing structures in place within the Europe, and a discussion on whether a new mechanism of scientific advice to policy might be needed.

In order to promote a culture of evidence-informed policymaking, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission together with the European Parliament's Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) launched the Science meets Parliaments initiative at the European Parliament in Brussels in 2015. The objective of the initiative is to build closer links between scientists and policy-makers at EU, national and regional levels and enhance the role of science in policy through regular dialogue.

The Science meets Parliament initiative addresses the following objectives: Informed, knowledge-based policymaking; Institutionalization of appropriate mechanisms into decisionmaking systems; better understanding of science by policy and policy by scientists; Better mutual understanding and dialogue between the scientific and political spheres; Bridging the gap between science and policy makers.

The program will focus on two essential and relevant topics in the policymaking process and on their impact on the society as a whole, which directly affect decision makers at different levels and contents:

1. **Better policies for a better society** - **Science for policy, policy for science:** Knowledge-based and informed policymaking: challenges, mechanisms and situation in the European, international and Slovenian environment;
2. **Towards a social transformation:** A systematic approach to policy-making (integration at national and European level) and public investment in RRI and their impact on global societal challenges.

Boljše politike za boljšo družbo (Znanost za politiko, politika za znanost) - Družbeni transformaciji naproti

Dopoldanski program

15. november 2019,
Državni zbor, Šubičeva 4, Ljubljana (Veliki salon)

10:00- 14:00
Javna predstavitev mnenj Odbora za izobraževanje, znanost, šport in mladino

9:00-9:45
Registracija in pogostitev s kavo

10:00
Pričetek seje

Branislav Rajić, Predsednik Odbora za izobraževanje, znanost, šport in mladino, Državni zbor Republika Slovenija

Informirano ustvarjanje politik in sistemske transformacija družbe

10:00-10:40
Pozdravni nagovori

- **Dejan Židan**, predsednik Državnega zbora Republike Slovenije
- **Branislav Rajić**, Predsednik Odbora za izobraževanje, znanost, šport in mladino, Državni zbor Republika Slovenija
- **Jernej Štromajer**, Državni sekretar za Ministrstvo za izobraževanje znanost in šport (MIZŠ)
- **David Mair**, Vodja Enote H1 Znanje za politiko (Koncepti in metode), Skupno raziskovalno Središče, Evropska Komisija
- **Wolfgang Hiller**, Direktor, Služba Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS), Direktorat za vrednotenje učinka in evropsko dodano vrednost, Evropski Parlament

10:40-12:40
Na znanju temelječe in informirano ustvarjanje politik: izzivi, mehanizmi ter stanje v evropskem, mednarodnem in slovenskem okolju

Na znanju temelječe in informirano ustvarjanje politik (video ter uvod)

- **Jana Kolar**, Izvršna direktorica, Evropski Konzorcij Raziskovalne Infrastrukture - Srednje Evropski Konzorcij raziskovalne Infrastrukture

Evropski prostor

Služba Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS), Evropski Parlament – izvor, cilji in glavne naloge

- **Jutta Schulze-Hollmen**, Direktor, Generalni direktorat Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS), Direktorat za vire, Evropski Parlament

Znanstveno svetovanje in foresight delo v Evropskem Parlamentu: Foresight služba Evropskega Parlamenta, Panel za presojo znanstveno tehnoloških opcij (STOA), Evropski Parlament

- **Wolfgang Hiller,** Direktor, Generalni direktorat Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS), Direktorat za vrednotenje učinka in evropsko dodano vrednost, Evropski Parlament

Skupno raziskovalno središče in njegova vloga pri ustvarjanju politik na ravni EU

Projekt »RAZSVETLJENJE 2.0« o dejstvih, vrednotah, percepciji družbenega sprejemanja, Evropska Komisija, Skupno Raziskovalno
središče

Projekt »MIDAS« Portal (smiselna integracija podatkovne analize in storitev), ki obravnava potrebe oblikovalcev politik in državljanov po vsej Evropi z zagotavljanjem enotne platforme velikih podatkov

Evropsko znanstveno Vozlišče: »EU4FACTS« – Dokazljivost pri ustvarjanju politik & EU Laboratorij javnih politik, Evropska Komisija, Skupno Raziskovalno središče

Pilotni projekt o dokazno informiranemu ustvarjanju politik

- **David Mair**, Vodja Enote H1 Znanje za politiko (Koncepti in metode), Skupno raziskovalno Središče, Evropska
  Komisija

Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo, KIC Climate – v vlogi javno zasebnega Laboratorija javnih politik evropskemu ekosistemu za družbeni izziv podnebnih sprememb

EIT KIC Climate Vozlišče tranzicijskih politik

- **Cliona Howie**, Krožni ekonomski razvoj, EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community -
  KIC Climate, Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo

Mednarodni prostor

Boljše politike za boljše življenje

Učinkovito upravljanje preko dokazno informiranega ustvarjanja politik, Observatorij za Inovacijsko Platformo javnega sektorja, OECD

- **Piret Tõnurist,** Vodja OECD Observatorija za sistemsko razmišljanje in meritve inovacij v javnem sektorju

Znanost v parlamentu, Italija

- **Casimiro Vizzini,** Koordinator, Znanost v parlamentu, Italija

Nacionalni prostor

Slovenski nacionalni sistem zagotavljanja informiranega ustvarjanja politik, Institut za ekonomska raziskovanja

- **Boris Majcen**, Direktor, Institut za ekonomska raziskovanja

Odločanje skozi zgodovino - Razsvetljenstvo za 21. stoletje

- **Sašo Dolenc**, Kvarkadabra, Časopis za tolmačenje znanosti

12:40-13:20

Družbeni transformaciji naproti

Sistemski pristop k ustvarjanju politik (integracija na nacionalni in evropski ravni) ter javno vlaganje v RRI in učinek na globalne družbene izzive

SI – EC JRC - EIT KIC Climate, EIT KIC Raw materials
Celoviti strateški projekt razogljičenja Slovenije preko prehoda v krožno gospodarstvo s sodelovanjem Evropske komisije in Evropskega inštituta za inovacije in tehnologijo (EIT KIC Climate in EIT KIC Raw materials)

Slovenski primer

- **Tanja Bolte**, Generalna direktorica, Direktorat za okolje, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Republika Slovenija

- **Kirsten Dunlop,** Direktorica EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Climate, Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo

- **Andreas Klossek**, Direktor EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Raw

Materials, Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo

- **Karel Haegeman**, Enota JRC.B3 Territorialni razvoj, Skupno raziskovalno Središče, DG EAC, Evropska Komisija

Kratek povzetek iztočnic za razpravo

- **Jana Kolar**, Izvršna direktorica, Evropski Konzorcij Raziskovalne Infrastrukture - Srednje Evropski Konzorcij raziskovalne Infrastrukture

13:20-14:00
Panelna Razprava

14:00
Zaključek

14:00 – 15:00
Kosilo (Restavracija DZ)

Popoldanski program

Državni zbor, Šubičeva 4, Ljubljana (Veliki salon)

15:00-19:00 Seja Odbora za izobraževanje, znanost, šport in mladino

15:00

Pričetek seje

Branislav Rajić, Predsednik Odbora za izobraževanje, znanost, šport in mladino,
Državni zbor Republika Slovenija

Informirano ustvarjanje politik in sistemske transformacija družbe

15:00-15:30

Uvodni nagovor

- **Branislav Rajić**, Predsednik Odbora za izobraževanje, znanost, šport in mladino, Državni zbor Republika Slovenija
- **Jernej Štromajer**, državni sekretar, Ministrstvo za izobraževanje znanost in šport
- **Marko Maver**, Državni sekretar, Direktorata za okolje, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Republika Slovenija
- **David Mair,** Vodja Enote H1 za znanstveno svetovanje pri geografski koordinaciji, Skupno raziskovalno Središče, Evropska Komisija
- **Wolfgang Hiller**, Direktor, Služba Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS), Direktorat za vrednotenje učinka in evropsko dodano vrednost, Evropski Parlament

15:30-17:30

Na znanju temelječe in informirano ustvarjanje politik: izzivi, mehanizmi ter stanje v evropskem, mednarodnem in slovenskem okolju

Kratek povzetek dopoldanskega dela in oris drugega dela

Na znanju temelječe in informirano ustvarjanje politik (uvod ter video)

- **Jana Kolar**, Izvršna direktorica, Evropski Konzorcij Raziskovalne Infrastrukture - Srednje Evropski Konzorcij raziskovalne Infrastrukture

Evropski prostor

Služba Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS), Evropski Parlament – izvor, cilji in glavne naloge

- **Jutta Schulze-Hollmen**, Direktor, Generalni direktorat Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS), Direktorat za vire, Evropski Parlament

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- **David Mair**, Vodja Enote H1 Znanje za politiko (Koncepti in metode), Skupno raziskovalno Središče, Evropska Komisija

Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo, KIC Climate – v vlogi javno zasebnega Laboratorija javnih politik evropskemu ekosistemu za družbeni izziv podnebnih sprememb

EIT KIC Climate Vozlišče tranzicijskih politik

- **Cliona Howie**, Krožni ekonomski razvoj, EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Climate, Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo

Mednarodni prostor

Boljše politike za boljše življenje

Učinkovito upravljanje preko dokazno informiranega ustvarjanja politik, Observatorij za Inovacijsko Platformo javnega sektorja, OECD

- **Piret Tõnurist,** Vodja OECD Observatorija za sistemsko razmišljanje in meritve inovacij v javnem sektorju

Znanost v parlamentu, Italija

- **Casimiro Vizzini,** Koordinator, Znanost v parlamentu, Italija

Nacionalni prostor

Slovenski nacionalni sistem zagotavljanja informiranega ustvarjanja politik, Institut za ekonomska raziskovanja

- **Boris Majcen**, Direktor, Institut za ekonomska raziskovanja

Odločanje skozi zgodovino - Razsvetljenstvo za 21. stoletje

- **Sašo Dolenc**, Kvarkadabra, Časopis za tolmačenje znanosti

17:30-17:50

Pogostitev s kavo (v preddverju)

17:30-18:10

Družbeni transformaciji naproti

Sistemski pristop k ustvarjanju politik (integracija na nacionalni in evropski ravni) ter javno vlaganje v RRI in učinek na globalne družbene izzive

SI – EC JRC - EIT KIC Climate, EIT KIC Raw materials
Celoviti strateški projekt razogljičenja Slovenije preko prehoda v krožno gospodarstvo s sodelovanjem Evropske komisije in Evropskega inštituta za inovacije in tehnologijo (EIT KIC Climate in EIT KIC Raw materials)

Slovenski primer

- **Marko Maver**, Državni sekretar, Direktorata za okolje, Ministrstvo za okolje in prostor, Republika Slovenija

- **Kirsten Dunlop,** Direktorica EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Climate, Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo

- **Andreas Klossek**, Direktor EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Raw Materials, Evropski Inštitut za inovacije in tehnologijo

- **Karel Haegeman**, Enota JRC.B3 Territorialni razvoj, Skupno raziskovalno Središče, DG EAC, Evropska Komisija

Kratek povzetek iztočnic za razpravo

- **Jana Kolar**, Izvršna direktorica, Evropski Konzorcij Raziskovalne Infrastrukture - Srednje Evropski Konzorcij raziskovalne Infrastrukture

18:10-19:00

Panelna Razprava in poti naprej

19:00

Zaključek

Better policies for better society (Science for policies, policies for science) - Towards Societal Transformation

Morning session

15 November 2019

Državni zbor, Šubičeva 4, Ljubljana (Veliki salon)

10:00 – 14:00 Public consultation, Committee on education, science, sport and youth, General Assembly Republic of Slovenia

9:00-9:45

Registration and Coffee

10.00

Opening of the session

Branislav Rajić, Chair of the Parliamentarian Committee on education, science, sport and youth, General Assembly Republic of Slovenia

Knowledge based and informed policy making and systemic societal transformation

10:00-10:40

Welcome speeches

- **Dejan Židan**, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia
- **Branislav Rajić,** Chair of the Parliamentarian Committee on education, science, sport and youth, General Assembly Republic of Slovenia
- **Jernej Štromajer**, Secretary of state, Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (MIZŠ)
- **David Mair**, Head of Unit of H1: Knowledge for Policy (Concepts and Methods) / Joint Research Centre, European Commission
- **Wolfgang Hiller**, Director, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services, Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, European Parliament

10:40-12:40

Knowledge based and informed policy making: Challenges, mechanisms and state of the art

Knowledge based and informed policy making (Video and overview)

- **Jana Kolar**, Executive director, European Research Infrastructure Consortium - Central European Research Infrastructure Consortium

EU landscape

European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), European Parliament – its origins, objectives and main tasks

- **Jutta Schulze-Hollmen**, Director, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services, Directorate for resources, European Parliament

Science advice and Foresight work in the European Parliament: the case of STOA - European Parliament Scientific Foresight Unit, Science and Technology Options Assessment Panel (STOA), European Parliament

- **Wolfgang Hiller,** Director, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services, Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, European Parliament

Joint Research Centre and its role in policymaking at EU level

ENLIGHTENMENT 2.0 project, on facts, values, perception on European Commission Joint Research Centre

MIDAS project (Meaningful Integration of Data Analytics and Services) addressing the needs of policy makers and citizens across Europe by delivering a unified big data platform

EU Science HUB Community: EU4FACTS - Evidence for Policy Community & EU Policy lab, European Commission Joint Research Centre
Pilot course on evidence-informed policymaking

- **David Mair,** Head of Unit of H1: Knowledge for Policy (Concepts and Methods)/ Joint Research Centre, European Commission

EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC Climate) - in the role of a Public private Policy lab to European ecosystem on the Climate societal challenge

EIT KIC Climate Transitions Policy Hub Policy

- **Cliona Howie**, Circular Economy Development, EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Climate, European institute of innovation and Technology

International landscape (OECD + National cases)

Better policies for better lives

Governing better through evidence-informed policy making, OECD Behavioural Insights Unit/ Observatory for Public Sector Innovation Platform, OECD

- **Piret Tõnurist,** Project Manager, Lead on Systems Thinking and Innovation Measurement

Science in Parliament, Italy

- **Casimiro Vizzini,** Coordinator, Scienza in Parlamento, Italy

National landscape

Slovenian national system for assuring knowledge based and informed policymaking,
Institute for Economic Research

- **Boris Majcen**, Director, Institute for economic research

Decision-making through history – Enlightenment for the 21st century

- **Sašo Dolenc,** Kvarkadabra, Stories from Science –Journal for interpreting science

12:40-13:20

Towards Social Transformation

Systemic approach to policymaking (integration at national and European level), public financing of RDI and its effect on global societal challenges

SI – EC JRC - EIT KIC Climate, EIT KIC Raw materials
Joint strategic Pilot Action on decarbonising Slovenia passing to circular economy in collaboration with European Commission Joint Research Centre and European institute of Innovation and Technology, KIC Climate and KIC Raw materials

Slovenian case

- **Tanja Bolte**, General Director, Directorate of environment, Ministry of environment, Republic of Slovenia

- **Kirsten Dunlop,** CEO EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Climate, European institute of innovation and Technology

- **Andreas Klossek**, Interim CEO, COO, EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Raw Materials, European institute of innovation and Technology

- **Karel Haegeman**, Unit JRC.B3 Territorial Development, Joint research Centre, European Commission

Short wrap up of discussion point

- **Jana Kolar**, Executive Director, European Research Infrastructure Consortium - Central European Research Infrastructure Consortium

13:20-14:00

Panel Discussion (moderated)

14:00

End of Session

14:00 – 15:00

Lunch (Restaurant)

Afternoon Session

Državni zbor, Šubičeva 4, Ljubljana (Veliki salon)

15.00 - 19:00 Public consultation, Committee on education, science, sport and youth, General Assembly Republic of Slovenia

15.00

Opening of the session

Branislav Rajić, Chair of the Parliamentarian Committee on education, science, sport and youth, General Assembly Republic of Slovenia

Knowledge based and informed policy making and systemic societal transformation

15:00-15:30

Introductory address

- **Branislav Rajić,** Chair of the Parliamentarian Committee on education, science, sport and youth, General Assembly Republic of Slovenia
- **Jernej Štromajer**, Secretary of state, Ministry of education, science and sport (MIZŠ)
- **Marko Maver**, Secretary of state, Ministry of environment Republic of Slovenia
- **David Mair,** Head of Unit of H1 - Knowledge for Geographical Coordination/ Joint Research Centre, European Commission
- **Wolfgang Hiller**, Director, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services, Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, European Parliament

15:30-17:30

Knowledge based and informed policy making: Challenges, mechanisms and state of the art

Recap of the morning part and draw-up of the second part of the day

Knowledge based and informed policy making ➢ **Jana Kolar**, *Executive Director, European Research Infrastructure Consortium - Central European Research Infrastructure Consortium*

EU landscape

European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), European Parliament – its origins, objectives and main tasks

- **Jutta Schulze-Hollmen**, Director, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services, Directorate for resources, European Parliament

Science advice and Foresight work in the European Parliament: the case of STOA - European Parliament Scientific Foresight Unit, Science and Technology Options Assessment Panel (STOA), European Parliament

- **Wolfgang Hiller,** Director, European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS), Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services, Directorate for Impact Assessment and European Added Value, European Parliament

Joint Research Centre and its role in policymaking at EU level

ENLIGHTENMENT 2.0 project, on facts, values, perception on European Commission Joint Research Centre

Project MIDAS Portal (Meaningful Integration of Data Analytics and Services) addressing the needs of policy makers and citizens across Europe by delivering a unified big data platform

EU Science HUB Community: EU4FACTS - Evidence for Policy Community & EU Policy lab, European Commission Joint Research Centre

Pilot course on evidence-informed policymaking

- **David Mair**, Head of Unit of H1: Knowledge for Policy (Concepts and Methods)/ Joint Research Centre, European Commission

EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community (KIC Climate) - in the role of a Public private Policy lab to European ecosystem on the Climate societal challenge

EIT KIC Climate Transitions Policy Hub Policy

- **Cliona Howie**, Circular Economy Development, EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Climate, European institute of innovation and Technology

International landscape (OECD + National cases)

Better policies for better lives

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National landscape

Slovenian national system for assuring knowledge based and informed policymaking, Institute for Economic Research

- **Boris Majcen**, Director, Institute for economic research

Decision-making through history – Enlightment for the 21st century

- **Sašo Dolenc**, Kvarkadabra, Stories from Science –Journal for interpreting science

17:30-17:50

Coffee Break (In front of the hall)

17:30-18:10

Towards Social Transformation

Systemic approach to policymaking (integration at national and European level), public financing of RDI and its effect on global societal challenges

SI – EC JRC - EIT KIC Climate, EIT KIC Raw materials

Joint strategic Pilot Action on decarbonising Slovenia passing to circular economy in collaboration with European Commission Joint Research Centre and European institute of Innovation and Technology, KIC Climate and KIC Raw materials

Slovenian case

- **Marko Maver**, Secretary of state, Ministry of environment Republic of Slovenia
- **Kirsten Dunlop,** CEO EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Climate, European institute of innovation and Technology
- **Andreas Klossek**, Interim CEO, COO, EIT Knowledge and Innovation Community - KIC Raw Materials, European institute of innovation and Technology
- **Karel Herman Haegeman**, Directorate JRC.B3 Territorial Development, Joint research Centre, European Commission

Short wrap up of discussion point

- **Jana Kolar**, Executive Director, European Research Infrastructure Consortium - Central European Research Infrastructure Consortium

18:10-19:00

Panel Discussion and Ways forward

19:00

End of Session

Beležka / Notes:

Znanost
Sreča
Parlament

Vsebina

Evropa se vedno bolj intenzivno ukvarja s tematiko informiranega ustvarjanja politik. Bolj so izzivi kompleksi, večja je potreba po sistemski informirani podpori s strani znanosti in znanstvenega svetovanja. Različne študije kažejo, da države različno urejajo svoj sistem svetovanja, z uporabo različnih modelov, predvsem za z različnimi stopnjami sistemske umeščenosti znanstvenega svetovanja v politični ekosistem.

Vprašanja, ki jih bomo naslovili:

1.Znanje in znanstvena dognanja eksponencialno naraščajo, vendar se njihova uporaba pogosto omejuje na akademsko skupnost.
b) Na kakšne načine in s kakšnimi instrumenti bi se to znanje lahko bolje izkoristilo za dobro družbe?
c) Na kakšen način lahko umerimo znanost, da se sreča in (so)deluje s politiko in kakšne so ovire, ki jih je pri tem potrebno nasloviti?
2. Z večjim upoštevanjem znanosti, lahko izboljšamo transparentnost in posledično zmanjšamo možnost prevlade interesov, ki niso v dobrobit javnega. Od znanja (dokazov) do politik.
a) Je vključitev v znanstveno informiranega odločanja želja, potreba ali celo nuja,
če naj odločanje učinkuje na družbene spremembe?
b) Kako se kot politik znajti v poplavi znanja ter se najučinkoviteje posluževati znanosti?
c) Kako in v kakšnem formatu komunicirati z “znanostjo” – umetnost komuniciranja med dvema različnima svetovoma? Kako premostiti vrzel med znanostjo in politikami?
3.Negotovost pri ustvarjanju politik.
a) Kako uporabiti znanost pri ustvarjanju in implementaciji politik?
b) Kako ustvariti pogoje in družbo, kjer pripravljavci politik, politiki in zakonodajalci v splošnem prepoznavajo potrebo po uporabi najboljšega znanja?
c) Kako od osebnih namigov to sistemskega znanstvenega svetovanja – spreminjanje znanosti v nasvet? Pod kakšnimi pogoji in kako doseči, da se izognemo neuspehu, nezaupanju in mis interpretaciji?
4.Trajni mehanizem informiranega odločanja.
a) Kako maksimirati učinek znanosti na politiko? Kako do trajnostnega sistema, modela, mehanizma znanstvenega svetovanja?
b) Informirano odločanje v centru snovanja politik - na katerih nivojih državnega sistema je slednji priporočljiv, zaželen ali celo nujen?
5.Sistem informiranega odločanja v Sloveniji.
a) Snovalci politik so dnevno podvrženi številnim izzivom: nenatančnost podatkov, vrednote in interesi družbe različne, odločitve so nujne, izzivi pomembni. Vse to kaže na potrebo po kvalitetnem in sistemskem svetovanju ustvarjalcem politik. Kako je sistem zasnovan v Sloveniji?

Vsebinski Koncept

1.Poseben izziv snovalcev politik in odločevalcev so vedno kompleksnejša vprašanja o vsebini njihovega odločanja. Ta zahtevajo težke in nujne ter hitre odločitve, ki vplivajo na regije, države ali kontinent. Teža in kompleksnost presoje je neizmerna. Snovalci politik so dnevno podvrženim takšnim izzivom.

2.Kompleksnost izzivov (družbenih, procesnih, interesnih)
Največji izziv predstavljajo globalni in nacionalni družbeni izzivi, kjer je odločitev nujna in se jo potrebuje takoj.

Srečujejo se tudi z izzivi v okviru samega procesa odločanja in ustvarjanja politik (procesni izzivi). Razni pritiski, različna si mnenja in obilne ter kompleksne količine informacij in znanja. Poleg vsega znanje in znanstvena dognanja tudi eksponencialno naraščajo, postajajo zapletenejša, a se njihova uporaba pogosto omejuje zgolj na akademsko skupnost.

Dodatno kompleksnost v proces vnaša ustrezno vključevanje najširše družbe, torej relevantnih deležnikov, v funkciji sooblikovalcev politike po načelu vključujoče družbe; vsi na katere bo politika vplivala. Teh pa ni malo, imajo svojo moč, interese, ter so tudi nujni sooblikovalci v smislu povratne informacije v potrebnem krogu neprestanega obnavljanja in izboljševanja politik samih.

3. Cilj in potreba

Praksa kaže, da kompleksnost vpliva na zamudnost in togost snovanja politik, ki niso vedno optimalne, na znanju temelječe in informirane. Vprašanje je, kdo sistemsko, neodvisno in celovito podpira odločevalce in njihove procese s sistemskim neodvisnim informiranjem. Kako se sploh znajti v poplavi znanja.

V izogib okornosti sistema in njegovih zaviralnih posledic, ter z namenom opolnomočenja prihodnosti je potrebno graditi na trajnih in integriranih mehanizmih informiranega odločanja, ki bi bili v trajno in neodvisno podporo politikam. Ki so sistemski, transparentni, predvsem pa neodvisni. Bistveno je premostiti tudi sistemski razkorak med znanostjo in snovalci politik v tem oziru.
Učinkovitost takšnih mehanizmov podpirajo številne raziskave, publikacije in poročila, pa tudi praksa, ki so jih v preteklosti izvedla evropske in nacionalne inštitucije: Evropska Komisija, Evropski parlament, države članice, regije, občine, industrija in ostali.

4. Različni pristopi po EU - predstavitev

Širom Evrope se nadaljuje institucionalizacija integriranih podpornih svetovalnih mehanizmov (laboratorijev javnih politik, foresight centrov in podobno), ki skrbijo, da so odločevalci pred odločitvijo opremljeni z ustreznimi opcijami ter posledičnimi implikacijami le teh, v podlago in podporo pri odločanju. Slednje ustvari most in optimalen dialog med znanstveno in politično sfero. Tovrstni mehanizmi skrbijo predvsem za izluščenje pomena in smisla iz podatkov, filtriranje in ekstrapolacijo sporočil, ki so nato uporabljive in v temelj snovanju strateških odločitev in politik.

5. Kaj lahko znanost ponudi politiki

Znanost v procesu snovanja politik lahko politiko podpira z znanjem, rešitvami, opcijami, modeli, ki so v temelj kvalitetnemu na znanju temelječemu in sistemskemu odločanju. Think tanki, Pairing sheme, Laboratoriji javnih politik, Forsight centri so le nekateri mehanizmi, ki se jih institucije različnih nivojev in pristojnosti poslužujejo. S krepitvijo tovrstnega pristopa, ter sistemskega uvajanja podpornih znanstveno svetovalnih mehanizmov politiki je upravičeno pričakovati, da bo informirano odločanje stopilo v center snovanja politik prihodnosti.

6.Rezultat

Le z odgovornim procesom odločanja opolnomočimo in omogočimo sistemsko družbeno transformacijo, omogočimo odgovorno trajnostno družbo, omogočimo trajnostni globalni družbeni ekosistem (upravljanja, človeka, narave).

Ekspertiza

Na to temo je s strani različnih institucij evropskega in globalnega prostora, izšlo kar nekaj poglobljenih in strukturiranih študij, ki poskušajo do problematike celostno pristopiti, katerih priporočila in spoznanja bomo na dogodku spoznali.

Na primer poročilo Evropske komisije **Razumevanje naše politične narave: kako postaviti znanje in razum v središče političnega odločanja** (Understanding our Political Nature: How to put knowledge and reason at the heart of political decision-making), je publikacija o znanosti za politiko Skupnega raziskovalnega središča (JRC), službe za znanost in znanje Evropske komisije. Cilj poročila je zagotoviti znanstveno podporo temelječi na evropskem procesu oblikovanja politik. Podobno poročilo je **Krepitev oblikovanja politik na podlagi dokazov s pomočjo znanstvenega svetovanja, pregled obstoječe prakse in vzpostavitev evropskega mehanizma za znanstveno svetovanje** (*Strengthening Evidence Based Policy Making throughScientific Advice, Reviewing existing practice and setting up a European Science Advice Mechanism, May 2015 European Commission)*, iz maja 2015, Evropska komisija, **Mehanizem za znanstveno svetovanje (SAM), Znanstveno svetovanje evropski politiki v zapletenem svetu** *(Scientific Advice Mechanism (SAM), Scientific Advice to European Policy in a Complex World, Group of Chief Scientific Advisors, Scientific Opinion No.7, Sep. 2019, Independent Expert Report)* ali **Razumevanje znanosti za politiko v pogojih zapletenosti in negotovosti** *(Making sense of science for policy under conditions of complexity and uncertainty, SAPEA 2019)*, ki naslavlja dejstvo, da zdaj bolj kot kdaj koli prej, oblikovalci politike potrebujejo kakovostne znanstvene nasvete za obveščanje o svojih odločitvah.

Prav vprašanja, za katera je znanstveni vložek najbolj potreben, pa so tista, pri katerih je znanost sama po sebi pogosto kompleksna in negotova.

Predvsem je iz poročil jasno, da odločanje zgolj na podlagi empiričnih podatkov ni dovolj. Da mora biti znanstveno svetovanje, tako, ki naj bo politiki v pomoč in podporo, v ustrezni obliki, sporočila na podlagi podatkov oblikovan razumljiv pomen, prefiltriran v jasna sporočila, ki jih nato politika lahko naslavlja v svojih strategijah in ukrepih. Vendar to ne zadostuje. Znanstveno svetovanje mora obenem biti transparentno, vključujoče, neodvisno, itd.,. Na podlagi navedenega Vse več odločevalskih institucij tovrstne mehanizme svetovanja sistemsko institucionalizira pod lastno okrilje. Tako je to na primer naredil Evropski parlament, **Služba Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave (EPRS)**, Notranja služba Evropskega parlamenta za raziskave in miselni zaupnik.

Namen službe EPRS je poslancem Evropskega parlamenta, po potrebi pa tudi parlamentarnim odborom, zagotavljati neodvisne, nepristranske in verodostojne analize in raziskave v zvezi s političnimi vprašanji, povezanimi z Evropsko unijo, da bi jim tako pomagala pri njihovem parlamentarnem delu. S pomočjo notranjega strokovnega znanja in virov znanja z vseh političnih področij zagotavlja celovit nabor izdelkov in storitev, da bi z znanjem krepila zmogljivosti poslancev in odborov ter prispevala k učinkovitosti in vplivu Parlamenta kot institucije. Služba EPRS poleg tega podpira in spodbuja stik Evropskega parlamenta s širšo javnostjo.

EP pripravlja ocene gospodarskih, socialnih in drugih učinkov vsakega zakonodajnega predloga, pretehta morebitne alternative in preveri kakšna so pričakovanja Evropejcev. Za podporo poslancem pri njihovem parlamentarnem delu skrbi interni oddelek za raziskovalne storitve EP, oziroma njegov možganski trust ali t.i. think tank.Ta skrbi za neodvisne nepristranske in verodostojne analize ter raziskave v zvezi z različnimi vprašanji Evropske unije.V podporo evropskim poslancem in vsem, ki jih tematika zanima, pripravlja beležke, povzetke (briefinge) in poglobljene analize o vprašanjih in politikah, ki so trenutno na tnalu parlamentarne razprave. V daljših študijah ocenjuje verjetne gospodarske, socialne, okolijske in drug učinke posameznega zakonskega predloga v Evropi ter analizira morebitne alternativne načine, s katerimi bi še lahko urejali določeno področje. Preveriti je treba tudi, ali so bili veljavni evropski zakoni pravilno preneseni in se pravilno izvajajo, ter ali izpolnjujejo svoj namen, torej so koristni za evropske državljane. Ko evropska zakonodaja stopi v veljavo, služba pripravi prvotne ocene o tem, kako ta deluje v praksi in poskrbi za oceno njenih učinkov. Parlamentarnim odborom je v pomoč pri odločanju o tem, ali naj se zakonodajne posodobitve dobri, zvrne ali spremeni.

Znanost vpliva na vsa področja našega vsakdana, pomembno vlogo pa ima tudi pri oblikovanju nove zakonodaje. Služba Parlamenta za presojo znanstvenih in tehnoloških možnosti (STOA) skrbi za napovedi in analizo nastajajočih vprašanj o politiki. Obravnava in presoja ključne dileme v prihodnosti, ter pripravlja opcije odločitev z analizo učinka in posledic v prihodnosti. Njene dejavnosti nadzira odbor poslancev, ki jih imenuje šest parlamentarnih odborov.

Podobno **Evropsko komisijo** podpira Skupno raziskovalno središče (Joint research centre), ter tudi različna svetovalna telesa (Advisory boardi, SAPEA, itd.) in skupine. Kljub temu, je Evropska komisija prišla do spoznanja, da je za integracijo vsega znanja ter podatkov potreben nov mehanizem, katerega vloga bo interpretacija in povezovanje vsega znanja v ekosistemski pristop politik. Mehanizem se imenuje Scientific Advise Mechanism - Mehanizem znanstvenega svetovanja (SAM) in je bil ustanovljen znotraj Komisije. Splošni cilj je zagotoviti kakovost znanstvenega svetovanja Komisiji. Ta mehanizem bo Komisiji podpiral visoko kakovostne, pravočasne in neodvisne znanstvene nasvete za njene dejavnosti oblikovanja politike.

Mehanizem znanstvenega svetovanja (SAM) deluje preko Skupine glavnih znanstvenih svetovalcev, strokovna skupina Evropske komisije, ki kolegiju evropskih komisarjev daje neodvisne znanstvene nasvete za obveščanje o njihovem odločanju. Skupino podpira posebna enota, ki jo sestavljajo Generalni direktorati Evropske komisije za raziskave in inovacije in Skupni raziskovalni center.
Skupina glavnih znanstvenih svetovalcev in enota tesno sodeluje s konzorcijem SAPEA (Science Advice for Policy by European Academies), ki ga sestavlja 5 evropskih akademskih mrež Academia Europaea, ALLEA, EASAC, Euro-CASE in FEAM. SAPEA združuje izjemno znanje in strokovno znanje štipendistov iz več kot 100 akademij in učenih društev v več kot 40 državah po vsej Evropi, ki segajo v stroke inženiringa, humanistike, medicine, naravoslovja in družbenih ved. Skupina glavnih znanstvenih svetovalcev, enota in SAPEA so znani kot Mehanizem za znanstveno svetovanje (SAM).

Na dogodku bo tako poleg različnih modelov in novo nastajajočih oblik znanstvenega svetovanja predstavljena tudi vsebina določenih poročil na temo znanstvenega svetovanja oziroma informiranega ustvarjanja politik, na podlagi katerih bo nato potekala diskusija.

Sledijo povzetki nekaterih poročil na temo informiranega ustvarjanja politik v slovenskem jeziku ter izvirniku, ter kratka predstavitev nekaterih tovrstnih služb.

1 Razumevanje naše politične narave: kako postaviti znanje in razum v središče političnega odločanja (Understanding our Political Nature: How to put knowledge and reason at the heart of political decision-making[2])

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POVZETEK

Kako boljše razumevanje človeškega vedenja lahko znanje in razlog postavi v središče političnega odločanja.

Vedenjske znanosti, družbene vede in humanistika nam lahko prinesejo nov vpogled v naše politično obnašanje, na primer kako in zakaj čustva, vrednote, identiteta in razum vplivajo na to, kako razmišljamo, govorimo in sprejemamo odločitve o političnih vprašanjih.

Napačna percepcija in dezinformacije

Naše veščine razmišljanja so vsakodnevno izzvane z današnjim informacijskim okoljem in nas delajo ranljive za dezinformacije. Več o tem moramo razmišljati o tem, kako razmišljamo.

Ljudje ne razmišljamo vedno racionalno. To ni nujno problematično. Problematično je, če tega ne upoštevamo in politiko gradimo na predpostavki, da vedno razmišljamo racionalno. Motivirano sklepanje, nagnjenost, da sklepamo na osnovi dokazov, ki ustrezajo že predhodno obstoječim prepričanjem ljudi. Če argument ogroža njihovo politično ideologijo, se bodo zagrizeno borili proti, če pa podpira njihov svetovni nazor, ga lahko sprejmejo brez mnogo nasprotovanja. Napačne percepcije so drugačne od nevednosti - napačno obveščeni ljudje o sebi ne, da so nevedni – držijo se dejstev, za katera menijo, da so resnična. Lažne novice so bile razširjene “bistveno dlje, hitreje, globlje in širše od resnice”; še posebej to velja za politične novice.

Eksperimentalni dokazi kažejo na razkritje del, kar pomeni, da popravki vodijo do natančnejših ocen dejstev, čeprav to na splošno ne spreminja stališč ljudi, vendar pa želi dezinformacija polarizirati poglede z infiltriranjem v spletne skupnosti in razširjanjem zgodb, ki že krožijo in ki ljudi delijo. Večja prizadevanja politikov, da ločijo dejstva od vrednot in porabijo več časa za razpravljanje o slednjih, bi pripomogla k ohladitvi temperature okrog dejstev in morda ločila dejansko razpravo od motiviranega sklepanja.

Kolektivna inteligenca

Znanost nam lahko pomaga preoblikovati način sodelovanja oblikovalcev politik in s tem pri sprejemanju boljših odločitev in preprečevanju napak, ki jih politiki delajo.

Kolektivno razmišljanje lahko preseže posameznikove pristranskosti in znatno izboljša kakovost rezultatov, vendar le, če so postopki sodelovanja skrbno zasnovani. Le v primeru, ko se kritične informacije, posebno in edinstveno znanje in ekspertiza delijo med vsem člani skupine, je mogoče uresničiti potencial modrosti množice. Skupinske odločitve so lahko tudi slabe, ko člani v prvi plan postavljajo in privilegirajo skupinsko harmonijo, na račun neodvisnega razmišljanja in učinkovitega odločanja.

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[2] Mair D., Smillie L., La Placa G., Schwendinger F., Raykovska M., Pasztor Z., van Bavel R.,Understanding our political nature: How to put knowledge and reason at the heart of political decision-making. Executive summary, EUR 29783 EN, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2019, ISBN 978-92-76-08623-9, doi:10.2760/88395, JRC117161
https://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository/bitstream/JRC117161/understanding-our-political-nature_executive-summary.pdf

Skupinska polarizacija je nagnjenost k sprejemanju bolj ekstremnih (bodisi tveganih ali bolj konservativnih) odločitev, kot se zdi, da so bile zamišljene in preferirane sprva. Ustvarjanje okolja psihološke varnosti je bistvenega pomena za izmenjavo kritičnih informacij, idej, vprašanj in različnih mnenj. Raziskave kažejo, da se morajo spremeniti tudi dolgoročne strategije. Treba je naslavljati in obravnavati postopke najemanja in zaposlovanja osebja, sestavo projektnih skupin, merjenje in spremljanje uspešnosti skupin ter strokovni razvoj.

Čustva

Čustev ne moremo ločiti od razuma. Oblikovanje politik bi lahko izboljšali z boljšim poznavanjem čustev in razpoloženja državljanov in z večjo čustveno pismenostjo.

Čustva so pri sprejemanju odločitev prav tako pomembna kot logično sklepanje. Tako kot lahko povečajo racionalnost, jo lahko tudi uničijo, tako je npr. za jezne ljudi manj verjetno, da iščejo informacije in bolj verjetno, da bodo bolj ozkogledni, medtem ko tesnoba manj aktivira kot jeza in lahko vodi do globlje obdelave informacij. Bolj učinkovito občutenje skrbi, strahov, upanj in trpljenja državljanov lahko zagotovi pomembne nove informacije za usmerjanje izbir in odločitev. Osrednja značilnost usposabljanja za oblikovalce politik bi lahko bilo učenje o uporabi čustev, priznavanju le teh, ter o vključevanju in uporabi čustev, namesto njihovega zatiranja.

Vrednote in identitete

Vrednote in identitete vplivajo na politično vedenje, vendar niso pravilno razumljene in se o njih ne razpravlja pravilno.

Na politične odločitve močno vplivajo skupinska identiteta, vrednote, svetovni nazori, ideologije in osebnostne značajske lastnosti. Medtem, ko so ljudje običajno člani več prekrivajočih se skupin, politične ali skupine somišljenikov in privržencev igrajo pomembno vlogo pri oblikovanju identitete. V porastu je politična polarizacija. Pojavila se je nova oblika polarizacije, kjer skrajna desnica nasprotuje tako levo kot desno sredinskim strankam glede vprašanj povezanih z imigracijo, multikulturalizmom, evropsko integracijo in odnosom do evropskih vrednot.
Vrednote močno vplivajo ne le na naše politično obnašanje , ampak tudi na naše dojemanje dejstev. Globoko razumevanje posebnih vrednot, ki jih prinaša vsako politično vprašanje, se zdi neobhoden del oblikovanja politik v celotnem političnem ciklu.

Ubeseditev (oblikovanje besedila), prispodoba in pripoved

Dejstva ne govorijo sama zase. Če želimo, da ljudje dokaze slišijo in razumejo, je potrebno ubeseditev, prispodobe in samo pripoved uporabljati odgovorno. Človeški možgani primarno iščejo vzorce s katerimi lahko sestavijo pomen.

To iskanje pomena pa daje moč pripovedovalcu, ki najbolj učinkovito opisuje svet in njegove težave. Obvladovanje uporabe prispodob, ubeseditve in pripovedovanja zgodb je bistveno, saj lahko vpliva na in določi razumevanje. Ni nevtralnega okvira oz. ubeseditve; nekaj je vključeno na račun nečesa, kar je izključeno oz. ni vključeno. Razumevanje je odvisno od okvirja in načina predstavitve znanstvenih rezultatov ali političnih problemov, ki lahko bistveno vplivata na mnenje o obravnavani zadevi. V razpravi ne zmaga tisti, ki ponudi največ ali najboljša dejstva, ampak tisti, ki prikaže najbolj prepričljiv scenarij, ki ga ljudje intuitivno občutijo kot zanesljivega, sporoči pa ga vir, ki velja za verodostojnega. Posledično, tudi če se izkažejo, da so dejstva, na katerih temelji zgodba, napačna, lahko skladnost in zvestoba zgodbe ohranita pripoved. Glede na to, da so okvir ubeseditve, pripovedi in prispodobe vezani tako na kulturni kontekst kot na družbene strukture, lahko sodelovanje z državljani pomaga pri oblikovanju „produktivnih pripovedi“ z namenom naslavljanja javnih zmot ali drugačnega razumevanja političnih vprašanj.

Zaupanje in odprtost

Izguba zaupanja v strokovnjake in vlado je mogoče odpraviti le z večjo poštenostjo in javno presojo o interesih in vrednotah. Znanstveniki kot skupina v družbi sodijo med najbolj zaupanja vredne skupine. Vendar pa se avtoriteta znanstvenih dokazov za reševanje političnih sporov in razprav izpodbija in se ji oporeka.

Zaupanje je odvisno od strokovnosti, poštenosti ter skupnih interesov in vrednot, ki morajo biti kredibilne ker pač ljudje od strokovnjakov pričakujejo več poštenosti kot od drugih. Idealna znanost (brez vrednostnih sodb) bi morala biti nepristranska, objektivna, racionalna, moralno nevtralna in/ali asocialna. Težavnost pri tem, da pridemo do idealnega položaja znanosti brez pristranskih vrednotenj ne pomeni, da znanosti ni mogoče zaupati ali da je znanstvena metoda napačna. Preprosto pomeni, da obstaja potreba po bolj jasno določeni vlogi znanstvenih povzetkov, saj morajo znanstveniki običajno pripraviti določene vrednostne sodbe, hkrati pa so vrednote neizogiben del procesov nastajanja znanstvenih dognanj. Odpiranje dokazov za temeljit javni nadzor je ključnega pomena za ohranjanje znanstvene avtoritete. Posvetovalna demokracija in vpletenost državljanov so lahko učinkoviti odzivi na izgubo zaupanja v demokratične institucije. Oblikovalci politike imajo priložnost, da natančneje zajamejo vrednosti, pa tudi interese in pričakovanja državljanov. Pravilno moderirano posvetovanje in preudarek se je izkazal kot učinkovito orodje za boj proti polarizaciji. Ponujanje preprostih razlag vzrokov in posledic je lahko pristop, ki bo sprožil zanimanje državljanov za znanost, spodbudil zaupanje v strokovno znanje hkrati pa je lahko učinkovitejši in natančnejši način za prenos in posredovanje dokazov.

Oblikovanje politik na osnovi seznanjenosti in informiranosti o dokazih

Načelo, da mora biti politika seznanjena in poučena o dokazih je pod udarom. Politiki, znanstveniki in civilna družba morajo braniti ta temelj liberalne demokracije.

Uokvirjanje političnega problema in spremljajoče odločitve o tem, katere dokaze je treba naročiti ali upoštevati, je včasih videti kot tehnično vprašanje. V resnici pa je politično, saj politiki tekmujejo med seboj, v kakšen kontekst in okvir se bo problem postavil. Pomembno je spoznanje, da uokvirjanje političnih problemov določa izbiro in vrsto raziskav, kateri dokazi veljajo in česa naj se ne upošteva. Zavezanosti politiki, ki temelji na informacijah o dokazih, ne moremo smatrati kot samoumevne. Vodstvo skupin somišljenikov in privržencev v močno polariziranih političnih okoljih spodkopava sposobnost vlad za učinkovito uporabo dokazov; strankarstvo slabi sodelovanje, medtem ko interesne skupine tekmujejo pri razlagi dokazov. Populisti in oblastniki (diktatorji) lahko neodvisne dokaze dojemajo kot izziv za njihovo razlago „javnega interesa“ in pri tem še poudarjajo kot glavno vrednoto, poleg demokracije same, politiko, ki je o dokazih dobro informirana. Da bi postalo oblikovanje politik inovativno, vključujoče in temelječe na informiranosti o dokazih, bi lahko pomagale novo zasnovane in izvajane politike; takšne, ki se začnejo z bolj odprtim in demokratičnim uokvirjanjem političnih problemov. Priprava javnega razpisa za zbiranje dokazov na začetku procesa in to, da bi se javnosti omogočil vpogled in nadzor nad delom evidenc in dokazov, ki bi ga bilo treba upoštevati, bi povečalo zaupanje v dokaze, ki se v političnem postopku uporabljajo. Dobro oblikovan sistem politik, ki temelji na informacijah o dokazih, bi vključeval posrednike znanja in mejne organizacije umeščene nekam med znanstvenike in oblikovalce politik. Načelo obveščanja in informiranja politike o dokazih bi bilo mogoče prepoznati kot ključno spremljevalno načelo demokracije in pravne države.

2 Razumevanje znanosti za politiko v pogojih zapletenosti in negotovosti (Making sense of science for policy under conditions of complexity and uncertainty, SAPEA 2019)[3]

Naslavlja dejstvo, da zdaj bolj kot kdaj koli prej, oblikovalci politike potrebujejo kakovostne znanstvene nasvete za obveščanje o svojih odločitvah. Prav vprašanja, za katera je znanstveni vložek najbolj potreben, pa so tista, pri katerih je znanost sama po sebi pogosto kompleksna in negotova.

Poročilo poudarja dejstvo, da so številni najbolj pereči problemi na svetu tudi zelo kompleksni - vključno s podnebnimi spremembami, onesnaževanjem okolja, gospodarskimi krizami in digitalno preobrazbo družb. Še več, znanstvena spoznanja o teh področjih so pogosto negotova ali sporna.

- Znanost je eden izmed mnogih virov znanja, ki obveščajo o politiki. Njegova edinstvena moč je, da temelji na strogem preiskovanju, nenehnih analizah in razpravah, saj ponuja niz dokazov, ki jih je mogoče upoštevati kot veljavne, ustrezne in zanesljive.

- Znanstveno svetovanje podpira učinkovito oblikovanje politike z zagotavljanjem najboljšega razpoložljivega znanja, ki ga lahko nato uporabimo za razumevanje določenega problema, ustvarjanje in oceno možnosti politik in spremljanje rezultatov izvajanja politike. Pomeni tudi razpravi o kritičnih temah v družbi. Nasvet najbolje deluje, kadar ga vodi ideal soustvarjanja znanja in možnosti politik med znanstveniki in oblikovalci politike.

- Razmerje med znanstvenimi svetovalci in oblikovalci politike temelji na vzpostavljanju vzajemnega zaupanja, kjer so tako znanstveniki kot oblikovalci politike iskreni glede svojih vrednot in ciljev.

- Znanstvena spoznanja morajo vedno podpirati družbeno razpravo in odločanje. Državljani imajo pogosto lastne izkušnje z obravnavanim vprašanjem politike in jih je treba vključiti v tekoči postopek razprav med znanstveniki, oblikovalci politike in javnostjo.

Poročilo podrobno razpravlja o naslednjih temah, ki daje strukturiran pregled in vpogled v obseg oblikovanja politik, temelječih na znanju:

Uvod

Razumevanje znanosti za politiko je nenavaden naslov poročila o pregledu dokazov. Izraz „smiselno“ je jasno povezan z razlago in ga ni mogoče zajeti brez sklicevanja na posamezne ali družbene presoje. Skratka, tisto, kar je smiselno za eno osebo, drugi sploh nima nobenega smisla. Medtem ko so v vsaki družbi skupna spoznanja, kaj pomenijo določeni pojavi, ni univerzalnega razsodnika, ki bi lahko ločil med “pravilnim” ali “napačnim” smiselnim smislom. Poleg tega je narava tega, kar lahko znanost ponuja oblikovalcem politik, odvisna od osnovnega razumevanja in skupnih konceptov mandata, veljavnosti, zanesljivosti in ustreznosti znanstvenih izjav v posameznem političnem prizorišču. Kolikor empirične študije lahko opišejo in razvrstijo različne modele in postopke, kako je bilo znanstveno svetovanje vneseno v arene oblikovanja politike, ne morejo zagotoviti zanesljivih dokazov, kateri model znanstvenega svetovanja je deloval bolj učinkovito ali celo bolje kot drug. Takšna presoja bi pomenila, da obstajajo objektivna merila uspeha ali neuspeha, s katerimi bi znanstveniki lahko izmerili stopnjo, do katere je bilo izpolnjeno določeno merilo. Vendar to ne drži. Izmeriti je mogoče bodisi stopnjo izkušenj zadovoljstva vseh akterjev, vključenih v znanstveno svetovanje oblikovalcem politike, bodisi stopnjo učinka v obliki rezultatov (t.i. neposrednih rezultatov) in rezultatov (t.j. sproženih sprememb politike). Vendar se presoja o tem, ali so ti vplivi “uspeh” ali “neuspeh”, močno razlikuje med tistimi, ki presojajo, vključno z znanstvenimi skupnostmi (B. G. Peters, 2017). Ponovno ni nobenega objektivnega organa, ki bi lahko presojal na podlagi empiričnih dokazov. Večina ocen znanstvenih nasvetov za oblikovanje politike zato združuje postopkovna merila, ki so povezana s kakovostjo postopka (kot so celovitost informacij, poštenost do vseh udeležencev, kompetenten pregled trditev o znanju in drugo) s subjektivnimi ocenami, ki jih opravijo udeleženci ali prizadeti tujci (Royse, Thyer, & Padgett, 2016, str. 99 in 193).

[3] *Science Advice for Policy by European Academies. (2019). Making sense of science for policy under conditions of complexity and uncertainty. Berlin: SAPEA. https://doi.org/10.26356/MASOS, SBN - 978-3-9820301-3-5 DOI 10.26356/MASOS SAPEA , www.sapea.info/making-sense-of-science/, 2019 SAPEA*

Takšna vrednotenja so sistematično obravnavana v našem poročilu, vendar je treba že od začetka poudariti, da nam te študije ponujajo koristne namige o ustreznih merilih kakovosti za uspešne modele znanstvenega svetovanja, vendar ne zagotavljajo nobenih trdnih, kaj šele prepričljivih dokazov tistega, kar predstavlja uspeh ali neuspeh. Izbira kriterijev in merjenje uspešnosti le-teh je vedno kombinacija empiričnih rezultatov in interpretacije, kjer je interpretacija na tem področju še močnejši sestavni del sklepov kot na drugih področjih empiričnih znanosti . Glede na pomen razlage in presoje ne preseneča, da je na področju znanosti in znanstvenih nasvetov na voljo veliko različnih šol razmišljanja. Ti ponujajo precej razločne odgovore na vprašanje, kaj je znanost (ali bi morala biti) in kako jo je mogoče najbolje uporabiti za oblikovanje politike. Kot je navedeno v uvodu in poglavju 2, obstajajo različni pojmi, ki izhajajo iz filozofije znanosti, sociologije znanosti, preučevanja znanja in mnogih drugih tradicij. Pogosto niso združljivi med seboj in povzročajo različne interpretacije istega dejanskega gradiva. Večina predgovorov 10 je izrazita delitev med realističnimi (znanost raziskuje, kako narava in svet deluje) in konstruktivističnimi / relativističnimi koncepti (znanost zagotavlja konstrukcije ali razmerja med miselnimi modeli in signali iz zunanjega sveta, filtrirani skozi naša čutila ali instrumente). Ta dva koncepta že dolgo prevladujeta v epiztemični razpravi v posameznih disciplinah in ju je zaradi spornih stališč številnih zagovornikov obeh strani težko uskladiti (Rouse, 1996). Vendar je bila skupina strokovnjakov, sklicana za pisanje tega poročila, prepričana, da je to konfrontacijsko obdobje že minilo, zato je potreben bolj pragmatičen pogled na pogled na znanost in njeno vlogo pri oblikovanju politike. Glede na te pogoje je naslednje poročilo namerno napisano s splošnim razumevanjem, da: 1. Temo določanja smisla ni mogoče ustrezno obravnavati samo z empiričnimi dokazi; potrebuje prostor za razlago in (med) subjektivno presojo.

2. Vprašanja, kaj velja za „uspeh“ ali „neuspeh“ znanstvenega svetovanja za oblikovanje politike, ni mogoče določiti brez sklicevanja na razlago in presojo. Zagotovo obstajajo dragoceni kazalci za izbiro, razvrščanje in urejanje rezultatov in rezultatov, vendar za razlago teh opisnih podatkov potrebujete izkustveno znanje (poznavanje teme) in preudarno presojo. Zato se je več članov strokovne skupine v delih poročila sklicevalo na svoje osebne izkušnje z mehanizmi političnega svetovanja. 3. Strokovnjaki, sklicani za pisanje tega poročila, so bili motivirani za premagovanje tradicionalnih razkol med različnimi šolami mišljenja na tem področju in so sestavili poročilo, ki temelji na pragmatični, v soglasju razlagi literature in poznavanju različnih tradicij in šol od misli. Zaradi teh trditev se naslednje poročilo razlikuje od drugih dosedanjih poročil o pregledu dokazov, ki jih je pripravila SAPEA. Kadar je mogoče, vključuje dokaze iz empiričnega preučevanja nasvetov. Navaja tudi in navaja razlage in konceptualne misli mnogih znanstvenikov, ki se ukvarjajo s preučevanjem vezi med znanostjo in politiko (ki so same po sebi tudi interpretacije in ne “trdni” dokazi). Kljub temu mnogi sklepi, ki so povzeti v tem poročilu, zlasti v 6. poglavju, predstavljajo več kot zgolj sestavljanje empiričnih dokazov in interpretacij iz literature; so rezultati ustvarjalnega procesa združevanja empiričnih dokazov, vpogledov v literaturo in osebnih razmislekov tistih, ki že vrsto let dejavno podeljujejo znanstvene nasvete. Takšno združevanje virov je po našem mnenju za to temo neizogibno, saj lahko temo smisla zajame le z uporabo metode, ki je smiselna sama po sebi.

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SAPEA

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Povzetek

1. Kako lahko oblikovalcem politik Evropske komisije ponudimo dobre znanstvene nasvete na podlagi razpoložljivih dokazov pri tem, da je znanost kompleksna in negotova?

Potreba po znanstvenem nasvetu

Znanstveni nasveti so za današnje oblikovalce politik bolj pomembni kot kadar koli do sedaj, zaradi vse večjega človeškega vpliva na svet in vedno bolj zapletenega znanja, ki je potrebno za reševanje in spopadanje z gospodarskimi, socialnimi in okoljskimi izzivi. Ti vključujejo demografske spremembe, globalne trgovinske zadeve, mednarodne tržne strukture, čezmejno onesnaževanje, digitalizacijo, urbanizacijo in številne druge dejavnike sodobnega življenja.

Za veliko problemov teh politik je značilna mešanica kompleksnosti, negotovosti in dvoumnosti.

Znanstveno strokovno znanje je v pomoč in podpira učinkovito oblikovanje politik tako, da zagotavlja najboljše razpoložljivo znanje, ki ga je nato mogoče uporabiti za razumevanje določenega problema, za izdelavo in ovrednotenje možnih politik in zagotavlja težo in pomen razprave o kritičnih temah znotraj družbe.

Znanstvena spoznanja so bistvena in zagotavljajo, da sta sistematičnost in dokazljivost del skupnega procesa sprejemanj odločitev. Znanstvena dognanja so ključnega pomena za razumevanje pojavov in ponujajo vpogled, ki je v pomoč pri razumevanju in reševanju današnjih družbenih izzivov. Kot taka je znanost bistveni element prihodnjega razvoja evropske politike.

Narava znanstvenega svetovanja je široka. Znanstveno svetovalni ekosistem vključuje širok nabor akterjev, od posameznih akademikov do nacionalnih akademij, univerz, miselnih centrov (tink tankov) in mnogih drugih. Njihove vloge vključujejo generiranje in pridobivanje znanja, sintezo, posredovanje, ocenjevanje politik, vodenje in ocenjevanje dogajanja na obzorju in drugo.

V veliki večini primerov politik je znanstveni nasvet le eden izmed številnih vhodnih informacij, vendar ima edinstven položaj.

Zadeve, pri katerih oblikovalci politik znanost najbolj potrebujejo, so tiste, pri katerih je znanost najpogosteje kompleksna, multidisciplinarna in nepopolna.

2. Znanstveno svetovanje mora temeljiti na najboljših razpoložljivih dokazih, sporočeno na pregleden in odgovoren način, ki eksplicitno in pošteno ocenjuje negotovosti, dvoumnosti in napetosti.

Razprava o znanosti

V znanosti obstaja veliko šol in znanstvenih misli in znanstvenih nasvetov, ki ponujajo precej različne odgovore na vprašanje, kaj znanost je ali bi morala biti in kako jo je mogoče najbolje uporabiti pri oblikovanju politik. Izhajajo iz filozofije znanosti, sociologije znanosti, preučevanja znanja in mnogih drugih tradicij na tem področju.

Člani strokovne skupine, ki je napisala poročilo o pregledu dokazov SAPEA, so motivirani za premagovanje tradicionalnih razlik in razkola med različnimi miselnimi šolami na tem področju. Poročilo temelji na pragmatični, k soglasju usmerjeni razlagi objavljene literature in seznanjanju s teorijo in prakso. Poročilo, kjer je to mogoče, vključuje dokaze iz empirične študije v postopkih svetovanja, vendar se tudi sklicuje in citira interpretacije in konceptualne misli mnogih strokovnjakov predanih študiju povezovanja med znanostjo in politiko.

Večina konceptov v znanosti se strinja, da je njen namen proizvajati in preizkušati trditve o resničnosti. Vključuje izjave, ki so opisne (kako je realnost oblikovana), analitične (vzročno-funkcionalni odnosi med pojavi) in, odvisno od posamezne discipline, normativne (kako bi bilo treba resničnost spremeniti ali predrugačiti)

Sistematično znanje se v splošnem pridobiva in vrednoti v skladu z uveljavljenimi pravili in konvencijami zadevne akademske discipline. Ta pravila niso pa popolna, vendar veljajo kot boljša v primerjavi z drugimi alternativami.

3. Vloga znanosti pri oblikovanju politik

Znanstveni strokovnjaki zagotavljajo znanje, ki pomaga pri dokazovanju v postopku oblikovanja politik. Dokazno gradivo lahko definiramo kot "trditve znanja" podkrepljene s priznanim znanstvenim postopkom ali metodo.

Znanstveno znanje in razumevanje predstavljata bistveno razsežnost mnogih političnih odločitev. Prispevek znanstvenikov pri oblikovanju politik je treba spodbujati in ceniti. Znanstveni nasveti niso samovoljni niti niso neposredna predstavitev objektivne "resnice". V najboljšem primeru temeljijo na metodološki temeljitosti, dogovorjenih poizvedovalnih pravilih, sistematičnem pregledu dokazov ter kontinuirani analizi in razpravi.

V trenutnem ozračju populizma „post-resnice" in „lažnih novic", sta temeljito javno preiskovanje in odgovornost znanosti neizogibna in celo zaželena vidika demokratičnih procesov.

4. Vključevanje znanstvenih nasvetov v politiko

Metodološka temeljitost, ki si prizadeva za pridobivanje utemeljenih, zanesljivih in robustnih dokazov ostaja najpomembnejši način za presojo kakovosti znanstvenih spoznanj.
Številne možnosti politik zahtevajo sistematično znanje, ki še ni na voljo ali je še v povojih ali nekje na pol poti. Obstaja nepopolno razumevanje pojavov in ni jasnih vzročno posledičnih zvez; lahko se opira na z znanjem podkrepljena ugibanja strokovnjakov. Le ta je treba označiti kot taka in pri tem je bistveno, da označimo meje „razumnih" trditev.

Smiselnosti znanosti ni mogoče vzpostaviti oz. zagotoviti zgolj s pregledovanjem empiričnih dokazov. Nasprotno, zahteva veliko prostora za interpretacijo in subjektivne presoje. Odgovora na vprašanje, kaj šteje kot "uspeh" ali "neuspeh" znanstvenega svetovanja pri oblikovanju politik, ne more določiti z objektivnimi merili. Obstaja mnogo dragocenih kazalcev je, vendar razlaga takih opisnih podatkov zahteva izkustveno znanje (in poznavanje teme) in preudarno presojo.

Znanstveni rezultati pogosto predstavljajo najboljše razpoložljivo sistematično znanje o določeni temi, vendar to ni edino relevantno ali potrebno znanje, ki naj bi ga odločevalci uporabljali. Znanje, ki temelji na dejanskih izkušnjah in lokalnih perspektivah, lahko često zagotovijo samo ljudje, ki imajo splošne izkušnje z zadevo, ki jo politika obravnava. Izraz „informiran o dokazih" in ne „na osnovi dokazov" torej zagotavlja, da so vsi dokazi upoštevani vendar le ti ne predstavljajo edine podlage za odločanje.

Kaj šteje kot "dober" dokaz se spreminja glede na vprašanje. Odvisno je od tega, kaj ustvarjalci politik želijo vedeti, za kakšen namen in v kakšnem kontekstu se znanstveno svetovanje naslavlja. Večina praks je glede predstavitev dokazov in njihovih presoj usmerjena na družbene vrednote legitimnosti, zaupanja, nepristranskosti in verodostojnosti.

Kompleksnost je glavna ovira pri zagotavljanju zanesljivih vpogledov do verjetnih posledic različnih opcij odločitev. Primeri zelo zapletenih pojavov so podnebne spremembe in gospodarske krize. Posamezni znanstveniki morda ne morejo videti celotne slike, vendar strokovnjaki iz različnih perspektiv znanstvenih disciplin lahko podajo kreatorjem politik popolnejšo sliko o tem, kaj znanost ve in česa ne in o verodostojnosti in trdnosti razpoložljivih dokazov.

V okviru odločanja se negotovost nanaša na situacijo z več kot enim možnim izhodom, ki je skladen s pričakovanji. Znanstvena negotovost se nanaša na omejenost ali celo odsotnost znanstvenega znanja (tj. podatkov in informacij), ki otežuje oceno natančne verjetnosti in možnih izidov nezaželenih učinkov. Obvladovanje negotovosti in zagotavljanje kakovosti sta ključnega pomena pri vsakem odločanju. Znanstveno negotovost je mogoče učinkovito sporočati tako, da se jasno opredelijo, ocenijo in prenesejo meje znanstvenih izjav.

Zlasti je treba zagotoviti, da oblikovalci politik razumejo pomen porazdelitve verjetnosti, intervalov zaupanja in statističnih meril kakovosti pri razlagi značilnosti negotovosti in so dobro seznanjeni s predpostavkami in konvencijami, ki so vključene v različne znanstvene ocene.

Medtem ko lahko več in boljših podatkov in informacij zmanjša znanstveno negotovost, več znanja ne pomeni nujno zmanjšanja dvoumnosti, t.j. množice znanstveno utemeljenih stališč o pomenu in posledicah znanstvenih dokazov.

Zaključki

Zaključki v poročilu so rezultati ustvarjalnega procesa združevanja empiričnih dokazov, stališč iz literature in osebnih razmišljanj tistih, ki že več let aktivno sodelujejo pri podajanju znanstvenih nasvetov.

1. Znanstveni nasveti lahko pomagajo predvideti prihodnje izzive in pomagajo pri oblikovanju rešilnih strategij ali posegov v svetu, v katerem so človeška dejanja postala prevladujoča sila pri njegovem oblikovanju (antropocenska doba).
2. Znanstveni nasvet mora biti osredotočen na kritični pregled razpoložljivih dokazov in njihovih posledic za oblikovanje politik. Pomembno je, da znanstveni nasveti temeljijo na dokazih, ki se smatrajo kot veljavni, ustrezni, zanesljivi in (odvisno od akademske discipline) ponovljivi.
Vključevati mora kvantitativno oceno ali, če to ni mogoče ali izvedljivo, kvalitativno karakterizacijo znanstvene negotovosti in dvoumnosti. Nekatere izmed EU agencij so na tem področju napredovale in dobrodošla bi bila pobuda, da bi se smernice in najboljše prakse delile z ostalimi.
3. Znanstveni nasveti politik ne smejo predpisovati, temveč jih obveščati. Vsaka politična odločitev mora upoštevati verjetne posledice odločitvenih možnosti (kjer je znanstveni prispevek bistven), pa tudi družbeno, politično in moralno zaželenost teh posledic (kjer pluralne vrednote in etična načela igrajo glavno vlogo). Na koncu se pa lahko kateri koli znanstveni nasvet izkaže za nepopolnega, izpodbijanega ali celo neutemeljenega. Izbiro in razlago dokazov morajo voditi artikulirane različne družbene vrednote in legitimni interesi, pri čemer ne vključujejo samo svetovalcev in odločevalcev, temveč tudi dodatne deležnike in civilno družbo.
4. Namen in pomen znanstvenih nasvetov sta odvisna od vprašanja in konteksta. Obstaja veliko oblik in virov znanja. Znanstveni svetovalci bi morali svojo vlogo razumeti kot pomembno in tudi kot edinstven vir robustnega in zanesljivega znanja, vendar ne kot izključnega ponudnika znanja. Ko se oblikovalci politike in znanstveni svetovalci vnaprej dogovorijo o tem, kakšno vlogo in funkcijo naj znanstveni dokazi igrajo, bi to moralo voditi do večje jasnosti in sodelovanja
5. Oblika in funkcija sta ključnega pomena pri oblikovanju ustreznih "znanstveno-političnih" vmesnikov. Univerzalno uporabnega modela za strukturiranje znanstvenih nasvetov za oblikovanje politike ni. Vrsta ali narava razpoložljivega strokovnega znanja in vrsta potrebnih nasvetov naj bi določala postopek, strukturo in sestavo svetovalnega procesa.
6. Znanstveni nasveti za oblikovanje politik vključujejo številne legitimne perspektive in uvide. Opredelitev „zadeve" in izbira najustreznejšega znanja zahtevata presojo in vizijo. Za zapletene probleme in zadeve je bistveno, da je predstavljen celoten obseg znanstvenih mnenj in da se v celoti razkrijejo vse negotovosti in dvoumnosti.
7. Znanstveniki in tudi oblikovalci politik bi morali biti občutljivi na različne pristranskosti in interese, ko izvajajo sklepe na podlagi podatkov in informacij. Dostop do različnih vidikov različnih disciplin (na primer humanistike, naravoslovne vede itd.) lahko deluje kot postopek preverjanja in uravnoteženja za reševanje nenamernih pristranskosti.
8. Na znanstveno svetovanje vedno vplivajo vrednote, dogovori in preference. Namesto poudarjanja vloge „objektivnega" ponudnika znanja, povezava znanost politika deluje veliko bolje, če sta obe strani jasni in transparenti glede vrednot in ciljev, ki jih zagovarjata ter glede tega, kako se trditve na osnovi znanja izbirajo, obdelujejo in razlagajo. To ustvarja več zaupanja v institucije in v procese znanstvenega svetovanja.
9. Učinkovitost znanstvenega svetovanja je odvisna od pravilne sestave svetovalcev in kakovosti dialoga med svetovalci in oblikovalci politike.
Znanstveno svetovanje mora vsebovati dokaze, ki pojasnjujejo in razlagajo dejansko vsebino zadeve, vključno s karakterizacijo njene neomajnosti in veljavnosti, skupaj z etičnimi in družbenimi vplivi teme in z njimi povezanih vrednot. Pri prevajanju dokazov in ugotovitev raziskav je treba obravnavati in se sporazumevati o vprašanjih, kot so preglednost, odprtost, predpostavke ter negotovosti. Svetovalci bi pri

svetovanju in v fazi izvajanja svojih nasvetov morali sprejeti določeno raven odgovornosti. Potrebne so povratne informacije o učinkih nasvetov, ki jih je mogoče uporabiti za prilagoditve ali korekcije ukrepov med samo implementacijo.

10. Odnos med znanstvenimi svetovalci in oblikovalci politik temelji na vzajemnem zaupanju. Pomembno je ohraniti sposobnost za razmislek in tudi odprtost oblikovalcev politik za prebojne in prelomne nasvete.

11. Najbolj priporočljiv postopek znanstvenega svetovanja združuje analitično strogost in posvetovalno argumentacijo. Analiza se nanaša na vključitev sistematičnega in strokovno preverjenega znanja. Posvetovanje se nanaša na medsebojno izmenjavo argumentov in razmislekov, da bi v razpravi prišli do zaključkov, ki v obzir jemljejo dokaze a so hkrati uravnoteženi z vrednotami.

12. Zainteresirane strani in državljani bi morali biti v postopek vključeni. Treba je spodbujati nenehne forume za razprave in posvetovanja med znanstveniki, javnostjo in oblikovalci politike Kritični elementi, ki jih je treba upoštevati, vključujejo preglednost ciljev, načine uravnavanja moči med različnimi deležniki in odzivno komunikacijske strategije.

13. Znanstveno svetovanje ni omejeno le na oblikovalce politik, temveč vključuje znanstveno komuniciranje s širšo družbo. Učinkovita znanstvena komunikacija vključuje jasnost glede kakovosti dokazov, obravnavo negotovosti in dvoumnosti, možne smeri ukrepov in nenazadnje informacije o ozadju znanstvenih svetovalcev samih. Učinkovita partnerstva med znanstveniki, oblikovalci politik in izvajalci (ki izvajajo politične odločitve) bodo pomagala graditi zaupanje in verodostojnost.

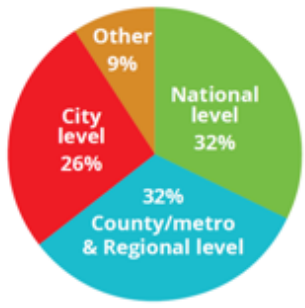
3 Laboratoriji javnih politik v Državah članicah Evropski Uniji (PUBLIC POLICY LABS IN EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES)[4]

Politični laboratoriji so nastajajoče strukture, ki javne politike gradijo na inovativen, oblikovalsko usmerjen način, zlasti z vključevanjem državljanov in podjetij, ki delujejo v javnem sektorju.
Trenutno v številnih državah članicah Evropske unije obstaja več političnih laboratorijev. Interes, ki izhaja iz uprav in vladnih organizacij v drugih državah članicah navedite cilj, da bi ustvarili laboratorij, od katerih mnogi želijo graditi na izkušnji in najboljše prakse vrstnikov. Politični laboratorij EU Evropske komisije želi omogočiti takšno sodelovanje. Zemljevid in poročilo omogoča prvi korak tega procesa z identifikacijo “kdo dela na čem?” na lokalni, regionalni in nacionalni ravni upravljanja. Namenjen je prikazu raznolikosti in razvoja političnih laboratorijev v Evropi.

Laboratoriji javnih politik - ravni ustanovitve

Laboratoriji za politiko najdemo na vseh ravneh vlade, od občin do državnih ministrstev. Odražajo različne upravne pristojnosti in strukture, ki jih najdemo v različnih državah članicah. Poročilo Laboratorije javnih politik mapira glede na vsebino, ter nivo institucionalizacije (primeroma spodaj).

Rezultati iz raziskava kaže na relativno enakomerno porazdelitev političnih laboratorijev na vseh vladnih ravneh. Rezultati tudi kažejo večjo prisotnost v Z Evropi, medtem ko je prisotnost v srednji in vzhodni Evropi slabša.



Distribution of Policy Labs identified in the map of Policy Labs working within government entities operating at a National, Regional, or City level.

[4] *M Fuller, A Lochard; Public policy labs in European Union Member States; EUR 28044 EN; doi:10.2788/799175, European Commission, http://publications.jrc.ec.europa.eu/repository*

MAP OF POLICY LABS IN EU MEMBER STATES

JUNE 2016

AUSTRIA

1. GovLab Austria, Vienna ◆

DENMARK

2. Copenhagen Solutions Lab, Copenhagen ■
3. Mindlab, Copenhagen ◆
4. Odense City Council, Odense ■
5. Roskilde City Council, Roskilde ▲
6. Sundhedsinnovation sjælland, Roskilde ▲

FINLAND

7. Lahti Future Lab, Lahti ✚
8. Sitra, Helsinki ◆

FRANCE

9. Bretagne Créative, Brest ■
10. DILAb, Paris ◆
11. Direction de la prospective et du dialogue public, Lyon ▲
12. Direction prospective, Nantes ▲
13. Les Entretiens Albert-Kahn, Boulogne-Billancourt ▲
14. Équipe d'innovation publique, Nantes ●
15. Fabrique de l'Hospitalité, Strasbourg ✚
16. Fonds d'experimentation pour la jeunesse, Paris ◆
17. IGN Fab, Saint Mandé ✚
18. Lab cdc, Paris ✚
19. Lab Pôle Emploi, Paris ◆
20. Le LABO d'innovation publique / Région Alsace Champagne-Ardenne Lorraine, Chalons en Champagne ●
21. Lab06, Nice ▲
22. Labo2, Nîmes ■
23. Le Labo, Marseille ●
24. Mission innovation du Val d'Oise, Cergy-Pontoise ▲
25. Futurs Publics (SGMAP), Paris ◆

GREECE

26. European Projects Information Center, Policy Simulation Research Lab, Athens ◆
27. UNHCR Better Shelter Unit (Refugee Housing Unit), Athens ✚

IRELAND

28. The Studio, Dublin ■

ITALY

29. Co Battipaglia, Battipaglia ■
30. Design Policy Lab, Milan ●
31. Co Mantova, Mantova ■

NETHERLANDS

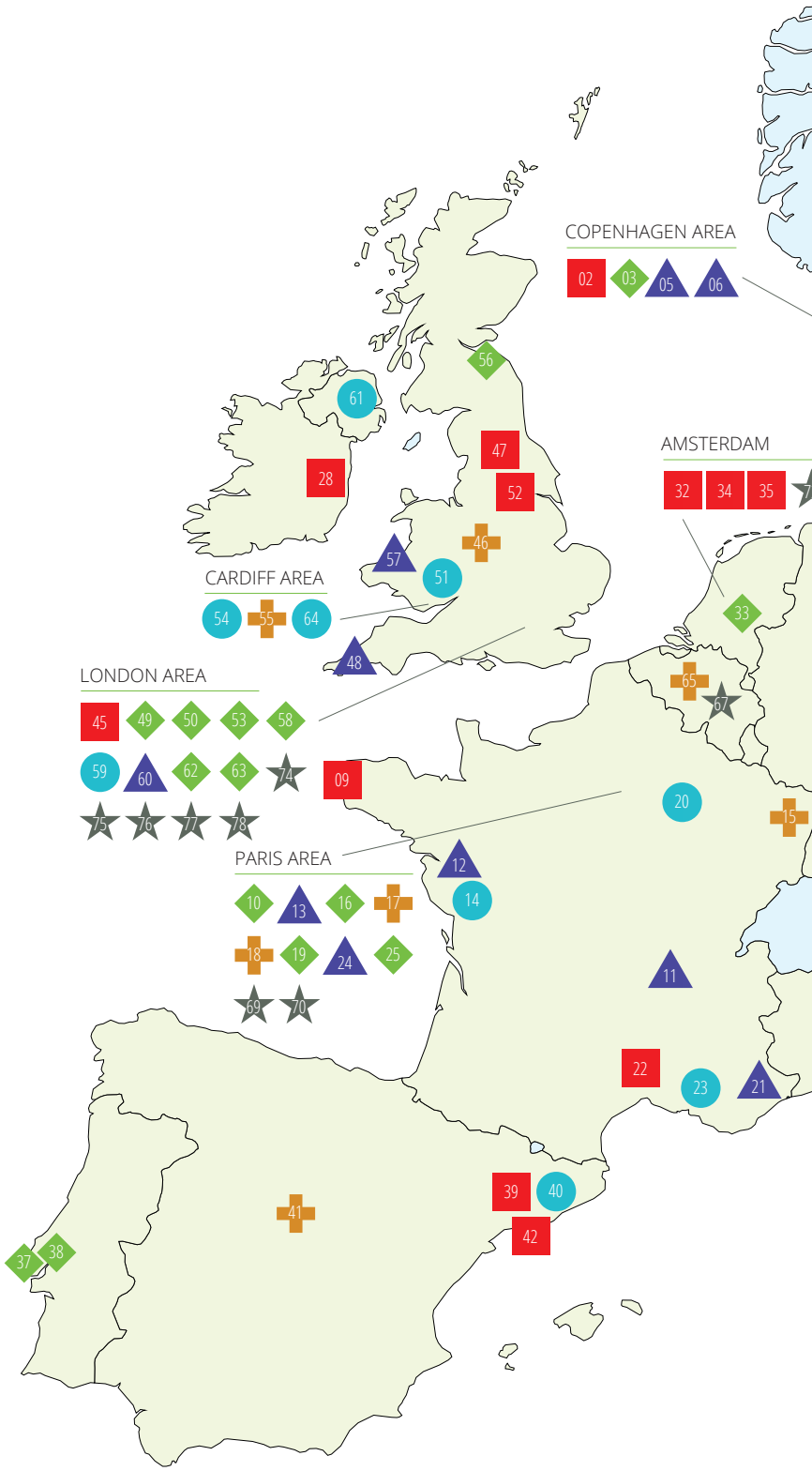
32. Kennisland, Amsterdam ■
33. LEF Future Centre, Utrecht ◆
34. Waag Society, Amsterdam ■
35. Wasted Lab, Amsterdam ■

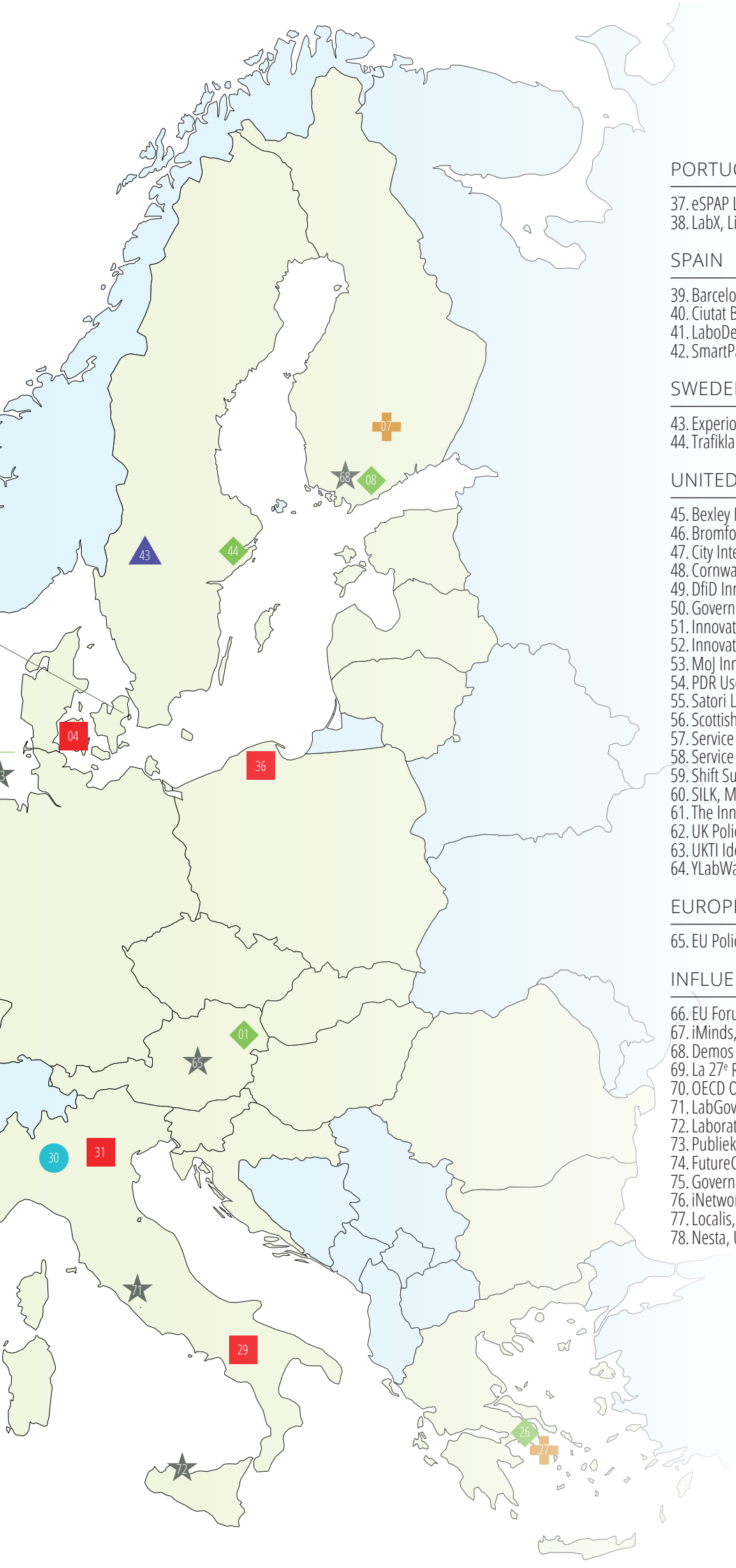
POLAND

36. Gdynia Innovation Centre Design Silesia, Gdynia ■

LEGEND

- ■ City-level Policy Labs
- ▲ County/Metro-level Policy Labs
- ● Regional-level Policy Labs
- ◆ National-level Policy Labs
- ✚ Other Policy Labs
- ★ Influencers





PORTUGAL

37. eSPAP Lab, Amadora ◆
38. LabX, Lisbon ◆

SPAIN

39. Barcelona Urban Lab, Barcelona ■
40. Ciutat Beta, Barcelona ●
41. LaboDemo, Madrid ✚
42. SmartParking, Barcelona ■

SWEDEN

43. Experio Lab, Karlstad ▲
44. Trafiklab, Stockholm ◆

UNITED KINGDOM

45. Bexley Innovation Lab, Bexley ■
46. Bromford Lab, Wolverhampton ✚
47. City Intelligence Innovation Lab, Leeds ■
48. Cornwall Council, Truro ▲
49. DfiD Innovation Hub, London ◆
50. Government Digital Services, London ◆
51. Innovation Lab: Monmouthshire Council, Monmouthshire ●
52. Innovation Lab: Wakefield Council, Wakefield ■
53. MoJ Innovation Team, London ◆
54. PDR User Lab, Cardiff ●
55. Satori Lab, Cardiff ✚
56. Scottish Govt Creativity Team, Edinburgh ◆
57. Service Design Shropshire, Shrewsbury ▲
58. Service Transformation Home Office, London ◆
59. Shift Surrey, Surrey ●
60. SILK, Maidstone ▲
61. The Innovation Lab, Belfast ●
62. UK Policy Lab, London ◆
63. UKTI Ideas Lab, London ◆
64. YLabWales, Cardiff ●

EUROPE

65. EU Policy Lab, Brussels ✚

INFLUENCERS

66. EU Forum Alpbach, Austria ★
67. iMinds, Belgium ★
68. Demos Helsinki, Finland ★
69. La 27e Région, France ★
70. OECD Observatory for Public Service Innovation, France ★
71. LabGov, Italy ★
72. Laboratorio per l'innovazione, Italy ★
73. Publieke Waarden, Netherlands ★
74. FutureGov, UK ★
75. Governance International, UK ★
76. iNetwork, UK ★
77. Localis, UK ★
78. Nesta, UK ★

European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS)

The European Parliament's in-house research service and think tank.

Empowering through knowledge

The European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS)[1] mission is to provide Members of the European Parliament, and where appropriate parliamentary committees, with independent, objective and authoritative analysis of, and research on, policy issues relating to the European Union, in order to assist them in their parliamentary work.

It provides Members of the European Parliament[2] – and where appropriate, parliamentary committees – with independent, objective and authoritative analysis of, and research on, policy issues relating to the European Union, in order to assist them in their parliamentary work. It is also designed to increase the capacity of Members and committees to scrutinise and oversee the European Commission and other executive bodies throughout the EU policy and legislative cycle.

EPRS provides a comprehensive range of products and services, backed by specialist internal expertise and knowledge sources in all policy fields, so empowering Members and committees through knowledge, and contributing to the Parliament's effectiveness and influence as an institution. EPRS also supports and promotes parliamentary outreach to the wider public.

Organisation

The EPRS was established on 1 November 2013, bringing together several analytical and support services for Members of the European Parliament and/or parliamentary committees.

Today, the EPRS is organised in four Directorates:
- Members' Research Service
- Impact Assessment and European Added Value
- Library and Knowladge Services
- Resources

Member's Research Service

The central task of the Members' Research Service is to ensure that all Members of the European Parliament are provided with analysis of, and research on, policy issues relating to the European Union, in order to assist them in their parliamentary work.

Impact Assessment and European Added Value

These services contribute to identifying the need for action at European level and provide scrutiny and oversight of EU legislation in practice. This Directorate is supported by research and analytical capacities in all areas of policy, drawing if necessary on outside expertise. It covers the following activities: Ex-Ante Impact Assessment, European Added Value, Ex-Post Impact Assessment, Policy Performance Appraisal, European Council Oversight and Scientific Foresight (STOA) unit.

Library and Knowledge Services

The Library provides on-site and online services, access to internal and external publications on European and national issues, and online access to news and information services. It also offers certain public services, in the form of the Historical Archives of the European Parliament and the 'Ask EP' Service.

[1] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/stay-informed/research-and-analysis
[2] https://epthinktank.eu/about/

Resources

The Resource Directorate is one of the four directorates within DG EPRS and its most recent one. Its overarching objective is to assure an optimal resourcing of DG EPRS' priorities, notably at times of increasing resource scarcity. The latter involves a reinforced alignment and integration of resource management into strategic decision-making and a continued search for innovative, resource-efficient, solutions.

What does EPRS offer?[3]

Tailor-made research and in-person briefings for members

The Members' Research Service responds to personal requests for research or analysis from Members or their staff. All requests are handled on a strictly confidential basis. A Members' Hotline serves as a point-of-entry for these enquiries. Its purpose is to transmit immediately every request for information, analysis or documentation to EPRS specialists in the policy area
which is the subject of the enquiry.

A wide range of research publications

EPRS produces a wide range of analytical and factual publications, which are drafted either by internal staff or by external experts. Publications range from short 'at a glance' notes to indepth studies, which are produced either pro-actively, or at the request of MEPs or parliamentary committees.

All publications are subject to internal editorial quality assurance procedures, including peer review, with a view to ensuring their accuracy and consistency, whether in terms of content, style or language.

A few examples of EPRS' series of publications:

- Plenary at a glance: short notes addressing one of the main topics on the agenda of the next plenary session.
- How the EU budget is spent: A concise overview of each major EU spending programme and fund, including the role of the EU in the policy area, objectives, budgetary figures, eligible measures, funded projects and assessment of results.
- EU legislation in progress: Analysis of the progress of a particular legislative proposal as it passes through the various stages of adoption and application.
- Understanding...' certain key concepts or issues in EU or international politics, and the debates around them (from understanding the branches of Islam to understanding electricity markets in the EU).
- What if...?: An awareness-raising and thought-provoking overview of current and
relevant techno-scientific trends.

All EPRS research publications are available at www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank

EPRS also manages the Legislative Train Schedule, a website that helps tracking the progress of the nearly 400 legislative proposals expected from the Juncker Commission during its current five-year term. Each proposal is presented as the carriage of a train and the state-ofplay on its adoption is analysed.

[3] *https://www.europarl.europa.eu/EPRS/EPRS%20general_EN.pdf*

Initial appraisals of the quality of **impact assessments** (IAs) which accompany the European Commission's new legislative proposals are routinely supplied to parliamentary committees in advance of their consideration of the proposals. EPRS also offers a range of follow-up services in the field of ex-ante impact assessment, including more detailed appraisals of Commission IAs, substitute or complementary IAs, and IAs on parliamentary amendments.

On request of parliamentary committees, EPRS analyses the potential benefit of future action by the European Union through '**Cost of Non-Europe Reports**' in policy areas where greater efficiency or a collective public good could be realised through common action at European level; it provides '**European Added Value Assessments**' to underpin legislative initiative reports put forward by committees; and it identifies the added value of existing EU policies in practice.

Tools for scrutiny and oversight of the executive

EPRS provides up-to-date information on the implementation and effectiveness of EU law and policies in practice, including 'European Implementation Assessments' to support committees when they undertake implementation reports, and automatic 'implementation appraisals' of the operation of existing legislation in practice, notably whenever a new proposal to update such legislation is planned in the Commission's annual work programme. These appraisals are delivered to the relevant parliamentary committees in advance of their consideration of new legislative proposals.

EPRS services also monitor and analyse the European Council's delivery of the commitments made in its meetings and of its various responsibilities either in law or on the basis of intergovernmental agreements. A rolling database of all such commitments and/or responsibilities is updated regularly, and routine briefing notes and research on their degree of attainment within the Council system are provided.

Assessment of science and technology options

The Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA) undertakes science and technology options assessment and analyses emerging policy issues and trends in these fields. It undertakes a broad range of forward-looking studies, workshops and other activities at the request of the STOA Panel (consisting of 25 Members of the European Parliament nominated by nine parliamentary committees), and provides the secretariat of that body.

Analysis of global trends

EPRS identifies tracks and analyses long- and medium-term global trends – especially changes in the international economic, social or political environments – which may affect the European Union, keeping Members informed about such trends and their potential implications through briefings and seminars. It also supports the Parliament's participation in administrative-level dialogue with other EU institutions on such trends, and facilitates contact more widely with outside organisations, notably think tanks and universities, working in this field.

Statistical, graphical and audiovisual products

- **Graphics warehouse:** EP Members and staff can use visuals from EPRS publications to illustrate their own papers. They are available online, categorised by policy area, with background information on the topic. www.epthinktank.eu/graphics-warehouse
- Infographics: (one to two pages): A succinct visual presentation of useful information and statistics on a subject.
- **Animated infographics:** Most visuals in these infographics offer some sort of interactivity, proposing more detailed textual information and explanations. www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/animatedinfographics
- **Podcasts:** EPRS prepares regular podcasts on key issues in each month's EP plenary session (short plenary podcasts), on EU policy areas (more in-depth EPRS policy podcasts) and on the latest scientific & technological developments, their potential impact on our lives and their policy implications (Science & Technology podcasts). www.europarl.europa.eu/rss/en/audio-podcasts.html
- **Videos:** some EPRS publications are turned into short videos giving an overview of a particular topic. All are available in EPRS' YouTube channel

Library services
EPRS operates the five Library Reading Rooms in the European Parliament premises in Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg, with access to 1 000 newspapers and journals, a physical collection of over 80 000 books (and more than 20 000 e-books including packages from Springer, the World Bank and OECD) and a Historical Library Access.

Comparative law library
EPRS aims to develop a hub promoting multilingual research in the comparison of different legal orders. To this end it cooperates with academies and legal bodies such as the Law Library of Congress, the Europäische Rechtsakademie (ERA) and the European Law Institute (ELI), providing a platform for the presentation and discussion of comparative law studies, and also
organises a high-level Annual Forum on Comparative Law.

Events and workshops
EPRS organises regular events in the spacious Library Reading Room in Brussels, many of which are open to the general public: seminars, book launches and EPRS policy roundtables, often with expert speakers from think tanks and academia. The Scientific Foresight Unit (STOA) organises frequent workshops on scientific and technological issues, and holds an annual lecture with top representatives of the scientific world.

Ep historical archives
The Historical Archives and the Library teams manage and preserve the **European Parliament's official public documents** and other archival and library material dating back to the launch of the ECSC in 1952, and operates the Historical Library Reading Room in Luxembourg. It seeks to maintain the historical 'memory' of the Parliament as an institution, by making the archives and the historical books collection publicly accessible, by assisting academic researchers in retrieving them for use, and by publishing historical studies e
Parliament, based on the archives and other sources. It works closely with the EU Historical
Archives at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence.

The Historical Archives also offer an archiving service for **Members' personal papers**. Current and former MEPs may, at any time, deposit documents relating to their mandate in the EP, in paper or electronic format. The documents will be analysed, organised, digitised and/or converted to PDF files. An electronic copy is then made available to the depositor.

Answers to citizens' enquiries
The Citizens' Enquiries team answers requests for information on the Parliament and EU issues received from members of the public, enhancing the Parliament's interaction with citizens. Citizens may access the service on the EP website at: www.europarl.europa.eu/askEP.

They also produce 'EP answers' a selection of answers to frequently asked questions. These
are available at: www.epthinktank.eu/author/epanswers.

Support for members[4]

Research for Members
EPRS produces a comprehensive range of content-rich and easy-to-read publications on major EU policies, issues and legislation. It also answers requests for research and analysis from MEPs and their staff.

EU Legislation in Progress[5]
EU Legislation in Progress' briefings aim to provide Members of the European Parliament with systematic and automatic analysis on all substantial proposals for EU legislation at every stage of the legislative procedure. Each contains an account of the purpose, content and legal aspects of the legislation proposed, in particular analysing what the legislation would change, as well as any previous legislation and the background. An overview of stakeholders' views is also provided, as well as the opinions of national parliaments and the two advisory committees.

[4] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/at-your-service/en/stay-informed/research-and-analysis
[5] https://epthinktank.eu/eu-legislation-in-progress/

Legislative Train[6]

The Legislative Train Schedule animated tool monitors progress on the main legislative files in the five-year-term of the current European Parliament.

Elected by the European Parliament, Jean-Claude Juncker has set out the political agenda for his five-year term (2014-2019) at the head of the European Commission. Focussing on ten policy areas, he presented a set of political guidelines, which should lead to action in a number of fields where the European Parliament has previously called for new legislative proposals or other action from the Commission

The Legislative Train Schedule aims at providing an interesting and animated way to visualise the legislative elements that make up the working programme. Using trains, carriages and railways as metaphors, the application allows users to monitor the progress of a number of legislative files during the five-year-term of the current European Parliament. The information held in the Legislative Train Schedule is organised by themes and will be regularly updated. Users of the application can opt for the animated version online, but all textual elements in the application are equally available for printing.

Topical Digests[7]

Recognizing a need for targeted information on topics, which are high on the EU agenda, topical digests, are short primers providing links to European Parliamentary Research Service publications. Topical digests aim to provide Members of the European Parliament and their offices with quick access to the most pertinent and up-to-date information on the salient aspects of European Union policy issues, by collecting all relevant publications in one place. Topical Digests are ready-to-print, and therefore, a QR code accompanies each short description of a publication, which opens a PDF version of the publication. In addition, we provide a list of further reading material and a link to relevant graphs and tables available in the EPRS Graphics Warehouse.

Impact Assessment and European Added Value

Before parliamentary committees discuss proposals, EPRS provides an initial appraisal of the quality of the European Commission's impact assessments. EPRS also analyses the potential benefits of future action by the European Union through 'Cost of Non-Europe reports' in policy areas where common action at European level could benefit citizens.

Assessment of Science and Technology Options

STOA (Science and Technology Options Assessment), led by a panel of MEPs, undertakes scientific and technological assessment and analysis on emerging policy issues and trends.

Analysis of Global Trends[8]

EPRS identifies, tracks and analyses long- and medium-term global trends, which may affect the European Union.

The European Strategy and Policy Analysis System (ESPAS) provides a framework for cooperation and consultation at administrative level, on a voluntary basis, between the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, and the European External Action Service, with the European Investment Bank, the Committee of the Regions, the European Economic and Social Committee, the European Institute for Security Studies and the European Court of Auditors as observers, to work together on medium- and long-term trends facing or relating to the European Union.

[6] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/
[7] https://epthinktank.eu/topical-digests/
[8] https://espas.secure.europarl.europa.eu/orbis/espas2018about

STOA - Science and Technology Options Assessment

History and mission[1]

Many of the issues coming before the EP decision-makers have a scientific or technological dimension to them. Scientific and technological advances lie at the heart of economic growth, and it is necessary to understand the impact of new and emerging technologies and how to best support technological innovation. In this context, there is a growing need for legislators and policy-makers at national and European level to rely on independent, impartial and accessible information about developments in science and technology (S&T), the opportunities they offer, but also the risks they entail and their ethical implications.

Composition and role of the STOA Panel

The STOA Panel forms an integral part of the structure of the European Parliament. It is composed of 25 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) who are nominated by nine permanent Committees of the Parliament: AGRI, CULT, EMPL, ENVI, IMCO, ITRE, JURI, LIBE and TRAN. The EP Vice-President responsible for STOA is a Member of the Panel ex officio. The members of the STOA Panel are appointed for a renewable two-and-a-half-year period. The list of members is available below. The STOA Bureau is comprised of the STOA Chair, the STOA 1st Vice Chair and the STOA 2nd Vice Chair, all three elected by the STOA Panel, and the EP Vice-President responsible for STOA.

The STOA Panel carries the political responsibility for STOA's work. The Panel decides on all STOA's activities. In its meetings the Panel reviews progress and hears presentations of ongoing or recently-completed projects. The Panel meetings are open to the public and can be followed via webstreaming. All MEPs are invited to participate, but only Panel members vote.

Thematic priority areas

The following are the main focus areas of the Panel (STOA Panel meeting of 9 July 2015):

1. Eco-efficient transport and modern energy solutions;
2. Sustainable management of natural resources;
3. Potential and challenges of the Internet;
4. Health and new technologies in the life sciences;
5. Science policy, communication and global networking.

[1] *https://www.europarl.europa.eu/stoa/en/about/history-and-mission*

STOA's mission

The main components of STOA's mission are (STOA Rules, Article 1):

- providing Parliament's Committees and other parliamentary bodies concerned with independent, high-quality and scientifically impartial studies and information for the assessment of the impact of possibly introducing or promoting new technologies and identifying, from the technological point of view, the options for the best courses of action to take;
- organising forums in which politicians and representatives of scientific communities or organisations and of society as a whole discuss and compare scientific and technological developments of political relevance to civil society;
- supporting and coordinating initiatives to strengthen parliamentary technology assessment activities in the Member States of the European Union, including creating or enhancing parliamentary technology assessment capacities in European countries, especially new Member States.

STOA mainly carries out its mission by conducting Technology Assessment and Scientific Foresight projects and organising events. Any MEP or EP body may submit a proposal to the STOA Panel for STOA activities to be carried out. STOA also cooperates with other parliamentary technology assessment bodies, especially those gathered in EPTA (for more information visit the 'STOA Network' section).

Brief STOA history

In October 1985, the EP adopted a report by then MEP Rolf LINKOHR "on the establishment of a European Parliament Office for Scientific and Technological Option Assessment". Following a decision by the EP Bureau in June 1986, STOA was officially launched in March 1987, first as a pilot project and, as of September 1988, on a permanent basis.

STOA's activities were initially governed by a series of the EP Bureau decisions. On 13 January 2003, the EP Bureau adopted STOA Rules defining the nature of STOA, describing STOA bodies and setting the framework conditions for STOA projects. Throughout years, the STOA Rules were subject to modifications by the EP Bureau (19 April 2004, 4 May 2009, 11 November 2009, and 18 May 2015). The STOA Rules are available at the bottom of this webpage.

Projects[2]

STOA projects aim to provide scientific evidence to underpin policy decisions, based upon a state-of-the-art overview of cross-cutting topics that have a scientific or technological dimension such as robotics and artificial intelligence, ICT, cybersecurity, teaching and learning technologies, e-democracy, precision agriculture and waste management.

Finding topics

Proposals for executing projects and organising workshops are submitted by the various parliamentary committees and by individual MEPs. The proposals are approved by the STOA Panel on the basis of the following criteria (STOA Rules, Article 6):

- the relevance of the subject to Parliament's work;
- the scientific and technological interest of the proposal;
- the strategic importance of the proposal and its alignment with priorities defined by the STOA Panel; and
- the availability of scientific evidence covering the same subject.

STOA remains sovereign in the final choice of subjects and when drawing up the project specifications. In doing this, the Panel may accept, modify, merge or reject proposals submitted by committees or Members.

[2] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/stoa/en/about/projects

STOA Types of projects

Technology Assessment projects assess the impacts of relatively known and understood scientific and technological advances, and try to identify middle to long-term challenges and opportunities. The main outcomes of these interdisciplinary STOA projects are evidence-based policy options for responsibly promoting and deploying existing and emerging technologies.

Scientific Foresight projects identify and assess the widest possible range of trends and impacts (also the unlikely ones) of relatively unknown or uncertain techno-scientific trends with a potential for long-term (20 to 50 years) societal impacts. Within these projects existing legislation will be analysed in relation to possible future trends and their consequences in all societal areas. This identification of legislative pathways will empower MEPs to anticipate developments and work towards desired futures resulting from techno-scientific trends.

Visit the 'Publications' section to read and download publications related to STOA projects.

Carrying out projects
The Scientific Foresight (STOA) Unit executes the decisions of the STOA Panel, mostly with the assistance of external contractors who are selected on the basis of the expertise needed by STOA and the financial regulation of the EU institutions. STOA's external contractors can be research institutes, universities, laboratories, consultancies or individual researchers.

Further information:

- Towards Scientific Foresight in the European Parliament (publication)
- Towards Scientific Foresight in the European Parliament (video clip)

STOA Network[3]

STOA is active in S&T policy networks on an international level. It is a founding member of the European Parliamentary Technology Assessment (EPTA) network, and maintains strong connections and actively cooperates with European institutions and organisations, including notably the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) and DG Research and Innovation (DG RTD).
On a global scale, STOA has strong links with the STS (Science and Technology in Society) forum, the EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF) and the World Science Forum.

EPTA

This network was established in 1990 by STOA and five other Parliamentary Technology Assessment centres under the patronage of the then EP President Enrique Barón Crespo. Its members advise parliaments on the possible social, economic and environmental impacts of developments in science and technology. EPTA also has as a mission setting up and strengthening technology assessment as an integral part of parliamentary decision-making in Europe.

European Commission

The JRC is the European Commission's in-house science service, providing independent scientific advice and support to EU policy. DG RTD defines and implements European Research and Innovation policy with a view to achieving the goals of the Europe 2020 strategy and its key flagship initiative, the Innovation Union.

European Commission

It was established in 2003 as an international network for dialogue on challenges and opportunities related to the application of science and technology and resolving problems related to it.

[3] https://www.europarl.europa.eu/stoa/en/about/stoa-network

ESOF

This is a biennial, pan-European conference dedicated to scientific research and innovation.

World Science Forum

This biennial event, organised by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in co-operation with other partners in Budapest, and since 2013, alternately in Budapest and a developing or emerging country, provides space for debate between the scientific community and society.

STOA Network[3]

The European Science-Media Hub (ESMH) is a new platform to promote networking, training and knowledge sharing between the European Parliament, the scientific community and the media.

Why a Science-Media Hub?
Scientists often blame the media for incorrect reporting, while the media are critical of scientists' ability to engage with the public, and citizens may feel confused by science-related news headlines about studies, which come to different, if not contradictory conclusions. At the same time, in the era of alternative facts and fake news, it sometimes seems that experts are losing the public's trust. This crisis in confidence is not only a challenge for scientists, experts and the media, but also for policy-makers and society as a whole.

In reaction to this challenge, the STOA Panel decided to launch the European Science-Media Hub (ESMH), which should serve as an authoritative centre for information, networking and education in the broad area of science journalism. The launch of the ESMH was publicly announced on the STOA Annual Lecture in November 2017. The ESMH, financed by the EP budget, will operate under the guidance and the political responsibility of the STOA Panel. An interinstitutional advisory board, consisting of representatives from the European Parliament (STOA and DG COMM), the European Commission (DG RTD, DG CONNECT and the Joint Research Centre), the European Institute of Innovation &Technology (EIT) and the European Research Council (ERC) Executive Agency will support the Hub. STOA is also in the process of setting up an International Advisory Board, composed of internationally recognised personalities, to provide non-binding, long-term guidance and insights about its future direction, including the ESMH.

The ESMH will:

• Create a network among scientists and media: Setting up and maintaining contacts within and among the science and media communities, via seminars, workshops, conferences and other events involving science, academia, educational and research entities, and professional associations of journalists and scientists.

• Encourage learning from each other: Offering opportunities for journalists and other communicators to attend or follow physical or online seminars and coaching or mentoring programmes, or establishing contacts to help improve their ability to identify trustworthy sources and report on sound science.

• Share knowledge and follow media trends: Making information available to journalists, other media and citizens about new scientific developments, as well as about scientific topics that attract media attention. Tracking the most popular topics in the field of science and technology on different platforms: magazines, newspapers, blogs and social media, via media monitoring and media intelligence tools.

[4] *https://www.europarl.europa.eu/stoa/en/media-hub*

The ESMH aims to become an authoritative and credible partner:

• For citizens: a way to work with and engage citizens ' groups, and provide a source of credible information on scientific topics.

• For journalists: a trustworthy source of information and evidence-based knowledge, a reliable partner for training and enhancement of science-literacy skills.

• For scientists: a platform to promote their work and bring their knowledge and research results closer to citizens, media and policy-makers.

• For policy-makers: a useful platform for contacts and exchange, a forum for public debate on science-related issues, promoting evidence-based policy.

Mission:

Bring scientists, journalists and policymakers together: communicate better science to all!

The European Science-Media Hub (ESMH) creates a network among policymakers, scientists and media involving science, academia, educational and research entities, professional associations of journalists and scientists. We believe that policymakers, scientists and journalists could work better together to provide better science communication to all.

Promoting evidence-based information

More than ever, science and new technologies surround us in our daily lives. Wherever we as citizens rely on scientific sources, we need to be able to trust them and this should be not blind, but informed trust, based on knowledge. Digital revolution, genome editing, and artificial intelligence: we are facing epochal change of our everyday life and everybody should be better informed and involved in the debate about technologies shaping our future.

The ESMH makes information available to journalists, other media and citizens about new scientific developments, as well as about scientific topics that attract media attention and promote information based on evidence.

Platform for dialogue and learning from each other

We would like to offer opportunities for journalists and other communicators to attend or follow physical or online seminars and to help improve their ability to identify trustworthy sources and report on sound science. For journalists and media representative the ESMH will organize training and workshops on current technological developments, both as subjects of their reporting and as means of facilitating their work.

Via media monitoring and media intelligence tool ESMH follows the most popular topics in the field of science and technology on different platforms: magazines, newspapers and social media.

European Commission

UNDERSTANDING OUR POLITICAL NATURE

HOW TO PUT KNOWLEDGE AND REASON AT THE HEART OF POLITICAL DECISION-MAKING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Joint Research Centre

EUR 29783 EN

Manuscript completed in June 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Behavioural sciences, social sciences and humanities can bring us new insights into our political behaviour, such as how and why emotions, values, identity and reason affect how we think, talk and take decisions on political issues.

> How a better understanding of human behaviour can put knowledge and reason at the heart of political decision-making.

Misperception and disinformation

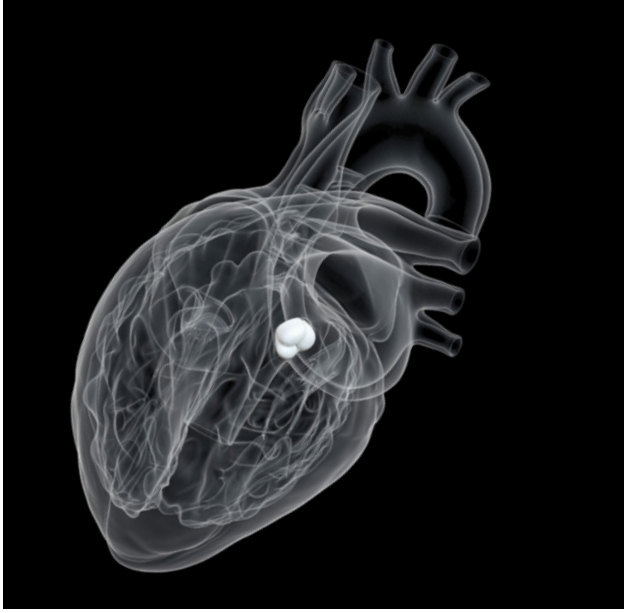
Our thinking skills are challenged by today's information environment and make us vulnerable to disinformation. We need to think more about how we think.

Humans do not always think rationally. This is not necessarily problematic. What is problematic is to neglect it and base politics on the assumptions that they do. Motivated reasoning, the tendency to arrive at conclusions about evidence that match people's pre-existing beliefs; if an argument threatens their political ideology, they will fight it vigorously; but if it supports their worldview, they may accept it without much objection. Misperceptions are different from ignorance - misinformed people do not think of themselves as ignorant – they hold facts which they believe to be true. False news was diffused 'significantly farther, faster, deeper and more broadly than the truth'; it was particularly true of political news. Experimental evidence suggests debunking works, meaning that corrections do lead to more accurate assessments of the facts although it generally does not change people's views, however disinformation seeks to polarise views by infiltrating online communities and amplifying divisive narratives that are already circulating. Greater efforts by politicians to disentangle facts from values and spend more time debating the latter would help to lower the temperature around the facts and perhaps firewall the factual debate from motivated reasoning.

Collective intelligence

Science can help us re-design the way policymakers work together to take better decisions and prevent policy mistakes.

Thinking collectively can overcome individual bias and significantly improve the quality of outcome but only if collaborative processes are carefully designed. Only if all critical information, unique knowledge and expertise is shared across the group can the potential of the wisdom of the crowd be realised. Groups can also produce poor decisions through groupthink, when members privilege group harmony over the independence of thought and effective decision-making. Group polarisation is the inclination to make more extreme (either riskier or more conservative) decisions than initial preferences would seem to suggest. Creating an environment of psychological safety is essential for the sharing of critical information, ideas, questions and dissenting opinions. Research suggests that longer-term strategies also need to change. Hiring and staffing procedures, project-team composition, team-performance measurement and monitoring as well as professional development need to be addressed.



Emotions

We can't separate emotion from reason. Better information about citizens' emotions and greater emotional literacy could improve policymaking.

Emotions are just as essential to decision-making as logical reasoning. They are as likely to enhance rationality as to subvert it e.g. angry people are less likely to seek information and more likely to adopt a closed mind while anxiety is less mobilising than anger and may lead to a deeper processing of information . Sensing citizens' concerns, fears, hopes and suffering more effectively could provide important new information to guide policy choices. Learning to acknowledge, integrate and use emotions, rather than trying to suppress them could be a central feature of training for policymakers.

Values and identities

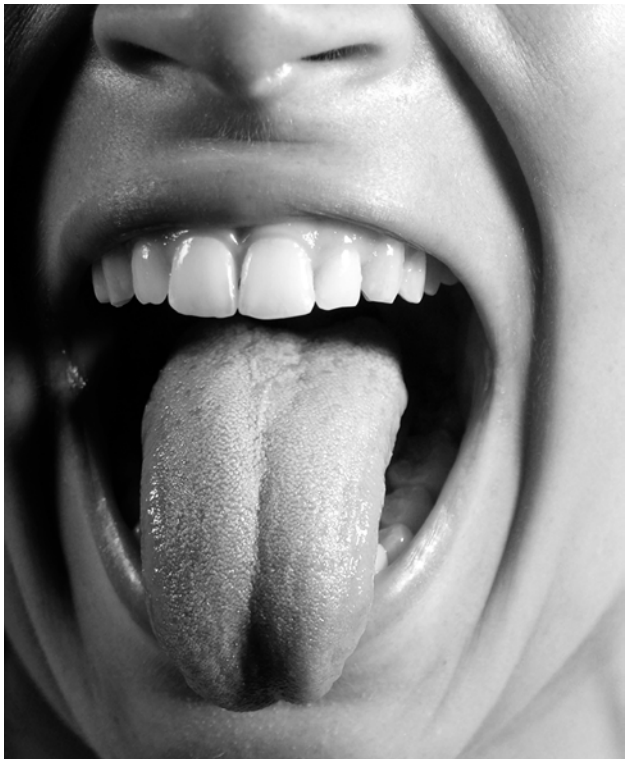
Values and identities drive political behaviour but are not properly understood or debated.

Political decisions are strongly influenced by group identity, values, worldviews, ideologies and personality traits. While people are usually members of multiple overlapping groups, political or partisan groups play a significant part in shaping identity. Political polarisation is on the rise. A new form of polarisation has emerged, with the far right opposing both centre-left and centre-right over issues related to immigration, multiculturalism, European integration and attitudes towards European values. Values strongly influence not only our political behaviour

but also our perceptions about facts. A deep understanding of specific values engaged by each political issue seems to be an indispensable part of policymaking throughout the policy cycle.

Framing, metaphor and narrative

Facts don't speak for themselves. Framing, metaphors and narratives need to be used responsibly if evidence is to be heard and understood.

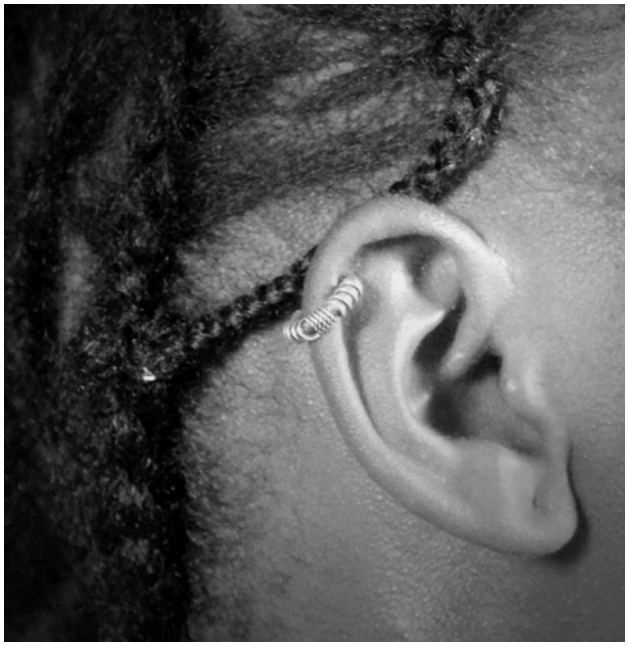


The human brain is primed to seek out patterns to construct meaning. This search for meaning gives power to the narrator who most effectively describes the world and its problems. Mastering the use of metaphor, framing and storytelling is essential as it can determine understanding. There is no such thing as a neutral frame; something is included at the expense of something else being excluded. Understanding is frame dependent and the ways in which scientific results or policy problems are presented can substantially influence beliefs about the matter at hand. It is not the side with the most or best facts that wins an argument, but the one that provides the most plausible scenario that feels intuitively reliable, communicated by a perceived credible source. Consequently, even if the facts upon which a story is based are proved to be false, a story's coherence and fidelity can maintain the narrative. Given that frames, narratives and metaphors are bound by both cultural context and social structures, engagement with citizens can help in designing 'productive narratives' to address public misperceptions or different understandings of policy issues.

Trust and openness

The erosion of trust in experts and in government can only be addressed by greater honesty and public deliberation about interests and values.

Scientists as a group are among the most trusted in society. However, the authority of scientific evidence to help resolve political debates is being challenged. Trustworthiness depends on expertise, honesty and shared interests and values, these are needed to be credible and people expect more honesty from experts than others. The ideal of value-free science is that it should be disinterested, impartial, objective, rational, morally neutral, and/or asocial. The difficulty of achieving the value-free ideal does not mean that science cannot be trusted or that the scientific method is at fault. It simply means that there is a need to be more transparent about the role of



values in science, since scientists must usually make some value judgments and values are inevitably a part of the processes of scientific knowledge production. Opening evidence to public scrutiny is crucial to maintain scientific authority. Deliberative democracy and citizen engagement can be effective responses to the loss of trust in democratic institutions. Policymakers have the opportunity to capture more accurately the values, as well as interests and expectations of citizens. Properly moderated deliberation has proven to be an effective tool to combat polarisation. Offering simple causal explanations may be an approach to spark citizens' curiosity in science, encouraging trust in expertise as well as being a more effective and accurate way to convey evidence

Evidence-informed policymaking

The principle that policy should be informed by evidence is under attack. Politicians, scientists and civil society need to defend this cornerstone of liberal democracy.

Framing of a policy problem and the accompanying decisions on what evidence to commission or take into account is sometimes seen as a technical issue. It is in fact political, hence the competition among political actors to impose their framing on a problem.

It is important to recognise that the framing of policy problems determines the selection of what research is needed, what evidence counts and what should be ignored. The commitment to evidence-informed policy cannot be taken for granted. Partisan leadership in highly polarised political environments undermines the capacity of governments to use evidence effectively; partisanship weakens cooperation, while interest groups compete to interpret the evidence. Populists and authoritarians may perceive independent evidence as a challenge to their interpretation of 'the public interest', underlining the need to recognise evidence-informed policy as a core value along with democracy. To make policy making innovative, inclusive and evidence-informed, a new model of conceiving and delivering policies could help; one that starts with a more open and democratic initial framing of policy problems. Making a public call for evidence at the beginning of the process and allowing only evidence open to public scrutiny to be taken into account would enhance trust in the evidence used in the policy process. A well-designed evidence-informed policy system would include knowledge brokers and boundary organisations, sitting between scientists and policymakers.
The principle of informing policy through evidence could be recognised as a key accompaniment to the principles of democracy and the rule of law.

KJ-NB-29783-EN-N

The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

JRC Mission

As the science and knowledge service of the European Commission, the Joint Research Centre's mission is to support EU policies with independent evidence throughout the whole policy cycle.

EU Science Hub

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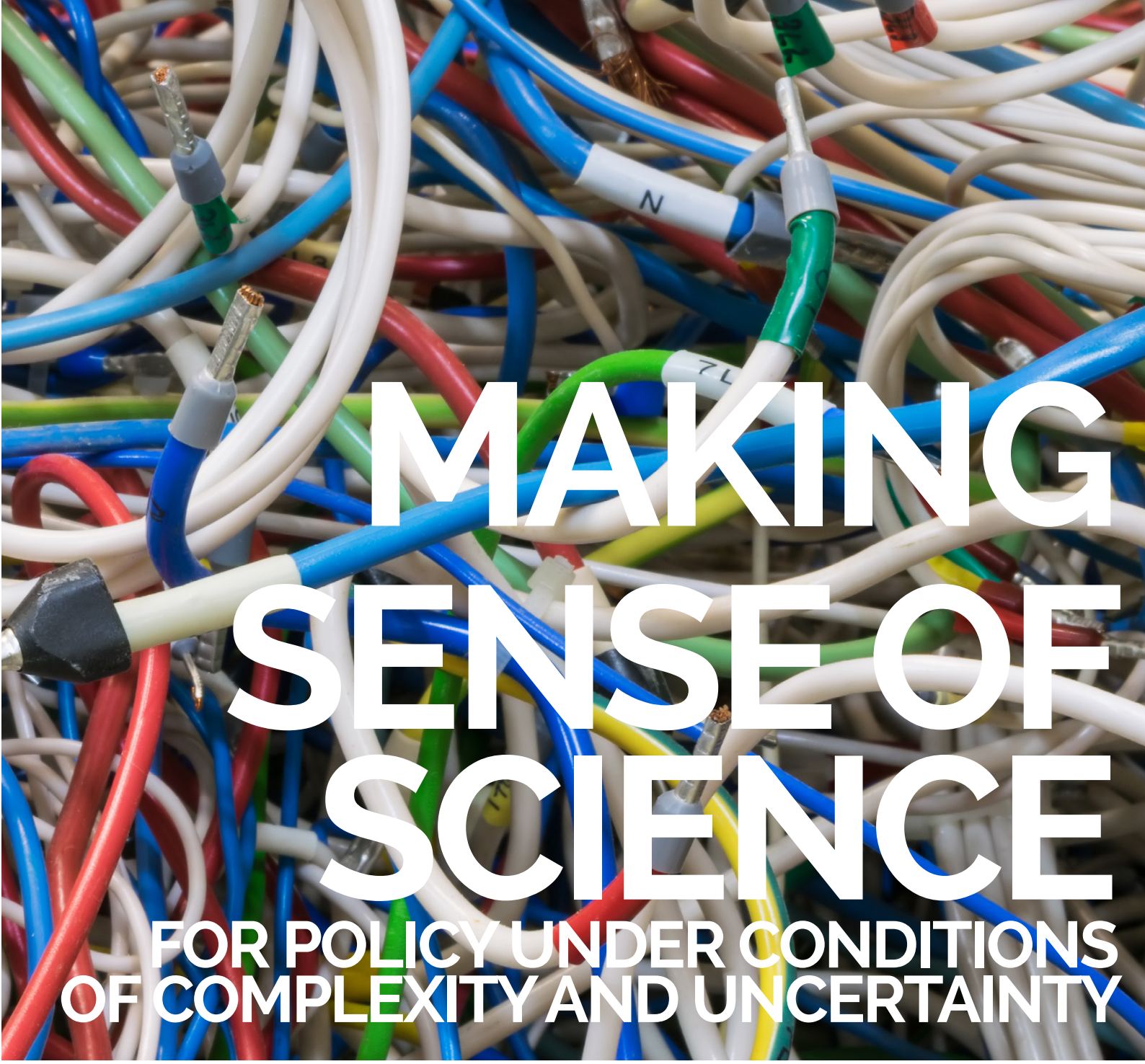


MAKING SENSE OF SCIENCE

FOR POLICY UNDER CONDITIONS OF COMPLEXITY AND UNCERTAINTY

Evidence Review Report

Executive summary

SAPEA

Science Advice for Policy by European Academies

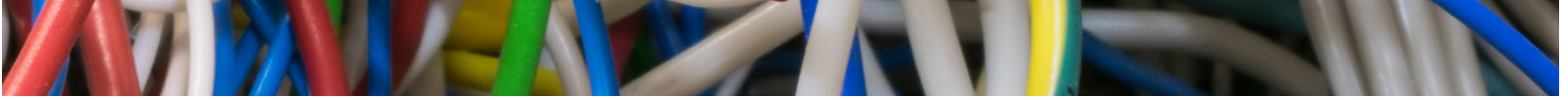
How can we provide good science advice to European Commission policymakers, based on available evidence, under conditions of scientific complexity and uncertainty?

The need for science advice

Science advice to today's policymakers has become more prominent than ever, due primarily to the growing human impact on our world, and the ever-increasing complexity of the knowledge needed for coping with economic, social and environmental challenges. These include demographic changes, global trade issues, international market structures, transboundary pollution, digitalisation, urbanisation and many other factors of modern life.

Many such policy problems are characterised by a mixture of complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity.

Scientific expertise supports effective policymaking by providing the best available knowledge, which can then be used to understand a specific problem, generate and evaluate policy options, and provide meaning to the discussion



around critical topics within society.

Scientific knowledge is crucial to ensuring that systematic evidence is part of the collective decision-making process. Systematic knowledge is instrumental to understanding phenomena, providing insights that help to understand and tackle society's problems. Science therefore represents an essential element in Europe's future development of policy.

The nature of science advice is wide-ranging. The science advisory ecosystem includes a broad set of players, from individual academics to national academies, universities, think-tanks and many others. Their roles include knowledge generation, synthesis, brokering, policy evaluation, horizon scanning and more.

In the vast majority of policy cases, scientific advice is only one of many inputs, but it occupies a unique position.

The issues for which scientific input is most needed by policymakers are the ones for which the science is most often complex, multidisciplinary and incomplete.

The debate about science

There are many schools of thought in the study of science and science advice that provide quite distinctive answers to the question of what science is or should be, and how it can be best used in policymaking. These come from the philosophy of science, the sociology of science, the study of knowledge and many other traditions in the field.

Members of the expert group that wrote the SAPEA Evidence Review Report are motivated to overcome traditional schisms between different schools of thought in this area. The report is based on a pragmatic, consensus-oriented interpretation of the published literature and familiarity with theory and practice. The report includes, wherever possible, evidence from the empirical study of advice processes, but it also refers to and cites interpretations and conceptual thoughts of many scholars

Science advice must be based on the best available evidence, communicated in a transparent and accountable way that explicitly and honestly assesses uncertainties, ambiguities and tensions.

devoted to studying the nexus between science and policy.

Most concepts of science agree that its purpose is to produce and test claims about reality. It includes statements that are descriptive (how reality is shaped), analytic (causal and functional relationships between phenomena) and, depending on the specific discipline, normative (how reality should be changed or altered).

Systematic knowledge is generally generated and evaluated according to the established rules and conventions of the respective

academic discipline. These rules are not perfect, yet they are regarded as superior to any other alternative.

The role of science in policymaking

Scientific experts provide knowledge that helps to provide evidence to the policymaking process. 'Evidence' can be defined as a knowledge claim that is backed up by a recognised scientific procedure or method.

Scientific knowledge and understanding represent an essential dimension of many policy decisions. The contributions of scientists to policymaking should be encouraged and valued. Scientific advice is neither arbitrary, nor is it a direct representation of an objective 'truth'. At its best, it is based on methodological rigour, agreed-upon rules of enquiry, systematic review of evidence, and continuous analysis and debate.

In the current climate of populism, 'post-truth' and 'fake news', public scrutiny and the accountability of science are an inevitable and even desirable aspect of democratic processes.

Bringing science advice to policy

Methodological rigour that seeks to attain valid, reliable and robust evidence remains the most important means of judging the quality of scientific insights.

Many policy options require systematic knowledge that is not available, or still in its infancy, or in an intermediate state. There may be an incomplete understanding of the phenomenon and no clear causal relationship; it may rely on educated guesses by experts. These all need to be labelled as such and it is essential to demarcate the limits of 'reasonable' claims.

Making sense of science cannot be done by only looking at the empirical evidence. On the contrary, it requires lots of room for interpretation and inter-subjective judgement. The question of what counts as the 'success' or 'failure' of scientific advice for policymaking cannot be determined by objective measurements. There are many valuable indicators, but interpreting such descriptive data requires experiential knowledge (i.e. familiarity with the topic) and prudent judgement.

Scientific outputs often represent the best available systematic knowledge on a given subject, but this is not the only relevant or necessary knowledge that decision-makers should use. Knowledge based on actual experience and local perspectives can often be provided only by people who share common experiences with the policy issue under consideration. The term 'evidence-informed', rather than 'evidence-based', therefore assures that all evidence is considered but does not become the sole basis for decision-making.

What counts as 'good' evidence varies with the questions: it depends on what policymakers want to know, for what purpose, and to what context the scientific advice is

being addressed. Most practices on the presentation of evidence and its appraisal are focused on social values of legitimacy, trust, impartiality and credibility.

Complexity is a major barrier to providing reliable insights about the likely consequences of decision options. Examples of highly complex phenomena include climate change and economic crises. Individual scientists may not be able to see the entire picture, but experts from different disciplinary perspectives can give policymakers a more complete picture of what science knows and does not know, and about the robustness of available evidence.

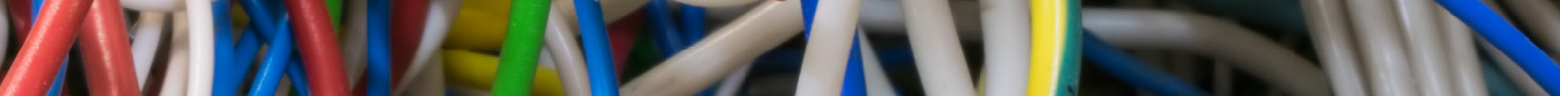
In the context of decision-making, uncertainty relates to a situation with more than one outcome consistent with expectations. Scientific uncertainty relates to the limitedness or even absence of scientific knowledge (i.e. data and information) that makes it difficult to assess the exact probability and possible outcomes of unwanted effects. Uncertainty management and quality assurance are essential in any decision-making process. Scientific uncertainty can be communicated effectively by characterising, assessing and conveying the limits of scientific statements clearly. In particular, it is necessary to ensure that policymakers understand the meaning of probability distributions, confidence intervals and statistical quality criteria when interpreting uncertainty characterisations and are well-informed about the assumptions and conventions that are incorporated in various scientific assessments.

While more and better data and information may reduce scientific uncertainty, more knowledge does not necessarily reduce ambiguity, i.e. the plurality of scientifically justifiable viewpoints on the meaning and implications of scientific evidence.

The conclusions in the report are the results of a creative process of combining empirical evidence, positions from the literature and personal reflections by those who have been active in giving scientific advice for many years.

1 **Science advice can help to anticipate future challenges and assist in designing coping strategies or interventions** in a world in which human actions have become the dominant force in shaping it (the Anthropocene era).

2 **The focus of science advice must be on a critical review of the available evidence and its implications for policymaking.** It is important that scientific advice is based on evidence that is respected as valid, relevant, reliable and (depending on the academic discipline involved) replicable. It should include a quantitative assessment or, if that is not possible or feasible, a qualitative characterisation of scientific uncertainty and



ambiguity. Some of the EU agencies have made progress in this area, and it would be a welcome initiative if guidance and best practice were shared.

3 Scientific advice should not prescribe but inform policies.

Any political decision needs to consider the likely consequences of decision options (where scientific input is essential) as well as the social, political and moral desirability of these consequences (where plural values and ethical principles play a major role). In the end, any scientific advice may turn out to be incomplete, contested or even unsubstantiated. The selection and interpretation of evidence must be guided by the articulation of different social values and legitimate interests, involving not only advisors and decision-makers, but also additional stakeholders and civil society.

4 The purpose and significance of scientific advice depend on the issue and the context.

There are many forms and sources of knowledge. Science advisors should see their role as important, and also as a unique source of robust and reliable knowledge, but not as the exclusive providers of knowledge. When policymakers and science advisors agree in advance on the role and function that scientific evidence should play, it should lead to greater clarity and collaboration.

5 Form and function are vital when designing appropriate policy-science interfaces.

There is no universally applicable model for structuring scientific advice for policymaking. The type or nature of available expertise and the type of advice needed should determine the procedure, structure and composition of the advising process.

6 Science advice for policymaking involves many legitimate perspectives and insights.

Defining 'the issue' and selecting the most appropriate expertise requires judgement and vision. For complex problems and issues, it is essential that the complete range of scientific opinions is represented and that all uncertainties and ambiguities are fully disclosed.

7 **Scientists, as well as policymakers, should be sensitive to various biases and interests when drawing inferences from data and information.** Having access to different disciplinary perspectives (for example, the humanities, natural sciences etc.) can act as a check and balance procedure to address unintended bias.

8 **Science advice is always affected by values, conventions and preferences.** Rather than highlighting the role of the 'objective' knowledge provider, the science-policy nexus is better served when both sides are transparent about what values and goals they apply and how knowledge claims are selected, processed and interpreted. This creates more trust and confidence in institutions and in the processes for science advice.

9 **The effectiveness of scientific advice depends on the right composition of advisors and the quality of the dialogue between advisors and policymakers.** Science advice should include evidence that clarifies and explains the factual content of an issue, including a characterisation of its robustness and validity, together with the ethical and societal impacts of the topic and the values involved. When translating evidence and research findings, issues such as transparency, openness, assumptions and uncertainties must be addressed and communicated. Advisors should accept some level of responsibility in advising and in the implementation phase of their advice. Feedback on the effects of the advice is needed, which can be

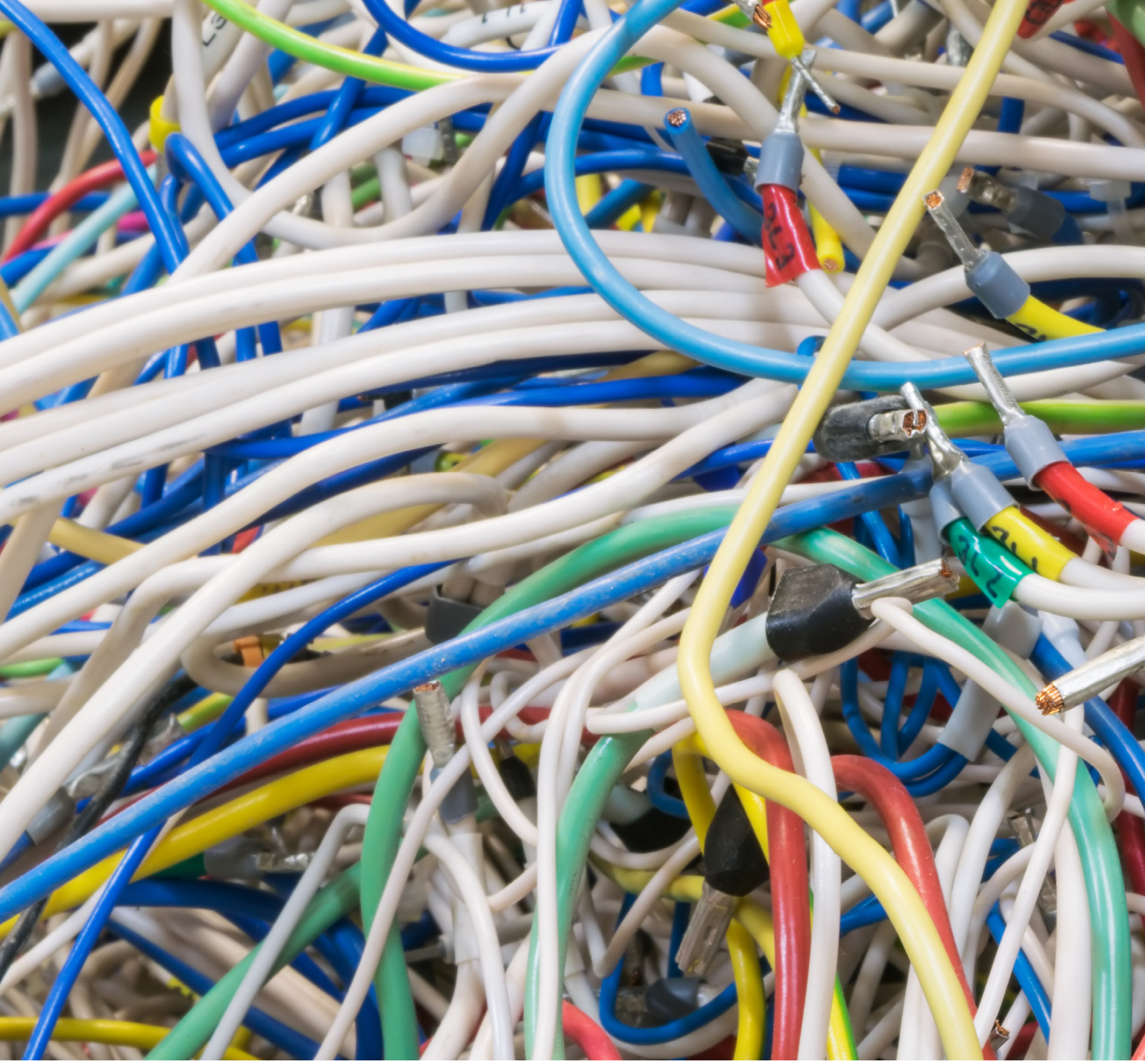
used for adjustments or correcting actions during its implementation.

10 **The relationship between science advisors and policymakers relies on mutual trust.** It is important to maintain a capacity for reflection, as well as openness on the part of policymakers to disruptive advice.

11 **The most highly recommended science advice process combines analytic rigour with deliberative argumentation.** Analysis refers to the inclusion of systematic and peer-reviewed knowledge. Deliberation refers to the mutual exchange of arguments and reflections, to arrive at evidence-informed and value-balanced conclusions in a discussion.

12 **Stakeholders and citizens should be integrated into the process.** Continuous forums for deliberations between the scientists, the public and policymakers should be fostered. Critical elements to be considered include the transparency of aims, the means of power regulation between the different stakeholders, and responsive communication strategies.

13 **Science advice is not limited to policymakers but includes science communication to the wider society.** Effective science communication includes clarity about the quality of evidence, the treatment of uncertainties and ambiguities, the possible courses of action and information about the background of the science advisors themselves. Effective partnerships between scientists, policymakers and practitioners (who implement policy decisions) will help to build trust and credibility.



Read the full report online
www.sapea.info/making-sense-of-science/

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PUBLIC POLICY LABS IN EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES

PREPARED FOR THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE BY:

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Public policy labs in European Union Member States

Policy Labs are emerging structures that construct public policies in an innovative, design-oriented fashion, in particular by engaging citizens and companies working within the public sector. Currently, a number of Policy Labs exist in a handful of Member States of the European Union. Interest stemming from administrations and government organizations in other Member States indicate the objective to create a Lab, many of whom have a desire to build upon the experience and best practices of their peers. The EU Policy Lab at the European Commission's Joint Research Centre wishes to enable such collaboration and commissioned the creation of a map of Policy Labs in the European Union by Conseil & Recherche and the 27e Région. This map and report enables the first step of that process by identifying 'who works on what?' at the local, regional, and national levels of government. It is intended to be a living document which can evolve and expand over time to reflect the progress, diversity, and evolution of Policy Labs in Europe.

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PROJECT OVERVIEW

WHAT IS A POLICY LAB?

Policy Labs are dedicated teams, structures, or entities focused on designing public policy through innovative methods that involve all stakeholders in the design process. Practitioners describe these efforts as design or evidence-based approaches, which places the end users at the center of each stage of the policy-making process. After proposals are formulated, they are tested and validated through various forms of experimentation. In addition to co-creating and re-imagining policies and public programs, Policy Labs also undertake a wide range of activities such as preparing prospective studies, organizing creativity workshops, or instilling a sense of empowerment in civil servants through training and other learning activities.

The majority of Policy Labs are in and of themselves experimental initiatives undertaken by members of a public administration, frequently with the support of external designers and experts in public innovation. Although a handful of Labs are mature entities in existence for more than a decade, most initiatives are nascent structures with a median age of two years. The Policy Lab life cycle is also dynamic: each year, a handful of Labs are created while other programs are placed into “hibernation” or cut for a number of reasons, including budget reductions, shifts in political agendas, or changes in elected leaders.

Each Policy Lab is unique in terms of its' organization, structure, objectives, and programs. To reflect this diversity, we adopted a relatively flexible definition to identify and qualify Policy Labs within European Member States described in the following sections.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS MAPPING

Policy Labs are emerging structures that construct public policies in an innovative, design-oriented fashion, in particular by engaging citizens and companies working within the public sector. Currently, a number of Policy Labs exist in a handful of Member States of the European Union. Interest stemming from administrations and government organizations in other Member States indicate the objective to create a Lab, many of whom have a desire to build upon the experience and best practices of their peers.

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DEFINITION OF POLICY LABS IN THIS STUDY

Europe is host to a growing wave of initiatives in public innovation and alternative means of discussing or proposing new policies. This study however aims to identify entities positioned and equipped to stimulate the generation of innovative ideas, develop these ideas into prototypes and policy proposals. They strengthen proposals by conducting a key phase of experimentation, typically with a panel of real, future users of the proposed design. This phase is a crucial element which helps guide initiatives towards implementation. As such, we define Policy Labs based on following criteria:

- Policy Labs approach policy issues through a creative, design, or user-oriented perspective.
- Policy Labs strive to organize experiments to test proposed policies.
- Policy Labs work for or within a government entity or public administration, and contribute to the shaping or implementation public policies.

We also recognize the role of an important actor that we call "influencers". These are defined as entities that both advocate and propel the creation of Policy Labs, but are not in and of themselves attached to a specific government organization.

METHODOLOGY

To establish a robust mapping of Policy Labs within European Member States, the project team employed the following approach in concurrent phases:

1. Document research & definition validation
2. Questionnaire
3. Interviews & conversations
4. Classification

DOCUMENT RESEARCH & DEFINITION VALIDATION

Drawing upon prior publications from identified influencers such as Nesta and the 27e Région, this phase resulted in a preliminary list of Policy Labs. The project definition of Policy Labs was tested against this list to ensure that the parameters didn't inadvertently exclude unforeseen configurations, primarily in terms to ties with a public administration or government entity. Finally, a deep-web semantic analysis tool looked for links between websites of confirmed Policy Labs to identify additional, less-visible initiatives.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Managers of Policy Labs identified in the previous phase received an invitation to participate in a brief on-line questionnaire. Over half of the Policy Labs identified responded directly via the questionnaire. The questions aimed to verify basic contact information, ensure structures fit with the project definition, gather details on projects undertaken, and obtain suggestions of other Policy Labs respondents are aware of. Based on these suggestions, we reached out to other structures inviting them to participate in the questionnaire.

A handful of responses came from initiatives outside the EU or that reported themselves as falling outside of the scope of the project definition for Policy Labs.

INTERVIEWS & CONVERSATIONS

Over twenty individuals responsible for Policy Labs and "influencers" participated in a series of phone, Skype, and in-person interviews to verify their questionnaire responses and gather descriptions of projects undertaken within their respective structures. Participants provided suggestions of other known Policy Labs which were contacted to participate in the questionnaire.

CLASSIFICATION

Based on project details gathered in prior phases, projects in each Policy Lab were classified based on the following broad categories of policies:

1. Culture & education
2. Digital economy & society
3. Finance & taxation
4. Healthy & inclusive societies
5. Innovation in the public sector
6. Jobs & growth
7. Local & regional economic development
8. Migration, integration & humanitarian aid
9. Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
10. Transport & mobility

MAP OF POLICY LABS IN EU MEMBER STATES

JUNE 2016

AUSTRIA

1. GovLab Austria, Vienna ◆

DENMARK

2. Copenhagen Solutions Lab, Copenhagen ■
3. Mindlab, Copenhagen ◆
4. Odense City Council, Odense ■
5. Roskilde City Council, Roskilde ▲
6. Sundhedsinnovation sjælland, Roskilde ▲

FINLAND

7. Lahti Future Lab, Lahti ✚
8. Sitra, Helsinki ◆

FRANCE

9. Bretagne Créative, Brest ■
10. DILAb, Paris ◆
11. Direction de la prospective et du dialogue public, Lyon ▲
12. Direction prospective, Nantes ▲
13. Les Entretiens Albert-Kahn, Boulogne-Billancourt ▲
14. Équipe d'innovation publique, Nantes ●
15. Fabrique de l'Hospitalité, Strasbourg ✚
16. Fonds d'experimentation pour la jeunesse, Paris ◆
17. IGN Fab, Saint Mandé ✚
18. Lab cdc, Paris ✚
19. Lab Pôle Emploi, Paris ◆
20. Le LABO d'innovation publique / Région Alsace Champagne-Ardenne Lorraine, Chalons en Champagne ●
21. Lab06, Nice ▲
22. Labo2, Nîmes ■
23. Le Labo, Marseille ●
24. Mission innovation du Val d'Oise, Cergy-Pontoise ▲
25. Futurs Publics (SGMAP), Paris ◆

GREECE

26. European Projects Information Center, Policy Simulation Research Lab, Athens ◆
27. UNHCR Better Shelter Unit (Refugee Housing Unit), Athens ✚

IRELAND

28. The Studio, Dublin ■

ITALY

29. Co Battipaglia, Battipaglia ■
30. Design Policy Lab, Milan ●
31. Co Mantova, Mantova ■

NETHERLANDS

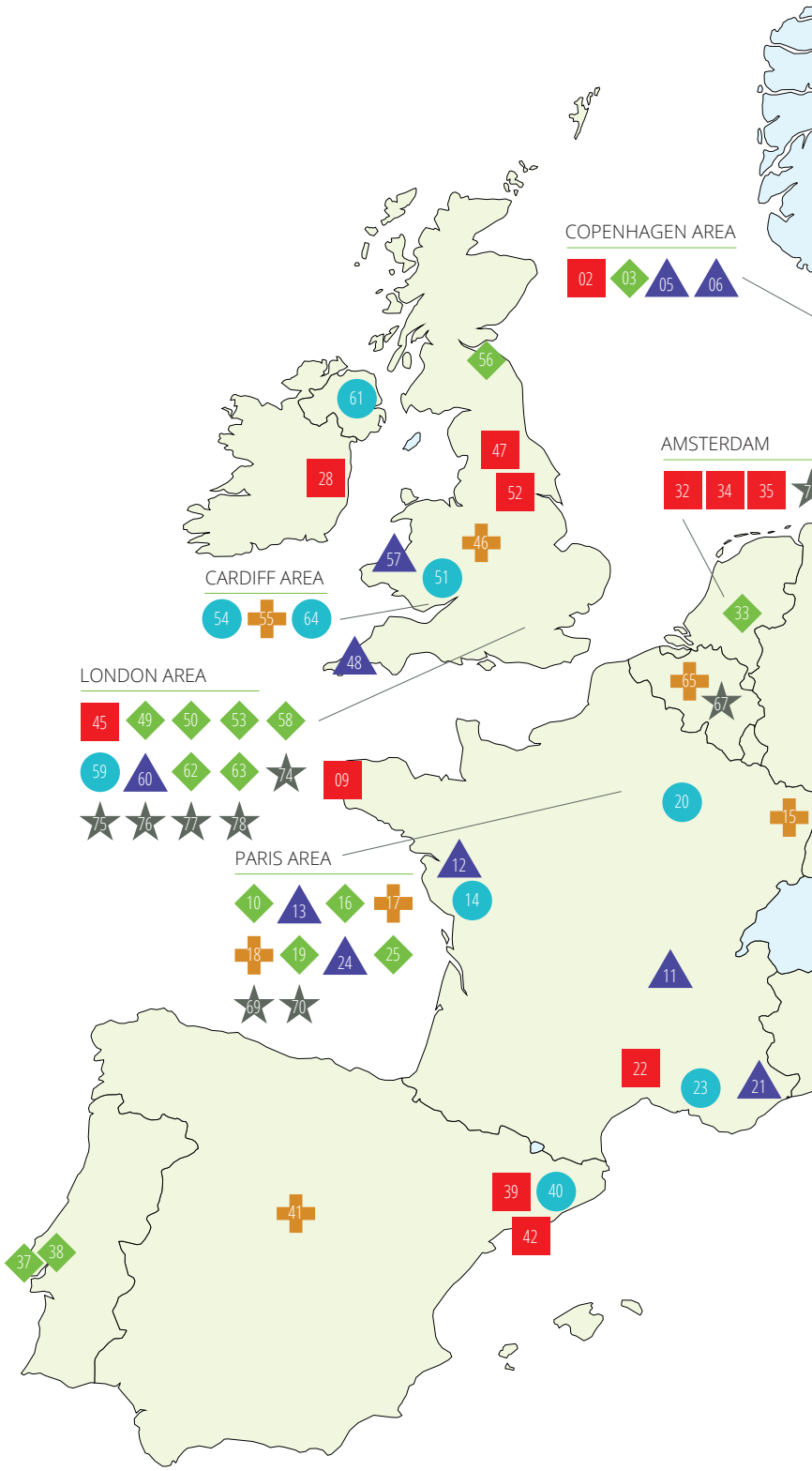
32. Kennisland, Amsterdam ■
33. LEF Future Centre, Utrecht ◆
34. Waag Society, Amsterdam ■
35. Wasted Lab, Amsterdam ■

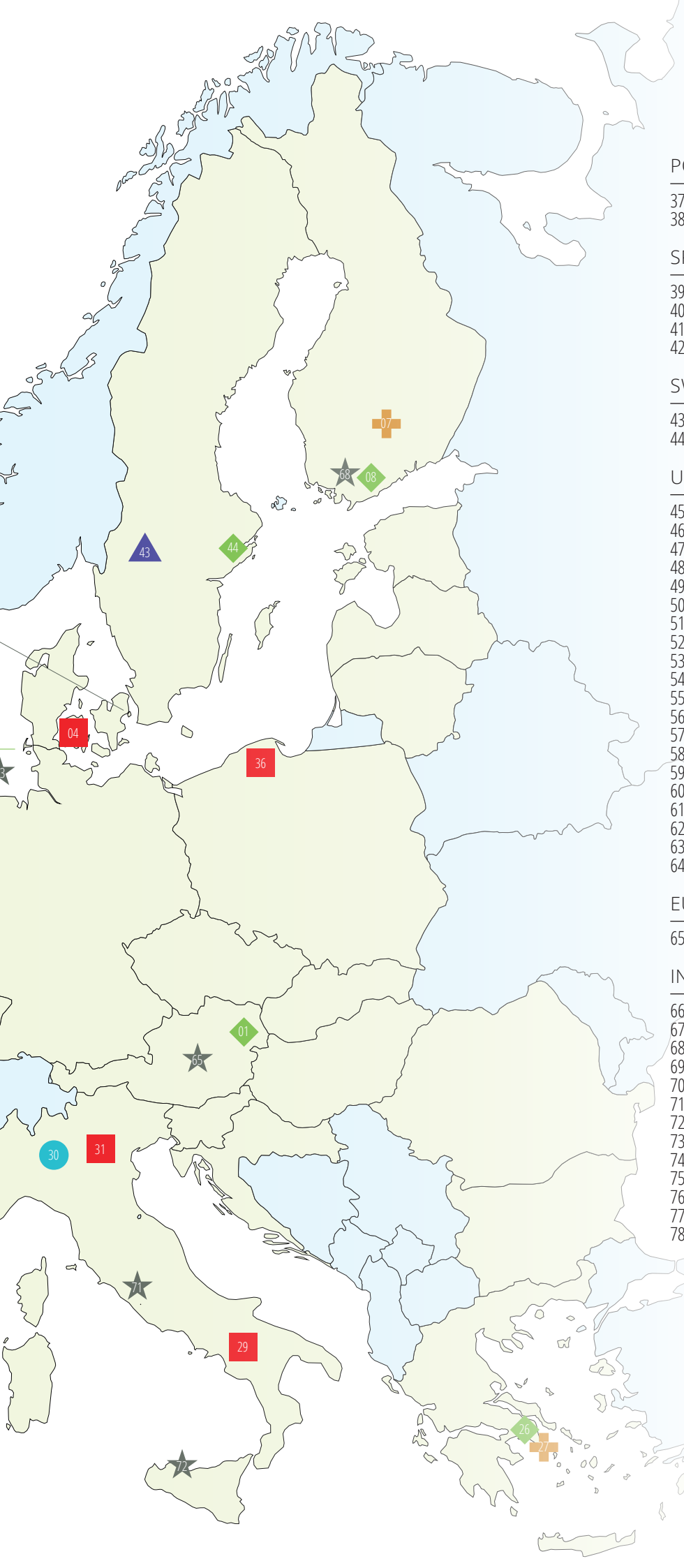
POLAND

36. Gdynia Innovation Centre Design Silesia, Gdynia ■

LEGEND

- ■ City-level Policy Labs
- ▲ County/Metro-level Policy Labs
- ● Regional-level Policy Labs
- ◆ National-level Policy Labs
- ✚ Other Policy Labs
- ★ Influencers





PORTUGAL

37. eSPAP Lab, Amadora ◆
38. LabX, Lisbon ◆

SPAIN

39. Barcelona Urban Lab, Barcelona ■
40. Ciutat Beta, Barcelona ●
41. LaboDemo, Madrid ✚
42. SmartParking, Barcelona ■

SWEDEN

43. Experio Lab, Karlstad ▲
44. Trafiklab, Stockholm ◆

UNITED KINGDOM

45. Bexley Innovation Lab, Bexley ■
46. Bromford Lab, Wolverhampton ✚
47. City Intelligence Innovation Lab, Leeds ■
48. Cornwall Council, Truro ▲
49. DfiD Innovation Hub, London ◆
50. Government Digital Services, London ◆
51. Innovation Lab: Monmouthshire Council, Monmouthshire ●
52. Innovation Lab: Wakefield Council, Wakefield ■
53. MoJ Innovation Team, London ◆
54. PDR User Lab, Cardiff ●
55. Satori Lab, Cardiff ✚
56. Scottish Govt Creativity Team, Edinburgh ◆
57. Service Design Shropshire, Shrewsbury ▲
58. Service Transformation Home Office, London ◆
59. Shift Surrey, Surrey ●
60. SILK, Maidstone ▲
61. The Innovation Lab, Belfast ●
62. UK Policy Lab, London ◆
63. UKTI Ideas Lab, London ◆
64. YLabWales, Cardiff ●

EUROPE

65. EU Policy Lab, Brussels ✚

INFLUENCERS

66. EU Forum Alpbach, Austria ★
67. iMinds, Belgium ★
68. Demos Helsinki, Finland ★
69. La 27e Région, France ★
70. OECD Observatory for Public Service Innovation, France ★
71. LabGov, Italy ★
72. Laboratorio per l'innovazione, Italy ★
73. Publieke Waarden, Netherlands ★
74. FutureGov, UK ★
75. Governance International, UK ★
76. iNetwork, UK ★
77. Localis, UK ★
78. Nesta, UK ★

DIRECTORY OF POLICY LABS BY POLICY AREA

	Innovation in the public sector	Healthy & inclusive societies	Digital economy & privacy	Jobs & growth	Local & regional economic development	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste	Transport & mobility	Education & culture	Migration, integration, & humanitarian aid	Finance & taxation
AUSTRIA										
1. GovLab Austria, Vienna ◆	✔									
DENMARK										
2. Copenhagen Solutions Lab, Copenhagen ■	✔		✔				✔			
3. Mindlab, Copenhagen ◆		✔		✔	✔					
4. Odense City Council, Odense ■	✔			✔						
5. Roskilde City Council, Roskilde ▲				✔						
6. Sundhedsinnovation sjælland, Roskilde ▲		✔								
FINLAND										
7. Lahti Future Lab, Lahti ✚		✔			✔		✔			
8. Sitra, Helsinki ◆		✔			✔	✔				
FRANCE										
9. Bretagne Créative, Brest ■		✔				✔				
10. DILAb, Paris ◆	✔				✔					
11. Direction de la prospective et du dialogue public, Lyon ▲	✔	✔			✔					
12. Direction prospective, Nantes ▲		✔					✔			
13. Les Entretiens Albert-Kahn, Boulogne-Billancourt ▲	✔	✔								
14. Équipe d'innovation publique, Nantes ●				✔				✔		
15. Fabrique de l'Hospitalité, Strasbourg ✚		✔								
16. Fonds d'experimentation pour la jeunesse, Paris ◆		✔								
17. IGN Fab, Saint Mandé ✚			✔	✔	✔					
18. Lab cdc, Paris ✚		✔								
19. Lab Pôle Emploi, Paris ◆				✔						
20. Le LABO d'innovation publique / Région Alsace Champagne-Ardenne Lorraine, Chalons en Champagne ●	✔	✔								
21. Lab06, Nice ▲		✔					✔			
22. Labo2, Nîmes ■								✔		
23. Le Labo, Marseille ●				✔						
24. Mission innovation du Val d'Oise, Cergy-Pontoise ▲	✔	✔								
25. Futurs Publics (SGMAP), Paris ◆	✔							✔		
GREECE										
26. European Projects Information Center, Policy Simulation Research Lab, Athens ◆	✔									
27. UNHCR Better Shelter Unit (Refugee Housing Unit), Athens ✚									✔	
IRELAND										
28. The Studio, Dublin ■	✔		✔	✔						
ITALY										
29. Co Battipaglia, Battipaglia ■	✔				✔					
30. Design Policy Lab, Milan ●	✔									
31. Co Mantova, Mantova ■	✔									

	Innovation in the public sector	Healthy & inclusive societies	Digital economy & privacy	Jobs & growth	Local & regional economic development	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste	Transport & mobility	Education & culture	Migration, integration, & humanitarian aid	Finance & taxation
NETHERLANDS										
32. Kennisland, Amsterdam ■		✔								
33. LEF Future Centre, Utrecht ◆		✔						✔		
34. Waag Society, Amsterdam ■		✔		✔				✔		
35. Wasted Lab, Amsterdam ■						✔				
POLAND										
36. Gdynia Innovation Centre Design Silesia, Gdynia ■				✔	✔	✔				
PORTUGAL										
37. eSPAP Lab, Amadora ◆	✔		✔							
38. LabX, Lisbon ◆	✔									
SPAIN										
39. Barcelona Urban Lab, Barcelona ■			✔			✔	✔			
40. Ciutat Beta, Barcelona ●		✔			✔					
41. LaboDemo, Madrid ✚	✔		✔							
42. SmartParking, Barcelona ■			✔				✔			
SWEDEN										
43. Experio Lab, Karlstad ▲		✔					✔			
44. Trafiklab, Stockholm ◆			✔				✔			
UNITED KINGDOM										
45. Bexley Innovation Lab, Bexley ■	✔									
46. Bromford Lab, Wolverhampton ✚	✔	✔								
47. City Intelligence Innovation Lab, Leeds ■			✔							
48. Cornwall Council, Truro ▲					✔	✔				
49. DfiD Innovation Hub, London ◆				✔					✔	
50. Government Digital Services, London ◆	✔		✔							
51. Innovation Lab: Monmouthshire Council, Monmouthshire ●	✔									
52. Innovation Lab: Wakefield Council, Wakefield ■	✔	✔								
53. MoJ Innovation Team, London ◆	✔									
54. PDR User Lab, Cardiff ●		✔			✔	✔				
55. Satori Lab, Cardiff ✚	✔									
56. Scottish Govt Creativity Team, Edinburgh ◆					✔			✔		
57. Service Design Shropshire, Shrewsbury ▲	✔									
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60. SILK, Maidstone ▲		✔								
61. The Innovation Lab, Belfast ●	✔					✔				✔
62. UK Policy Lab, London ◆	✔		✔							
63. UKTI Ideas Lab, London ◆				✔						
64. YLabWales, Cardiff ●	✔		✔							

DIRECTORY OF POLICY LABS BY MEMBER STATE

AUSTRIA	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
1. GovLab Austria, Vienna ◆ *https://www.parlament.gv.at*	Austrian Parliament	Mission: Open lawmaking through innovative practices	Innovation in the public sector
DENMARK	**PARENT ENTITY**	**EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES**	**RELATED EU POLICY AREAS**
2. Copenhagen Solutions Lab, Copenhagen ■ *http://cphsolutionslab.dk*	Municipality of Copenhagen	Project: Copenhagen Open Data	Digital economy & society
		Mission: Smart city	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Building the Smart City transport network infrastructure	Transport & mobility
3. Mindlab, Copenhagen ◆ *http://mind-lab.dk*	Ministry for Employment, Ministry for Business & Growth, Ministry for Children, Education & Gender Equality	Project: Mentoring programs for the unemployed	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: "Dialog promotes recommendations" (supporting growth in the food industry)	Jobs & growth
		Project: Better guidance for new businesses	Local & regional economic development
4. Odense City Council, Odense ■ *http://odense.dk*	Odense Municipality	Project: Jobs with Odense Kommune	Jobs & growth
		Project: Communication & Odense Kommune	Innovation in the public sector
5. Roskilde City Council, Roskilde ▲ *http://roskilde.dk*	Roskilde Municipality	Project: Jobs in the city	Jobs & growth
6. Sundhedsinnovation sjælland, Roskilde ▲ *http://www.regionsjaelland.dk/Sundhed/Innovation/Sider/default.aspx*	Region Sjælland	Mission: Improving health in the Sjælland Region	Healthy & inclusive societies
FINLAND	**PARENT ENTITY**	**EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES**	**RELATED EU POLICY AREAS**
7. Lahti Future Lab, Lahti ✚ *https://lahtifuturelab.wordpress.com*	Lahti University	Project: Interactive bus trip planning	Transport & mobility
		Project: Regional development of the Päijät-Hämeen province	Local & regional economic development
		Project: Benches in a dog park redesigned to stimulate social interaction between humans while dogs play in the park.	Healthy & inclusive societies
8. Sitra, Helsinki ◆ *http://www.sitra.fi*	The Finnish Parliament	Project: Elderly people	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Climate change	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
		Project: Business development	Local & regional economic development
FRANCE	**PARENT ENTITY**	**EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES**	**RELATED EU POLICY AREAS**
9. Bretagne Créative, Brest ■ *http://www.bretagne-creative.net/*	City of Brest	Mission: Creating conditions favorable for open, social innovation projects	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Projects: Creation of "green maps"; "unbelievably edible foods"; eco-conception of cities	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
		Projects: "1 roof, 2 generations"; "On the corner" alternative social resource structures	Healthy & inclusive societies
10. Open Law Lab, Paris ◆ *http://www.dila.premier-ministre.gouv.fr*	French Prime Minister	Mission: Open lawmaking through innovative practices	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Dashboard to put businesses in touch with the best-suited government contacts	Local & regional economic development

FRANCE (CONTINUED)	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
11. Direction de la prospective et du dialogue public, Lyon ▲ *http://www.millenaire3.com*	Grand Lyon	Project: Simplifying relationships with government administrations	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Developing local economies	Local & regional economic development
		Project: Indicators for social cohesion	Healthy & inclusive societies
12. Direction prospective, Nantes ▲ *http://loire-atlantique.fr*	Department de Loire Atlantique	Project: Maternity & Infant Protection Centers	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Mobility [in the region]	Transport & mobility
		Project: Arrival of children within families	Healthy & inclusive societies
13. Les Entretiens Albert-Kahn, Boulogne-Billancourt ▲ *http://eak.hauts-de-seine.fr*	Département des Hauts-de-Seine	Project: "Territorial well-being" co-constructing new indicators for measuring quality of life	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: "Collective intelligence" new methods for solving complex problems together	Innovation in the public sector
14. Équipe d'innovation publique, Nantes ● *http://eak.hauts-de-seine.fr*	Région Pays-de-la-Loire	Project: SmallBiz Hub	Jobs & growth
		Project: School drop-outs	Education & culture
15. Fabrique de l'Hospitalité, Strasbourg ✚ *http://www.lafabriquedelhospitalite.org*	Strasbourg University Hospital	Mission: Enhancing patient care in Strasbourg University Health Centre through design, social sciences and co-creation	Healthy & inclusive societies
16. Fonds d'experimentation pour la jeunesse, Paris ◆ *http://www.experimentation.jeunes.gouv.fr*	Ministry of City, Youth, & Sports	Mission: Innovative youth programs	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Projects: employment, housing, mobility, and social inclusion for youth	Healthy & inclusive societies
17. IGN Fab, Saint Mandé ✚ *http://ignfab.ign.fr*	National Institute of Geographic & Forestry Information	Mission: Geo-service data for small businesses	Digital economy & society — Jobs & growth
		Project: Tourism, leisure, and promoting territories and heritage	Local & regional economic development
18. Lab cdc, Paris ✚ *http://labcdc.caissedesdepots.fr*	Caisse des Dépôts et des Consignations	Mission: Re-inventing social housing (architecture, communities, etc.)	Healthy & inclusive societies
19. Lab Pôle Emploi, Paris ◆ *http://www.lelab.pole-emploi.fr*	Pôle emploi (Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs)	Mission: Innovation in employment and for job-seekers	Jobs & growth
20. Le LABO d'innovation publique / Région Alsace Champagne-Ardenne Lorraine, Chalons en Champagne ● *http://labo-public.fr*	Région Alsace Champagne-Ardenne Lorraine	Project: Clarifying the intricacies of public and private funding for employment training in health and social institutes, for students and local actors.	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: How to maintain contact with and deliver clear information to citizens in the public grant process.	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Fair approaches of the Champagne-Ardenne region towards its' local territories	Innovation in the public sector
21. Lab06, Nice ▲ *https://e-zy06.departement06.fr*	Département des Alpes-Maritimes	Project: Simplifying administrative processes for handicapped and elderly persons	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Simplifying transportation and trips for users	Transport & mobility
22. Labo2, Nîmes ■ *http://bibliotheque.nimes.fr*	City of Nîmes	Project: Kiibook—creation of a digital art book as a web-application	Culture & education

FRANCE (CONTINUED)	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
23. Le Labo, Marseille ● *http://regionpaca.fr*	Région Provence-Alpes-Côtes d'Azur	Project: Youth unemployment	Jobs & growth
24. Mission innovation du Val d'Oise, Cergy-Pontoise ▲ *http://valdoise.fr*	Département du Val d'Oise	Project: ZIP Val d'Oise—supporting cities in designing and testing new public services	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Departmental Home for Disabled Persons	Healthy & inclusive societies
25. Futurs Publics (SGMAP), Paris ◆ *http://www.modernisation.gouv.fr*	Directorate for State Modernisation	Project: Developing learning through digital technology in schools	Education & culture
		Mission: Modernize policy design processes and government	Innovation in the public sector
GREECE	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
26. European Projects Information Center, Policy Simulation Research Lab, Athens ◆ *http://yeep.parliament.gr*	Hellenic Parliament, European Programs Implementation Service	Mission: Open lawmaking through innovative practices	Innovation in the public sector
27. UNHCR Better Shelter Unit (Refugee Housing Unit), Athens ✚ *http://innovation.unhcr.org/labs_post/refugee-housing-unit*	United Nations HCR	Mission: Design an alternative shelter for emergency relief and beyond	Migration, integration & humanitarian aid
IRELAND	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
28. The Studio, Dublin ■ *https://dccstudio.wordpress.com/*	Dublin City Council	Project: Open Data Challenge	Digital economy & society
		Project: Start-up City	Jobs & growth
		Mission: Grow Dublin City Council's capacity to innovate and improve the quality of our services	Innovation in the public sector
ITALY	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
29. Co Battipaglia, Battipaglia ■ *http://co-battipaglia.it*	Municipality of Battipaglia	Project: Architecture Condotti—renewing rather than demolishing the city	Local & regional economic development
		Project: Collaborate Battipaglia	Innovation in the public sector
30. Design Policy Lab, Milan ● *http://www.designpolicy.eu*	Regione Lombardia	Mission: Focus on researching, implementing and evaluating policy through design and design through policy	Innovation in the public sector
31. Co Mantova, Mantova ■ *http://co-mantova.it*	Municipality of Mantova	Mission: Collaborate Mantova	Innovation in the public sector

NETHERLANDS	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
32. Kennisland, Amsterdam ■ *http://kennisland.nl*	City of Dordrecht, City of Nijmegen, City of Amsterdam, City of Schiedam, Ministry of Internal Affaires & Kingdom Relations	Project: Social inclusion of seniors and youth in cities	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Innovative capacity of education, digital culture, youth programs	Healthy & inclusive societies
33. LEF Future Centre, Utrecht ◆ *http://www.rijkswaterstaat.nl/LEF*	Rijkswaterstaat	Mission: Revitalizing the cultural sector	Culture & education
		Mission: New policy through social innovation	Healthy & inclusive societies
34. Waag Society, Amsterdam ■ *http://waag.org*	City of Amsterdam	Project: Creative Care Lab	Healthy & inclusive societies — Jobs & growth
		Project: Creative Learning Lab	Culture & education
35. Wasted Lab, Amsterdam ■ *http://www.wastedlab.nl/en/*	City of Amsterdam	Project: Wasted neighbors	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
POLAND	**PARENT ENTITY**	**EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES**	**RELATED EU POLICY AREAS**
36. Gdynia Innovation Centre Design Silesia, Gdynia ■ *http://ppnt.pl/en/centrum-designu/centrum-designu-gdynia*	City of Gdynia	Project: Constructors' Park in Gdynia developing new building eco-design construction techniques & policies	Jobs & growth — Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
		Mission: Co-constructing new policy for emerging, innovative businesses	Local & regional economic development
PORTUGAL	**PARENT ENTITY**	**EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES**	**RELATED EU POLICY AREAS**
37. eSPAP Lab, Amadora ◆ *https://www.espap.pt/eSPapLab/Paginas/Apresentacao.aspx*	Central Services Public Administration	Project: "The Customer Experience Challenge" Working with government organizations to understand the needs of "customers" interacting with government entities	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Data Management	Digital economy & society
38. LabX, Lisbon ◆ *http://www.portugal.gov.pt/en/ministries/mpma.aspx*	Ministry of the Presidency and Administrative Modernisation	Mission: Evaluate & simplify existing policies	Innovation in the public sector
SPAIN	**PARENT ENTITY**	**EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES**	**RELATED EU POLICY AREAS**
39. Barcelona Urban Lab, Barcelona ■ *http://www.barcelonalab.cat*	City of Barcelona	Project: New manufacturing models for a circular economy	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
		Project: Mobility hack-a-thon Improving mobility in Barcelona through data-driven models and innovative solutions	Digital economy & society — Transport & mobility
40. Ciutat Beta, Barcelona ● *http://www.ciutatbeta.org*	Catalonia Department of Social and Family Affaires	Project: Action:set—social innovation	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Mission: Design alternative public & social services	Innovation in the public sector
41. LaboDemo, Madrid ✚ *http://labodemo.net*	Medialab-Prado	Project: D-Cent	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Participation data studies	Digital economy & society
42. SmartParking, Barcelona ■ *http://bcn.cat*	Barcelona City Council - B:SM - IMI	Mission: Improve urban parking policy through a "smart city" approach	Transport & mobility
		Project: Internet of Things (IoT) objects for smart data collection	Digital economy & society

SWEDEN	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
43. Experio Lab, Karlstad ▲ *http://experiolab.com*	Värmland	Project: First Line	Employment, social affairs & inclusion
		Project: DORIS—Designing Optimized Travel in Healthcare	Transport & mobility — Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Better Information at the ER	Healthy & inclusive societies
44. Trafiklab, Stockholm ◆ *https://www.trafiklab.se*	Sweden Transportation Administration	Mission: improve transportation policies through data and innovative partnerships	Digital economy & society — Transport & mobility
UNITED KINGDOM	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
45. Bexley Innovation Lab, Bexley ■ *https://bexleyinnovationlab.wordpress.com*	Borough of Bexley	Mission: transfer new skills around the design methodology to staff at Bexley	Innovation in the public sector
46. Bromford Lab, Wolverhampton ✚ *http://www.bromford.co.uk*	Bromford (Housing Authority)	Mission: Re-inventing social housing (architecture, communities, etc.)	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Simplifying complaints	Innovation in the public sector
47. City Intelligence Innovation Lab, Leeds ■ *http://leedsdatamill.org*	Leeds City Council	Mission: New policy through open data driven initiatives	Digital economy & society
48. Cornwall Council, Truro ▲ *https://www.cornwall.gov.uk*	Cornwall Council	Mission: Building planning & control—rethinking urban planning procedures & practice to enhance local business development	Local & regional economic development
		Project: Household waste and recycling center vehicle permits	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
49. DfiD Innovation Hub, London ◆ *https://dfid.blog.gov.uk/author/jonathan-wong-head-of-dfids-innovation-hub*	Department for International Development	Mission: Assess crisis areas and identify innovative practices in humanitarian efforts	Migration, integration & humanitarian aid
		Mission: Support and develop business creation and UK startups with missions oriented to helping individuals in foreign countries lift themselves out of poverty	Jobs & growth
50. Government Digital Services, London ◆ *https://gds.blog.gov.uk*	UK Government Digital Services	Mission: Lead the digital transformation of government	Innovation in the public sector — Digital economy & society
51. Innovation Lab: Monmouthshire Council, Monmouthshire ● *https://monmouthshirecc.wordpress.com/2013/03/07/innovation-in-monmouthshire-why-are-we-bothering-with-this*	County of Monmouthshire	Mission: Deliver 21st century services via innovative policy design	Innovation in the public sector
52. Innovation Lab: Wakefield Council, Wakefield ■ *http://www.wearefuturegov.com/blog/7-lessons-in-innovation-from-running-the-wakefield-lab*	Wakefield Council	Mission: Promote innovation in Wakefield Council	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Redefine the role of technology in children's social care	Healthy & inclusive societies
53. MoJ Innovation Team, London ◆ *https://mojdigital.blog.gov.uk/working-at-moj-ds*	Ministry of Justice	Mission: Change the way that people access and use justice services	Innovation in the public sector
54. PDR User Lab, Cardiff ● *http://pdronline.co.uk/user-centred-design/usability-laboratory*	Cardiff Metropolitan University & Welsh Government	Project: Rethinking wheelchair user needs	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Developing a Design for Circular Economy Action Plan for Scotland	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
		Project: Simplifying Welsh Government Business & Innovation Support Programmes	Local & regional economic development
55. Satori Lab, Cardiff ✚ *http://thesatorilab.com*	Wales	Mission: Help organizations transition effectively from the industrial age to the connected age	Innovation in the public sector

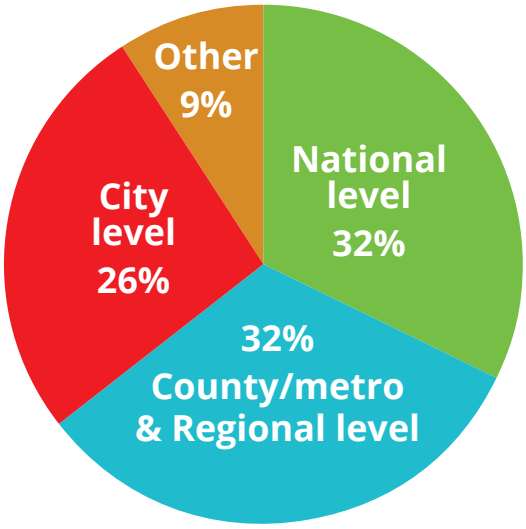
UNITED KINGDOM (CONTINUED)	PARENT ENTITY	EXAMPLES OF INITIATIVES	RELATED EU POLICY AREAS
56. Scottish Govt Creativity Team, Edinburgh ◆ *http://creativescotland.com*	Creative Scotland	Mission: Enable people & organizations to work in and experience the arts, screen and creative industries in Scotland by helping others to develop great ideas and bring them to life	Local & regional economic development — Culture & education
57. Service Design Shropshire, Shrewsbury ▲ *http://www.shropshire.gov.uk*	Shropshire Council	Project: Lab Blab—embedding social innovation & design	Innovation in the public sector
58. Service Transformation Home Office, London ◆ *https://www.gov.uk/transformation*	Home Office	Mission: Digital by Default - transform 25 core services into digital processes	Innovation in the public sector
59. Shift Surrey, Surrey ● *https://shiftsurrey.org*	Surrey Council	Project: Lantern, an online assessment form, linked to a shared community of resources to support people as they get older	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Election dashboard	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Patchwork, a web app that helps practitioners find contact colleagues, build connections and keep in touch across agencies	Innovation in the public sector
60. SILK, Maidstone ▲ *http://socialinnovation.typepad.com/silk*	Kent County Council	Project: Dementia friendly community, Dementia Diaries	Healthy & inclusive societies
		Project: Social Care & Health Co-production project	Healthy & inclusive societies
61. The Innovation Lab, Belfast ● *https://www.dfpni.gov.uk/articles/innovation-labs*	Department of Finance & Personnel	Mission: Public sector reform	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Debt management—how to go about recovering debt and fines from the public and consolidate government services	Finance & taxation
		Project: Waste management—rethinking ways to promote recycling and proper disposal of hazardous material on an individual level	Resource efficiency, circular economy & waste
62. UK Policy Lab, London ◆ *https://openpolicy.blog.gov.uk/2014/06/30/welcome-to-the-policy-lab*	Cabinet Office	Project: Data Dilemmas—how open policy making can help us use data ethically	Digital economy & society
		Project: Graphic design & policy making	Innovation in the public sector
63. UKTI Ideas Lab, London ◆ *http://www.ukti.gov.uk*	UK Trade & Investment	Project: Export Jam—designing the "perfect export support system" with exporters	Jobs & growth
64. YLabWales, Cardiff ● *https://storify.com/YLabWales*	Cardiff University / Welsh Government	Project: Investing in digital public services	Innovation in the public sector
		Project: Hack the city	Digital economy & society

BETTER UNDERSTANDING POLICY LABS

LABS AT VARIOUS LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT

Policy Labs are found at all levels of government, from municipalities to national ministries. To reflect the various administrative competencies and structures found within various Member States, Policy Labs were asked to identify whether their parent government organization operates at a national, regional (including counties/or metropolitan areas), or city-level. Results from this study indicate a relatively even distribution of Policy Labs at all government levels.

An additional category exists for some specialized structures found within specific administrative entities, such as the French National Institute of Geographic and Forestry Information near Paris, France or the Bromford Housing Authority near Birmingham, England.



Distribution of Policy Labs identified in the map of Policy Labs working within government entities operating at a National, Regional, or City level.

SELECTING POLICIES FOR EXPERIMENTATION

Policy Lab managers have a key role in selecting projects for which an experimental approach will generate meaningful insights and outcomes. Often limited to a full-time team of one or two individuals responsible for experimentation plus part-time assistance from other civil servants acting as internal ambassadors, managers carefully allocate their resources to a small portfolio of three or four simultaneous projects.

The majority of Policy Labs are not specialized or geared towards a specific type of policy within their specific structure. Rather, they focus on applying a user-focused, experiment-oriented approach to policy design as a means of driving innovation. For example, The Innovation Lab at the regional Department of Finance and Personnel in Belfast, Northern Ireland led projects relating to waste management, tools for ensuring patients better stick to medications prescribed by their doctors, and debt management.

Direct links between each project undertaken in a Policy Lab and a specific area of European policy are difficult to identify. The vast majority of entities can and do work on multiple areas of policy simultaneously throughout the course of any given project. This is intentional: instead of compartmentalizing specific problems in terms of specific themes, Policy Labs take a systemic approach that ignores administrative silos.

Some specialized Policy Labs do exist, generally as a means of responding to the needs and limits of a specific structure. "La Fabrique de l'Hospitalité" *(The Hospitality Factory)* at the regional hospital administration in Strasbourg, France is one example focused on improving and rethinking the experience of hospital patients.

The scope of policies experimented within in Policy Labs are also influenced by the administrative competencies of the government entity in which they're found. Even when two Policy Labs work on the same policy theme, the specific outcomes of projects at different levels of government can be materially different. For instance, the national-level TrafikLab in Sweden focuses on mobility and transit policy. Outcomes include the creation of national data interchange formats and information sharing platforms. Similarly, the city-level SmartPark initiative in Barcelona, Spain focuses on the same mobility and transit policy and tools, but focuses primarily on the parking experience within the city. Outcomes include building and implementing Internet of Things (IoT) data collection devices and innovative applications.

POLICY LABS WORKING AT VARIOUS PHASES OF POLICY CYCLE

Although most Policy Labs are created with the intent of stimulating innovation in public policy design, they play a crucial role in all stages of the policy cycle. 9 out of 10 managers of Policy Labs interviewed during our study or who responded to our questionnaire considered supporting innovation in policy design as their primary objective. Ancillary roles in this mission include assisting the formulation and shaping of new policy initiatives, implementing new actions around established policies, or evaluate and simply existing policies.

The majority of Policy Labs focus on two areas of the policy cycle: assisting in the formulation and shaping of new policy initiatives and implementing new actions around established policies. In the case of creating new policy proposals, one policymaker described the experiment phase as a "looking glass into the 'real world' when constructing new policies." In the case of implementing policy, Policy Labs are used to "refit" existing policies, or as another policymaker put it "reaching a similar end through very different—and often far more effective—means." In this sense, these entities are again perceived an important element in identifying and proving effective paths towards implementing public policy.

COLLABORATION BETWEEN POLICY LABS

Although an ad-hoc peer-based network of Policy Lab managers exists, cases of collaboration between structures are largely absent. Practitioners situated in areas with a high concentration of Policy Labs, such as London and Paris, are typically aware of major projects undertaken by their peers but do not actively seek opportunities to work together. One lab manager in London explained "I already struggle coordinating the participation of individuals within my own administration. Working with another Policy Lab would add an additional layer of complexity which would take too long to coordinate for a three-month test project." Outside of major metropolitan areas, collaboration is also limited or non-existent.

A preliminary level of collaboration emerges as a growing number of international events geared towards public policy innovation, and more specifically Policy Labs exists. Examples include "Lab2" in Amsterdam (2013), "City Lab" in Los Angeles (2014), "Immersion in Public Design" in Paris (2015) and LabWorks in Santiago, Chile (2016). Such gatherings, typically organized by Policy Lab influencers such as Nesta or OECD are ideal settings for exchanging best practices and meeting colleagues. Events within this community are not specifically organized around specific policy themes or regrouping initiatives from the same country or geographic area.

Although many practitioners see potential opportunities to collaboration with other Policy Labs working on similar themes, organizing and coordinating collective design and experimentation initiatives is both costly and risks neglecting specific needs present in a participating government organization. Producing detailed documentation of projects undertaken within various Policy Labs would be a useful means of enabling collaboration among various labs, allowing each entity to follow procedures and compare results with those of their counterparts and peers while responding to specific needs on a local, regional, or national level.

CREATING NEW LABS: THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF “INFLUENCERS”

Although "influencers" such as FutureGov in the UK, or LabGov in Italy aren't Policy Labs in the sense of the definition employed in this study, the results underline an essential role played by these structures in advocating Policy Labs. The presence of influencers typically precedes or coincides with the creation of a nearby Policy Lab. They also provide experience and resources to propel the creation of Policy Labs. For instance, Nesta, a foundation for the promotion of public innovation based in London later helped launch and co-manage over half a dozen initiatives with various local and county governments in England and Wales.

EU Member States with high concentrations of Policy Labs are also home to one or several influencers, while initiatives in other member states are more disparate. Localized areas with a high concentration of Policy Labs despite the absence of a local influencer, such as Barcelona, are often the result of favorable local political conditions that embrace the innovative approaches embodied by Policy Labs.

In addition, these influencers are central nodes in the ad-hoc network of Policy Lab managers. They follow the progress and evolution of various initiatives, and several individuals working with influencers significantly contributed to the present study as a point-of-entry in identifying lesser-known Policy Labs through their personal and professional networks.

CHALLENGES IN MAINTAINING POLICY LABS

Throughout the course of this study, the project team encountered several peer-recommended Policy Labs that were thought to be operational but whose activities are on standby or dissolved. Over a dozen structures identified face high levels of uncertainty and risk closing within the next 6 months to 1 year. Most Policy Lab managers cited budget cuts and changes in elected officials— whether they belong to the same political party as their predecessors or not—as the greatest risks. Even well-established initiatives perceived as being successful within their own administrations are not exempt from such risks: The Shipyard, a Policy Lab and "Future Center" embedded within the Netherlands' Tax & Customs Administration recently closed following 13 successful years due to overall budget cuts.

The fragility and uncertainty surrounding Policy Labs is not uncommon; most initiatives are created as a temporary or pilot program during a one to three-year period. A recent study of Policy Labs conducted by researchers at the Tallinn University of Technology in Estonia[1] observed an average lifespan of 3 years. Although Policy Labs are often intended to spread innovative practices in all reaches of a specific public administration and government, in practice such initiatives are "bolted-on" to existing structures rather than "baked in". As such, individuals responsible for Policy Labs spend a disproportionate amount of time building cases to justify and convince officials of the legitimacy of their actions to survive.

Despite these headwinds and challenges, the concept of Policy Labs as a means of transforming practices within public administrations continues to gain interest. Creating opportunities to strengthen existing relationships within the existing ad-hoc network of Policy Lab managers, increasing the visibility and credibility of projects undertaken, and sharing tools constitute meaningful ways of solidifying and perpetuating these emerging initiatives.

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FOREWORD

The European Union is leading the Lisbon strategy for Growth and Jobs. It is a challenging horizon with great hopes for Europe but also uncertainties and difficult decisions for all. It gives policy-makers across Europe and in Brussels a specific responsibility. People rightly expect politicians to be honest with facts when they decide about their everyday life or their future.

This is why scientific evidence in policy-making is so important for Europe. Policies are legitimate and accepted by the people if they are sufficiently motivated, efficient and respectful of social and individual rights.

You often hear that politicians and scientists do not have the same priorities and time scales. But populations do ask both to care for our common future, our health, our safety, our children.

This is why I have launched a Green Paper on the future of science in Europe. In particular, it gives emphasis to "scientific evidence-based policy-making". My concern is to debate widely how science should inform policy-makers and how policy-makers should take science seriously.

I have asked policy-makers, scientists and professionals of communication how we "bridge the gap" between science and policy for the benefit of all. "Bridging the gap" between science and policy is not a technical issue. It is a political, economic, social and cultural issue. It is about an encounter between politicians and scientists, often with the necessary help of citizens themselves.

I very much hope that the readers of this publication will take this initiative forward.

Janez Potočnik
Commissioner for Science and Research

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Over a period of six months, Directorate L "Science, Economy and Society" within the Directorate-General for Research of the European Commission, has facilitated a process of interviews and discussions with high-level European policy-makers, academics, advisors and European organisations' representatives dealing with knowledge transfer. Their willingness to share their experience of EU decision-making, European research and scientific support to policies has provided invaluable insights in the preparation of this synthesis report.

Particular thanks are due to the following EU decision-makers: Margot Wallström, Vice-President of the European Commission, and the following Members of the European Parliament: Philippe Busquin, Dorette Corbey, Ester de Lange, Malcolm Harbour, Ria Oomen-Ruijten, Paul Rübig as well as Achilleas Mitsos, formerly Director-General for Research at the European Commission.

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The advice of Jean-Michel Baer, Director of the Science, Economy and Society Directorate, and of Pierre Valette, Head of Unit, Research in the economic, social sciences and humanities – Prospective, who fully supported this initiative, has provided important support to Louisa Anastopoulou who laid the groundwork and facilitated the interviewing and discussion process.

The report was drafted by Sean Feerick, expert, who contributed to the synthesis of results concerning scientific evidence-based policy-making, following the public consultation on "ERA Green Paper: New perspectives".

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This paper is the result of an intensive process of in-depth interviews and surveys of European policy-makers, senior advisors and knowledge transfer specialists undertaken by Directorate L "Science, Economy and Society" within the Directorate-General for Research of the European Commission.

This process has revealed the importance of strengthening dialogue between policy-makers and researchers in order to maximise the policy-making impact of projects in the social sciences which are funded within the Framework Programmes.

The interviews identify a number of messages targeted at those who are responsible for framing policy at European level and those who are responsible for leading projects.

The central message is that the *status quo* is unsatisfactory. Much more effort is needed to ensure that project results inform policy-making in a meaningful way. There are contextual, cultural and structural obstacles which need to be overcome in order to achieve the levels of ongoing dialogue and collaboration which are necessary in order to achieve what many writers in the field refer to as real "communities of knowledge".

The recommendations are directed at those who are responsible for framing policies at European level and towards those who coordinate the project process.

The Directorate-General for Research, as the primary funder of the Framework Programmes, has a special responsibility to ensure that the projects it supports fully understand the importance of producing material which is useful, accessible and meaningful to policy-makers. The Directorate-General also has a key role to play in ensuring that project results are disseminated across the European Commission and inform policy-making at the highest levels in those areas which have major economic, social and scientific relevance for the European Union.

Project coordinators should be encouraged to put the policy-usefulness of their research findings to the forefront of their objectives and their work programmes. They should include partners from the world of policy-making in their project team and engage with the broader public in order to ensure that the subject chosen as well as the scope of the research, respond to defined policy-making priority areas.

The paper concludes with a detailed analysis of the responses provided by those interviewed, which identify a number of ways in which policy-makers and project coordinators can strengthen their cooperation.

1. Informing policy-making in the European Research Area

There is a vast store of new knowledge and information in the results of the projects funded in the area of the socio-economic sciences and humanities under the European Framework Programmes of Research. Harnessing this information in order to inform policy-making is a major priority, if the European Research Area is to become a reality, and Europe is to become the most competitive knowledge-based economy in the world.

How project results are disseminated and how dialogue is strengthened between researchers and policy-makers is the major concern in this paper. The challenge we face is clearly identified in the recent Green Paper on the European Research Area [1] which envisions a society where "research, education, training and innovation are fully mobilized to fulfil the economic, social and environmental ambitions of the European Union and the expectations of its citizens".

Developing a Knowledge Society which is built on the pillars of innovativeness, openness, and the capacity to bring multi-level perspectives to bear on the provision of solutions to the many challenges faced by our societies, requires us to look in new ways at how we use the results of research in policy-making.

This paper, which is based on an analysis of a series of structured interviews **with policy-makers, senior policy advisors and knowledge transfer specialists**, highlights some of the key issues which need to be considered in this process. It identifies the action needed to support the strengthening of dialogue and the promotion of a culture of applied cooperation between researchers and policy-makers.

2. What needs to change: key messages on supporting the policy-making relevance of projects supported within the 7th Framework Programme

The feedback from the interviews enables us to identify a number of important proposals which can support an increased uptake of research results in evidence-based policy-making. These proposals are directed at two levels of key players: research project coordinators and those responsible for framing policies in the Directorate-General for Research.

(1) Commission of the European Communities "Green Paper – The European Research Area: New perspectives". COM(2007)161 final

2.1. Building policy-relevant projects: key performance areas for coordinators

Project coordinators should:

- be encouraged to put the policy-usefulness of their research findings to the forefront of their objectives and their work programmes. This implies developing appropriate dissemination and knowledge sharing strategies from the earliest stages of project planning;
- include partners from the world of policy-making in their project team in order to ensure that the subjects chosen, as well as the scope of the research, respond to defined policy-making priority areas;
- ensure a dialogue between experts and non experts over the lifetime of their project, in order to ensure that they acquire the kind of local knowledge, lay knowledge and lay expertise which contributes to a socially robust scientific view ([2]);
- develop more subtle ways of engaging with the broader public and embedding social and ethical reflection within the everyday practice of science ([2]);
- develop a programme and a methodology of dissemination of results over the lifecycle of their project in order to provide updated information on progress over time;
- reflect in terms of added-value of the work undertaken, not only in terms of the scientific research, but in terms of the policy-usefulness of the work undertaken;
- prepare policy briefings which are easily readable, understandable and useable by policy-makers in framing and/or evaluating policies.

Main conclusion: Enhanced and ongoing engagement between researchers and end-users at every stage of the project life cycle is necessary in order to maximise project impact and ensure its policy-making relevance.

2.2. Facilitating evidence-based policy-making: key role for DG Research

DG Research is a major player in strengthening the process of evidence-based policy-making internally across the European Union, within the Member States and externally, in a European Union which must significantly increase its efforts in a globalised research and development-driven

(2) Demos, Wilson James, "Science in Society", paper prepared for high level conference on the Future of Science and Technology in Europe, Lisbon, 8-10 October 2007.

knowledge economy. The Framework Projects have a key role to play in shaping the Commission's policy development at the political level.

Concerted efforts are required in the following areas if DG Research projects funded under the Framework Programme are to have the level of impact they merit. DG Research needs to:

- strengthen its strategic cooperation across the European Commission by developing a targeted information sharing process in those areas which have major economic, social and scientific relevance for the EU. Collaboration with other Directorate-Generals and focused contribution of research results at each important stage in the development of policies is a key priority area;

- make greater efforts to ensure that those who are informing policy at the highest levels of the European Commission are informed of key project results. In particular the President's advisors need to be aware of project outcomes which can make an important contribution to policy definition and development;

- strengthen its role as a facilitator of communication and information sharing between projects and key actors and engagement between policy-makers and end users at every stage of the policy-making process at European and national levels;

- facilitate appropriate connections across the institutional spectrum, and research results-informed dialogue with politicians and senior policy advisors so that policy-making benefits from the most up to date information available from the research community;

- recognise the wide variety of organisations which are involved in research. Wider access to funding will enhance competitiveness and ensure greater engagement between the world of research and the wider community;

- ensure that coordinators include appropriate dissemination and information sharing strategies in their projects which have the capacity to contribute to evidence-based policy-making at regional, national and/or European levels as appropriate.

Main conclusion: Policy-makers and programme funders need to be clear from the beginning of the kinds of results they expect from the research they fund ([3]).

(3) Nightingale Paul and Scott Alister "Peer review and the relevance gap: ten suggestions for policy-makers in Science and Public Policy" October 2007. This article deals with many of the issues raised by those interviewed for this paper and provides a robust discussion of how the worlds of academe and policy-making need to reconfigure their relations in order to ensure the relevance of research in a policy-making context.

3. Making it happen: supporting evidence-based policy-making

Mechanisms and processes need to be put in place which bring researchers and policy-makers together from the earliest stages of project development. This will enable researchers to better understand policy-making needs and provide policy-makers with a context in which they can contribute to the development of project results which are policy useful.

Within Member State administrations the development of "strategic intelligence units" which are capable of debating with the scientific community are important. Greater use should also be made of secondments and/or placements to enable researchers to work in policy-making environments. These can play a significant role in overcoming some of the communication barriers which exist between both areas.

The creation of constructive collaborative environments can also be aided through the development of flexible networks involving policy-makers, researchers, practitioners and representatives from civil society which meet around well-defined thematic issues of concern to policy-makers.

Researchers working with Framework Projects also require support in developing ways of making their project results more visible and in communicating results to a wider public, including politicians, policy-makers, civil society and the public at large. Researchers need training in presenting the results of their work in plain language which is accessible to a non-specialist target public.

The complexity of the policy-making environment requires interdisciplinary solutions which integrate knowledge from a range of areas. Interdisciplinary approaches should therefore be encouraged within research, and obstacles which make these difficult or undervalue their scientific relevance should be removed.

4. Detailed analysis of responses to the questionnaires

The analysis of the material provided in the interviews is in two stages. Firstly a more general view of the obstacles to effective collaboration between the worlds of research and policy-making. Secondly a more detailed analysis of the responses provided in the interviews with policy-makers, senior policy advisors and knowledge transfer specialists.

4.1. Identifying obstacles to effective dialogue, cooperation and knowledge sharing between the worlds of research and policy-making

The three questionnaires reveal a broad area of consensus around the obstacles experienced by researchers and policy-makers in building up and sustaining the kinds of relationships which ensure effective communication. These obstacles can be grouped under three major headings.

Contextual

Policy-makers and researchers work in very different environments with few opportunities for meeting during the normal course of their work. This difference is compounded by significant variations in the timescales to which both work the language they use to describe their experiences and needs, and their differing perspectives on how knowledge and information are used.

Policy-makers are focused on the need to bring practical solutions to particular policy-development issues. They need information which will inform their decision-making process, either *ex ante* in defining policy or *ex post* in evaluating policy choices. This information must be accessible, politically useful, and contribute to finding practical solutions to problems.

The challenge for researchers in this context is to be capable of understanding the constraints of policy-making. They also need to understand the importance of translating their research findings into policy useful material, and the importance of supporting policy-makers in identifying appropriate solutions to problems.

Structural

There are also many structural differences between the worlds of research and policy-making. These are seen in terms of the working methodologies inherent in both contexts and the way in which decision-making happens. The former brings together content specialists who are professionally motivated to achieve high-quality, scientifically robust results, which may or may not have an immediate impact on society or on policy-making. Policy-makers on the other hand are generally required to think in the short and medium as well as the longer term, and must be able to respond effectively to sometimes rapidly evolving political and social challenges.

Policy-making is increasingly required to interact with a range of stakeholders, and in many cases the subjects of their policy-making, in order to provide solutions which are based on consensus models. Researchers do not generally operate under such constraints and although they may interact with a variety of partners, these are often peers who share a similarity of outlook and experience.

Existing practices which attempt to bridge the gap between research and policy-making by trying to present them in a more policy-useful language do not provide efficient solutions.

Cultural

The cultural factors impacting on the relationship between researchers and policy-makers are seen at a broader system level. Some countries have a greater tradition of encouraging communication between both fields and in providing appropriate forums and channels to facilitate communication. This is particularly true of Scandinavia and the United Kingdom, and countries with more decentralised models of decision-making. However, countries which have more centralised models of decision-making do not have such traditions and it is therefore more difficult to develop effective channels of communication between the worlds of research and policy-making.

4.2. Detailed information provided by the analysis of the questionnaires

Each questionnaire provided an opportunity to focus on targeted but interrelated questions which collectively provide a composite view of a range of issues which are central in examining the process of how scientific knowledge is used in the policy-making context.

They also enable us to determine the specific needs of the different policy and knowledge transfer actors and to identify approaches which support the development of a culture of dialogue between science and policy-making. They enable us to understand the need to create an environment where there is greater mobility in organisation and knowledge, and which enables new linkages to be made through the instruments of European technology platforms and clusters ([4]).

4.2.1. Questionnaire for policy-makers

The discussions with policy-makers reveal a strong sense of the importance of research in the policy-making process and the need to involve policy-makers in the research chain from the earliest stages. This echoes the views of other respondents, notably those who work closely at the interface between policy-making and research, in advisory or knowledge transfer capacities. There is an underlying agreement that research must always be independent, but that it also has an important societal

(4) European Communities – "Creating an Innovative Europe" – report of the Independent Expert group on R&D and Innovation appointed following the Hampton Court Summit chaired by Mr Eski Aho, 2006, p VII.

significance which should inform each stage of the policy-making process. All categories of interviewees emphasised the need to develop a greater degree of confidence in relations between the research community and policy-makers.

This questionnaire enables us to identify a number of important messages under the following headings:

Practice of informing policy-makers on scientific evidence

- Some policy-makers may consult directly with researchers through their personal networks although there is a realisation that raw scientific evidence is rarely useable in a policy-making context.
- The main channels by which policy-makers are informed about scientific evidence are the press and media, lobbyists and parliamentary hearings.
- There is a desire for increased linkages between new research initiatives and policy-makers through inviting a member of the European Parliament to follow particular projects more closely.

Obstacles to communication

- Differing language and discourse are among the greatest obstacles to communication between the worlds of research and policy-making, with resulting difficulties in understanding each others perspectives.
- Absence of any appropriate channels for communicating between both areas.
- Differing time scales in terms of need for information and in particular the immediacy of some policy-making needs.
- Lack of tradition of collaboration between both sectors except in some countries such as the UK and the Scandinavian countries.

Usefulness of scientific evidence in policy decision-making

- Scientific evidence is useful both in the definition of policies *(ex ante)* and in evaluating policy choices *(ex post)*.
- Scientific evidence plays an important role in ensuring transparency at every stage of the policy-making process. However specific measures are required in order to ensure that such evidence is "translated" into policy meaningful messages.

Appropriate intermediary bodies between researchers and policy-makers

- Scientific academies.
- ESRC (Economic and Social Fund Research Council) as in UK.
- Science and technology policy bodies similar to those existing in Estonia, Finland and Sweden.
- Foundations.
- National parliaments, targeted hearings on matters of specific concern.

4.2.2. Questionnaire for scientific advisors working closely with policy-makers

Deficiencies in collaboration between scientific community and policy-makers

- While good cooperation exists in fields such as medicine in the science and technology policy area, there are significant cultural differences between countries with more openness of policy-making and readiness to accept external sources of advice in the Anglo-Saxon, Benelux, German and Scandinavian countries.
- There is a serious absence of "information-flow" between the projects funded within the scope of the Framework Programme and the policy Directorate-Generals of the European Commission.
- Strategic intelligence units within Ministries and agencies are more to the forefront in displaying an interest in the achievements of academic and applied analysis communities, with subsequent "trickling down" to genuine policy design units.

How can collaboration be improved?

- The academic and research communities need to be more aware of the need to "translate" the results of their research into policy implications.
- More opportunities are needed for targeted cooperation and exchange of information between project coordinators and key policy Directorate-Generals.
- More effort is required to create linkages between research projects and policy-making to ensure reciprocity of understanding and strengthening of capacities to respond to broader societal needs.
- There is also a need for a greater culture of openness, debate and accountability in order to promote dialogue.

Obstacles to communication

- Lack of collaborative tradition.
- Differing time scales of policy-makers and scientists.
- Lack of appropriate communication channels and filters for translating results into national contexts.

What types of bodies can build bridges between the scientific community and policy-makers?

- Knowledge transfer organisations.
- Dedicated policy learning platforms with variable compositions and themes, possibly backed by Web-based information portals.
- Specialised media, with the capacity to engage the interest of relevant stakeholders can play a key role in bringing the results of research to a wider audience.
- Professional organisations operating at different levels (regional, national and European) should be systematically supported. Particular efforts should be taken to ensure engagement with the top level specialist associations at European level.

Value of creating networks of researchers, policy-makers, practitioners and representatives from civil society in order to encourage a participative approach

- Networks are useful but should not become too institutionalised; they need to establish a balance between flexibility in terms of membership, topics of interest, aims of specific meetings and appropriate degrees of continuity of membership and presence.
- Meetings should be well-prepared and well-managed.

Using results of European Framework programmes and ensuring better take up of research results by national governments

- Research projects with a high degree of policy relevance should build in appropriate strategies and channels for effective communication of results from the beginning of the project lifecycle.
- The European Commission should facilitate more interactive small-scale events and policy-learning type meetings that involve a number of policy-makers. ERA-NET type activities should be continued as they provide a useful learning experience for policy-makers.
- Project results should be presented thematically and dissemination should be selective rather than general purpose.
- Researchers should be encouraged to present their project results to teachers and students in schools in order to ensure that these are readily understandable by a non specialist audience.

Value of national scientific correspondents

- Idea needs more clarification, but *a priori* it is difficult to see where the added-value lies. There is a danger it will add to the enormous amount of passive knowledge that already exists.

4.2.3. Questionnaire for organisations dealing with knowledge transfer from the scientific community to policy-makers at national or European level

Main gap in transmission of scientific evidence to policy-makers

- Catalyst dialogue between researchers and policy-makers is very important. However research must always be "translated" so that it is understandable by policy-makers.
- A specialised "broker" is needed to ensure knowledge transfer. This can play a role in transferring the results of research to the policy-making level and in transmitting policy-making priorities to researchers.

Main factors hindering the take up of research-based evidence by policy-makers

- Lack of incentives and recognition of researchers' work.
- Differing discourses between worlds of research and policy-making. Project monitoring through peer reviewing is important in developing a project discourse towards the policy-making world.
- Differing time scales and imperatives for communication between policy-makers and researchers.

What are the most appropriate mechanisms for efficient knowledge transfer?

- Participative and proactive approaches are important for identifying research priorities and scoping the research.
- Dialogue panels, conferences and similar type initiatives if they are appropriately focused and moderated.
- Professional and trade publications, academic journals.
- Secondments and other processes to allow researchers to directly collaborate with policy-makers.

How should dialogue and cooperation between the scientific community and policy-makers be reinforced?

- Agreements between both parties and advisory boards are important.
- Appropriate measures to contextualise the research and hearing with citizens' panels.

What elements should researchers define in their engagement strategies for disseminating project results from the beginning?

- Researchers should be concerned form the earliest stages of the project for a solutions based approach.
- Careful identification of the optimum communication channels is paramount.
- Identification of key groups of policy-makers with an interest and concern for the area.

To which target groups should research be addressed from the start of the project?

- The target group will be dependent on the research undertaken, but the following should be considered as appropriate: general public, press and media as important intermediaries, participants/subjects of research, targeted groups of policy-makers, practitioners (teachers, doctors, HR consultants).

How should researchers be assisted in disseminating and communicating their research?

- Every project needs to have an expert on communicating the research involved in the project from the earliest stages in order to personalise the science and communicate the usefulness of the project for societal needs. Journalists working alongside scientists are a positive approach.
- Researchers need communication skills training. However it is important to envisage access to appropriate "brokers" such as think-tanks to assist in communicating project results and to provide access to appropriate networks.
- Communication skills need to be defined broadly and include being able to write for specific audiences.
- Researchers also need to be able to understand the policy environment and its drivers in which policy-makers operate.

What types of products could be taken up by policy-makers?

- Every project should elaborate differentiated communication materials in order to present research results to a variety of different groups and for different purposes.
- Short briefings, small targeted meetings are important for parliamentarians.

Who are the most appropriate people to validate research results?

- Peer reviewers are also important in order to ensure that results are mediated in ways which ensure broader levels of accessibility and understanding.
- Users of research are key players in the validation process.
- "Test beds" which provide a context for testing results.

What is the best time to communicate research results to policy-makers?

- Project results should be communicated on an ongoing basis over the project lifecycle.
- Results should be communicated when they are needed as this will determine take up of research in the policy-making process.

26-27 June 2017
OECD Conference Centre

#evidence4gov

Governing better through evidence-informed policy making

Conference summary

International Network for Government Science Advice

Campbell Collaboration

European Commission

OECD
BETTER POLICIES FOR BETTER LIVES

Overview

This document presents the summary of the conference 'Governing Better Through Evidence-Informed Policy Making.' The conference was organised jointly by the OECD and the EU Joint Research Centre on 26-27 June in Paris, in cooperation with Campbell and INGSA. Over 100 participants from government, academia and civil society discussed the challenges they faced in connecting evidence to policy. The discussions organised around smaller interactive groups helped to share expertise and best practices and offered an opportunity to collaborate in promoting a culture of evidence-informed policy making.

This policy agenda attracted strong interest, reflected in rich discussions about improving both the supply and demand for evidence and improving the connection with policy makers and political decision making. Consensus emerged about the importance of international cooperation. Concrete proposals were discussed across a range of policy areas (Early Childhood Intervention, Access to Justice, Well-being and Risk and Crisis Management of disasters) for addressing knowledge gaps, for creating opportunities for data linking, and developing impact assessment.

Participants debated the skills, tools, methods and guidelines that are needed for effective use of evidence. The discussions addressed the role for potential guidelines and standards of evidence, and the need to diffuse innovative practices and facilitate experimentation, as well as the role of an evidenced informed approach to support the use of behavioural insights.

The conference highlighted the usefulness for the OECD to engage in this agenda. Strong engagement by country representatives in the final discussion showed significant interest in the options for work that had been laid forward, with proposals for amendments and requests for continued collaboration. The OECD secretariat will be updating these options for work in light of the discussions. The outcome of the conference will help to frame a proposal for the public governance committee and its relevant working parties to follow up on implementing this agenda in cooperation with relevant partners and stakeholders.

Setting the Scene

Rolf Alter (*Director Public governance, OECD*) welcomed delegates to the conference that had been organised in partnership with the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and in collaboration with the Campbell Collaboration and the International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA). At the 2015 OECD Public Governance Ministerial Meeting, Ministers emphasised the importance of evidence as a critical underpinning of public policies. They also recognised the need for a continuous effort to develop policy-relevant evidence, including processes within government that allow for the use of evidence, and importantly evidence on the efficiency and effectiveness of policy interventions. The OECD as an organisation has evidence-based policy making as a core part of its genetic fabric and has built a stock of knowledge for policy makers to draw on across a wide range of policy areas. Building on these solid foundations, the OECD can support this agenda by helping to provide capacity to support decision makers' use of evidence, mapping evidence systems, offering standards and good practice guidelines for sharing and comparing evidence. Participants were invited to consider how to make progress on two key issues:

- How can we help bring governments, researchers, and scientists together to work on this common agenda?
- How can countries work together to share evidence and benefit from partnerships across borders?

Charlina Vitcheva *(Deputy DG JRC, European Commission)* addressed the challenges of working at the interface between evidence and policy, the theory of change in the radically changing landscape and the initiatives undertaken by the European Commission and the JRC in this area. Operating at the science-policy interface is made challenging due to the over-supply of knowledge on one side and the complexity of the political process on another. Policy problems are increasingly 'wicked' in nature, requiring coordination from a range of governmental departments and a multidisciplinary approach where evidence is required to be available immediately. Both science and policy world have their own language, different understanding of the time horizon and budgetary constraints. This is compounded by the crisis of knowledge and facts: we cannot simply answer a demand of politics of emotions with a strengthened politics of facts. To be better, policy solutions need to be coherent, consistent and inclusive. To achieve this, policy makers need the evidence and tools that science provides. It is important to anticipate policy issues to enable timely policy research and advice. Recent developments in the JRC have brought it even closer to the heart of the policy making process in EU. The JRC acts as a generator and synthesiser, helping to make sense of knowledge and to offer it at the right time to policy makers and it has recently set up specialist knowledge centres. Further reliance on knowledge brokers who can work at the interface of science and policy is essential. Evaluation of its own work is also a key to the JRC, driving improvements and increasing accountability to citizens.

Evidence and politics: feeding evidence into political decision making

Philip Rycroft (Cabinet Office UK) welcomed the OECD's initiative in this area. Both the increased complexity of the world and the ambition of government to improve citizens' lives speak to the need to engage on the evidence agenda. Philip underlined the value of the "what works" experience and also the contribution of behavioural insights to promote incremental policy improvements. The UK What Works Centres provide service users and practitioners with relevant, practical evidence on what works. There is growing evidence that the Centres are changing practitioners' behaviour and thus have a major impact. He also highlighted parallels with manufacturing and cycling to make the case that incremental improvements, pursued relentlessly, can lead to transformational change.

Behavioural insights need to be supported by political buy-in, but the offer is an attractive one: low cost, low risk experiments that bring defined evidenced benefits. Behavioural insights were also argued to allow for a sophisticated use of evidence that works with the grain of political need, creating a positive feedback loop. Indeed, the aim of a well-managed policy development process should ensure that policy makers involved see the value of engaging with the evidence, leading to more

sustainable policy outcomes. The use of these techniques requires civil servants to possess a rich skill set which has led the UK to invest in civil service skills, particularly on the advisory side.

Philip concluded by highlighting that evidence will only ever be part of the story: evidence is necessarily based on past experience whereas current policy is trying to shape an unknown future. Therefore, evidence will always be mediated through a political process that allows political intuition to shape the final policy as is the nature of democracies.

Olli-Pekka Heinonen *(DG Finnish National Agency for Education)* shared six messages he has learned about what is essential in trying to govern better through evidence-informed policy making:

- We have to be able to break silos. Too often, we are trying to solve horizontal problems with vertical governmental structures. These silos are often also present in the academic disciplines. Approaching policy issues from the perspective of what works, offers one way to overcome these silos, as it doesn't distinguish the background of the knowledge. Service design ideas, putting the citizen in the centre of the process, along with the use of open data were also argued as ways of overcoming the problem of silos.
- We have to build trust. Evidence-informed policy making cannot take place without communication between policy makers and the academic and research community. Both sides need to appreciate the logic of each other's endeavour and respect professional boundaries.
- New roles and forms are needed. In particular, trusted referees, such as knowledge brokers have an important role to play in evidence-informed policy making.
- Evidence needs to be integrated into the main process of decision making. If evidence remains at the margins, it will not have an effect. It needs to inform the what, why and how of policy making, forming a learning circle of the activities of government.
- We need tools to finance the supply of evidence. For example, Finland has published themes of the government priorities, which the scientific community can then decide whether, and how best to address, through open calls for tender administered by the Prime Minister's Office. The annual budget for this research is 10.4 million euro.
- The system needs to be holistic permitting the diffusion of a wide range of knowledge and approaches. Openness and transparency were also argued to be critical for evidence informed policy-making.

How to ensure the uptake of evidence at the political level?

Supporting evidence-informed decision-making at the political level requires a better understanding of the enablers. The main take-aways are:

- **Necessity of evidence:** What are the benefits of using evidence in decision making at the political level? Are there any obstacles – perceived or otherwise?

Evidence is necessary to fight against a post-fact/fake news world, to design more effective policies, and to better align resources; but that there was a need to have a nuanced understanding of the use of evidence in political decision making. In a world of competing interests, there is a need to understand that in reality evidence competes with values, feelings, and emotions (of politicians and constituents), and that good evidence is only one element in political decision making. Policy-making is also no longer linear, and that uncertain landscapes and political cycles impact the necessity of evidence around certain timelines.

- **Meeting demand:** What tools and communication techniques could be used to better meet the demand of evidence by political decision makers?

To better meet the demand for evidence by political decision makers, we need to better understand their needs. A user driven approach, coupled with the use of knowledge broker functions as a way to

improve communication and understanding of evidence for politicians and political advisors, can help ensure evidence fits demand. There is value in evidence repositories, clear articulation of research questions, and targeted funding for priority research questions of government. Finally, capacity building and training of evidence suppliers and users at the political level as well as the use of highly skilled independent intermediaries such as Campbell and Cochrane was mentioned.

- **Evidence mismatch:** What is the difference between supply and demand of evidence at the political level? How to create a convincing narrative when facing complex and partial results?

To match the supply and demand of evidence, there is value in building evidence with citizens and users to form trust, as well as transparency in methods, communicating risk, and peer review of results. There is a need to match different types of evidence to different stages of the policy cycle, to clearly define roles for different actors, and recognising the range of varying time frames actors in the space work within (i.e. media time – quick; scientist – longer/publishing cycles; politicians' cycles – 4-5 years).

- **Institutional set-up:** What kind of institutional and process changes are needed to ensure the uptake of evidence?

It is important to use established ex ant and ex post evaluation processes in government – such as regulatory and economic impact assessment – to enhance a culture of evidence. Additional institutional shifts can enhance the uptake of evidence such as creating innovation labs to co-design policies and services, formalising roles for knowledge brokers and processes for stakeholder engagement with citizens and scientists, as well as building new analytical capacities within government.

Using evidence in practice: engaging with decision makers

Decision makers will need evidence at the right time and in the right format to be able to use it to make well-informed decisions. The way in which evidence is presented is an important part of the 'what works' approach.

In the introduction, ***Steve Martin*** (Public Policy Institute for Wales, UK) stressed the role of the Public Policy Institute for Wales in ensuring that decisions in Welsh government are informed by the best available evidence alongside improving the effectiveness of policy and delivery in Wales. Steve explained that the Institute achieves these objectives by working directly with ministers to identify their evidence needs and then identifying and working with authoritative independent experts to provide and present evidence to Ministers. The work of the Institute has led to rich insights into both the supply of and demand for evidence. On the supply side, many researchers need help to apply and convey expertise. On the demand side, the Institute's experience is that Ministers value support to identify evidence needs and experts. ***Kenichi Tsukahara*** (*Kyushu University* Japan) focused his presentation on lessons from investment in disaster risk reduction for building resilience. Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction is both cost effective whilst being instrumental in saving lives and ensuring effective recovery and rehabilitation. The case was made that the effective presentation of evidence was critical in building political consensus that investments in disaster reduction is a cost effective policy.

The main take-aways from group discussions are:

- **Decision makers' needs:** What kind of evidence is important for decision making? How can we prepare timely evidence that is context specific and can address needs of decision makers?

Policy makers and producers of evidence need to come to a common understanding of the policy question, as well as considering the role(s) that evidence can and cannot play in decision making. This can help ensure that the evidence produced or synthesised would be both relevant to the policy

options under consideration, as well as being implementable in practice. Participants underlined the importance of building compelling narratives as vehicle to ensuring evidence gains traction. The discussion also addressed how to ensure that evidence is used to frame and inform different policy options. This could include the impact of different options, the degree of confidence and uncertainty surrounding the evidence, the costs of acting compared with not acting as well as potential criticisms and counterarguments. Given the increasing interest in international comparisons, evidence producers and knowledge brokers need to consider the transferability of evidence from one context to another.

- ***Presentation:*** How should evidence be presented to ensure its uptake?

There was also much discussion about the best delivery method to ensure evidence is understood and to frame the right policy messages. Where written reports were used, these need to be concise, use compelling narratives, and simple language. Face-to-face contact between researchers and policy makers can enrich the quality of communication and transmission of research but they often benefit by being mediated by a range of evidence brokers. Visual imagery matters, such as infographics, to facilitate clear communication of research evidence. The results ought to be clear: evidence needs to give policy makers a detailed understanding of the issues and the policy options. This includes being clear about any differential impacts of a policy option, such as by geography or social background, thus helping policy makers to appreciate any winners and losers of a policy proposal.

- ***Priority features:*** What are the most important features of evidence that should be highlighted to facilitate more and quicker uptake by decision makers?

Building on the discussion of the presentation of evidence, a number of important observations were made concerning which priority features of evidence should be highlighted to facilitate to ensure the uptake of evidence by decision makers.

It was felt that researchers needed to communicate the strength of the evidence and where there are evidence gaps or uncertainty in the current evidence base. The intended and unintended impacts of policies and programmes also need to be communicated. An honest appraisal of the full range of effects of a policy and programme should facilitate learning both successes and failures of previous policies leading to incremental improvements in policy development. In order to ensure that the evidence is considered relevant to the current policy context, evidence should be linked to relevant priority agendas and policy initiatives. Similarly, setting the evidence base within the current legal and regulatory context was deemed to be a priority, as was being able to cost recommendations on the basis of the evidence.

Evidence needs to be disseminated in a timely and tailored manner integrating the needs of the targeted policy audience. Although senior policy makers are an important stakeholder, it is important not to overlook the full range of officials at all levels who are involved in the development and delivery of government policy.

International cooperation on evidence-informed policy making

This session considered how to better leverage and connect the existing international networks that exist – either in the natural sciences, economic and social sciences, development policy or behavioural insights – to improve their effectiveness and diffuse their results. The discussion addressed the following aspects:

- Barriers to sharing evidence: What is preventing the sharing of evidence on a global scale? What are the opportunities of Open Science?
- National relevance: How can international networks for evidence create results that are relevant at the local level?
- Synergies: How can we best define the respective roles and synergies among existing international networks in facilitating access to evidence and spreading its use, particularly within government?

- Diffusion: How can we create improved and more systematic diffusion channels, including web-based repository and search systems, so that evidence can be more easily accessible?
- Facilitating role: What can be the role of the OECD in this arena as an international network or facilitator of networks on evidence?

Howard White, *(Chief Executive Officer, Campbell Collaboration)*, outlined three waves of the evidence revolution. The first involved the rise of New Public Management and the results agenda. This agenda shifted focus from monitoring inputs to monitoring outcomes. In order to estimate the difference a policy or programme makes, Howard advocated for the use of rigorous impact evaluation with a valid control group. The second wave therefore is the 'randomisation revolution' which refers to the rapid increase in the use of randomised control trials in multiple fields over time. There are many pitfalls with relying on single trails to guide policy, with examples of where this has led to erroneous conclusions or courses of action. Thus the third wave is 'the rise of rigorous evidence synthesis'. A weakness in the current approach to evidence synthesis is that separate organisations and initiatives are producing separate reviews of the same evidence. Although Cochrane Library achieves coordination in the health field, this is not the case in other sectors. There is a need for greater coordination in the future as this represents a global public good. Howard offered suggestions for how this might be achieved.

James Wilsdon (*INGSA, University of Sheffield)* introduced the purposes, progress and plans on INGSA's work is to improve institutional capacities and capabilities at the interface between evidence and policy at all levels of government. INGSA works through a number of means including developing networks of practitioners, policy makers, institutions and academics at the interface between evidence and policy and creating an infrastructure and platform for sustaining and developing this community of expertise and interest. INGSA's plans for the future include a range of capacity building seminars, the launch of a manifesto and establishing chapters in different parts of the world.

Thematic Interactive sessions

Participants were invited to identify how and what kind of evidence is necessary to inform policy and practice in several areas. The discussions were focused around a set of common questions:

- Demand and supply of evidence: what kind of information is missing (evidence gaps) to inform better policies in this area?
- Presenting evidence: how should the evidence that is available, be transformed to fit the needs of evidence users?
- Using and linking data: what are the opportunities for expanding the "data frontier", through open data and through improved use of administrative data? What are the challenges in using and linking data to improve the quality of evidence?
- Role of the OECD: what can the OECD do to facilitate better production and distribution of evidence in this area?
- Impact assessment: what kind of evidence is needed to be able to prove whether a policy intervention actually made a difference?

Early Childhood Intervention

Far too many children do not get the best possible start in life, which has important consequences for the rest of their life. Differences in access to quality formal education, as well as pre-school education and care in particular mean that there is no equality of opportunity across children. There are therefore potential huge returns on investment to improve children's early start in life, which can benefit from an evidence-informed approach underpinned by the right kind of information and identification of data needs. ***Tom McBride****, (Early Intervention Foundation, UK)* outlined that the Foundation's work on early intervention covers child and adolescent mental health and well-being, the early years and the inter-parental relationship. EIF's standards of evidence for assessing interventions uses a continuum

from interventions at earlier stages of their development, doing important foundational work to interventions with multiple rigorously conducted evaluations. ***Robyn Mildon*** *(Centre for Evidence and Implementation Australia)* focused on the implementation and scale up of interventions designed to improve outcomes for children, families and communities across a variety of health and human service areas. Knowledge brokers such as her centre need to have a commitment to evaluating their own impact and demonstrating their utility as an extra cost to the system. Finally, ***Majella McCloskey*** ***(****Centre for Effective Services Ireland) presented the* Prevention and Early Intervention Initiative (PEII) and presented the 52 prevention and early intervention programmes throughout Ireland over the period 2005–2013 for a total of 127 m. Euros. The initiative resulted in rich learning about the commissioning and implementation of early intervention interventions and how to engage children families and parents. The importance of monitoring and evaluation to inform if an intervention is working and why, was highlighted. Another lesson from the initiative is that inter-agency working takes time and effort. Furthermore parents' previous experiences of school and other services need to be considered, as do the structural factors that influence outcomes, such as poverty.

The discussion which was moderated by ***Monika Queisser*** and ***Olivier Thevenon*** (OECD) highlighted the value of the OECD work to provide comparative policy analysis, including performing country visits and reviews of current practice with practical recommendations on next steps. OECD could also help to foster an understanding of where there are evidence gaps across countries. A further avenue to peruse is publishing comparative data on countries' use of evidence base practice in the area of early intervention, such as the % of GDP spent on evidence based policies and programmes. Standards of evidence needed to balance a focus on rigorous evidence of efficacy and effectiveness whilst, at the same time, permitting innovation of new practices. This spoke to the need of a continuum approach, which recognizes science based approaches with a sound theory of change but that have yet to undergo rigorous impact evaluation. Building capacity for self-assessment was also felt to be important.

Access to Justice

Under the purview of the Public Governance Committee, the OECD is actively seeking to deepen an evidence-based and people-focused approach to understanding what works in access to justice and making justice policies effective (including various Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms). During this session, country and international experts discussed the role of evidence in designing and implementing an efficient people focused delivery of justice services. Experts called for more detailed data and evidence for justice policy design and evaluation, including government data, especially that civil justice remains a relatively obscure area of law with the emphasis on short term solutions. The EU Justice Scoreboard is one example highlighting the use of data for policy decision—making. The role of robust evaluation approaches, such as randomised control trials, was also highlighted to understand what actually makes a difference for various groups of the population. Experts underlined that evidence on legal needs and their impacts can come from different sources (e.g., police records, social welfare and health systems), and that if a justice problem is not resolved properly the consequence might manifest in the welfare, health, hosing or other systems. In addition, experts highlighted an important interaction between policies across various sectors (legal aid, housing policies, credit rates, litigation funding, digital reforms, etc), which also often makes it difficult to attribute specific outcomes to a particular legal or justice policy or service intervention.

Legal needs surveys were considered the most common tool in assessing access to justice, stressing the importance of a 'whole system' approach to policy design: they help understand a range of 'justice pathways', how volumes funnel down, and the critical points where interventions can be targeted. The surveys can also help to reach hidden populations (those who have given up in addressing their legal problems). Yet, significant limitations remain in using these surveys, including their cost, labour and time intensity, as well as the need for the repeated use. Experts highlighted the importance of moving towards a triangulated approach, including the use of administrative data and qualitative methodologies, in order to appropriately understand people's legal needs and the ability of justice service continuum to address them.

During the discussion, participants underlined significant evidence gaps on access to justice services, including in the area of Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms. Formulating clear definitions of essential concepts, such as access to justice services, as well as focusing on the latent justice needs of people and their origin were mentioned as clear priorities. In order to improve relevance and use of evidence, participants highlighted the importance of an integrated approach for collecting data, including the creation of a common framework, identifying the needed data to understand whether the legal needs have been met and layered presentation of evidence for different purposes and audiences. They also called for a clear and convincing narrative (e.g., business case) on the importance of an evidence-based approach to access to justice in order to stay among top priorities for political and civil service leaders. Accessibility, openness and greater interoperability of government data, such as the development of data repositories, were considered among the main priorities for a better design and evaluation of justice services. In addition, to improve impact evaluations of legal and justice services, participants underlined the importance of experimentation and the development of pilot projects and case studies.

Finally, participants underlined the role of the OECD as a facilitator to better generate and distribute evidence in this area by sharing best practices and producing publications related to data validity assessment. Participants highlighted that the Organisation is in a unique position to support and encourage governments to understand which policies "work" for greater impact.

Overall, the main outcome of the discussion involved an agreement on the need for more comprehensive data approaches to understanding what works in meeting legal needs for both citizens and businesses.

Well-being

Improving well being of the population and focusing the performance of public sector organisation to this effect is another important area which can benefit from an evidence informed approach. **Nancy Hey (UK** Works Centre for Well-being) discussed how to develop and share robust, accessible and useful evidence about well-being. The UK What Works centre for Well Being collects a range of data to understand the current state of well-being, and evaluates the strength of this evidence, linking the data to better understand the impact of certain interventions on well-being. **Michaela Saisana**, (EC JRC Competence Centre on Composite Indicators and Scoreboards) presented the JRC Social Scoreboard which covers 12 areas along 3 dimensions of 'societal progress'. This an online tool, drawing on extensive data from EU countries allows for analysis and comparisons between countries. The Scoreboard, with its data updated regularly online and user-friendly interactive visualisation, helps policy makers in EU countries make evidence-informed decisions. **Jennifer Wallace (**Carnegie Trust, UK) presented insights on creating a well-being framework for government, as a way to align action by using a mission statement, outcomes and indicators to track progress. A well-being framework can help provide a holistic view of social progress to make best use of existing, expensive data sets, and to communicate openly with the public on progress. Well-being frameworks can also make positive impacts on joining up government, informing policy development, and involving citizens and are currently implementing in a range of jurisdictions including Northern Ireland, Virginia State, and Scotland. As a follow up **Roger Halliday,** (Chief Statistician) presented Scotland's National Performance Framework (NPF), as a dashboard of outcomes and indicators that are priorities for government. The framework is about embedding an outcomes approach, using intermediate outcomes, high-level measures and linking these to the overall vision for the specific outcome and purpose for the country.

Risk and crisis management of disasters

This session was introduced by ***Satoru Nishikawa*** (Japan Center for Area Development Research), ***Virginia Murray*** (Public Health England), and ***Ian Clark*** (EC JRC Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre). The discussion focused on four key issues:

- ***Demand and Supply of Evidence***

Risk assessment is the foundation to inform disaster risk and crisis management policy decisions and has been identified as a priority in the OECD Recommendation on the Governance of Critical Risks and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Among the main gaps in disaster risk assessments are data on damages and losses, economic, health and environmental impacts and geographic mapping of the underlying hazard events. The economic benefits of investments in prevention, mitigation and preparedness are additional gaps in the evidence that could be helpful to design efficient disaster risk management policies. International comparisons and case studies of what works can provide useful, if anecdotal, evidence to better contextualize risk management policies. While physical, material, and life sciences are mature in terms of informing policy decisions, behavioural sciences are less developed in this area. Insights from psychology, sociology, social and cultural anthropology, geography and behavioural economics are often under-utilised in designing risk communication, despite a wealth of academic literature. These disciplines could also be used to improve knowledge of the full social impacts of disasters on communities and on individuals as workers and consumers.

- ***Presenting Evidence***

Appropriate multi-disciplinary and international expertise networks combined with better tools to ensure a functional interface between science and policy making which are key to better informed decisions in risk management. In particular, developing trusted multi-disciplinary expertise networks that can be mobilized quickly to *make sense* of complex crises are essential. Universal standards to measure transboundary phenomena (from radioactivity to infectivity) would help ensure that meaning is accurately conveyed in scientific terms and should reduce the margin for misunderstanding between international partners. Before a disaster, the interface between scientific advice and crisis management decisions can be accelerated with information gathering, synthesis and analysis tools, e.g. through hazard maps, risk atlases, early warning and alert systems, especially when they visualize the scientific findings and monitoring using an all-hazard approach.

- **Using and linking data**

Big data and open disaster-related data hold great potential for better risk-informed policies and practices. Governments need to develop their skills in data science to keep pace with the private sector achievements, that characterise many emerging systems and in particular the health area. This would help governments remain the authoritative voice in safety and security decisions with the capacity to maintain open public access to data. Governments and risk managers need to have the necessary capacities to make optimal use of the available data to improve risk management.

- **Impact assessment**

Empirical evidence of effective policy interventions in risk management is often elusive, even if sectors such as health do routinely monitor and evaluate interventions. Research often focuses on what damages and losses were avoided thanks to such interventions reflecting on what might have occurred in the absence of such interventions. Beyond the avoidance of damages and losses, there is a need to collect evidence of positive spill overs that can flow from investments in structural protection measures which could enhance risk assessed investment decisions at all levels. Building coherent and comprehensive data sets both on negative and positive spill overs allows proving effectiveness of policy interventions in risk management.

The conclusion of the discussion moderated by ***Jack Radisch*** and ***Charles Baubion*** (OECD), highlighted that the OECD could:

- Boost international cooperation on the use of scientific advice for crisis management, and leveraging international network for rapid sharing of science advice in emergencies.

- Facilitate a greater dialogue between risk managers and national science-policy councils or platforms.
- Identify opportunities and challenges of the data revolution in risk management
- Liaise with relevant evidence broker institutions to help strengthen what works approaches in this area to translate scientific evidence related to disaster risk management into policy advice for risk managers.
- Consider partnering with others on conducting research into an improved use of behavioural science for better risk management policies.

The realities of providing Science Advice

In this second day keynote address ***Sir Peter Gluckman***, (*Chief Science Advisor New Zealand, and President of INGSA*) addressed the multiple dimensions of providing science advice at the highest levels, and discussed the art of confronting the expectations and standards of science driven analysis with the needs of reaching timely decisions in the realm of policy making. At the nexus between science and public policy, the implicit assumption is that governments are more likely to make better decisions when they use well-developed evidence wisely. However, scientists and policy makers often come with different conceptions of evidence and its role in the policy process. The policy process can be 'messy', involving formal and informal actors, both elected and unelected. Contemporary science advice needs sensitivity to integrate these complex dynamics and work with range of actors. There are tensions between the contrasting skills and priorities of scientists and policy makers. Many organisations are trying to enhance the uptake of scientifically developed knowledge into public policy, such as universities and What Works centres, facilitating knowledge generation and knowledge brokering. However, effective knowledge brokers need a unique skill set, understanding both the complexities of the science as well as the realities of the policy cycle, an area where INGSA is also very active.

Changing minds: assessing the impact of evidence on policy and practice

This session focused on how evidence can make a real difference in citizens' lives and for society, and what action can be taken for evidence to positively influence the mind-set. Such a discussion has to take into account the emergence of a post-truth environment that creates a very challenging policy context, particularly coupled with the impact of social media. In this respect, ***Matthew d'Ancona, (****Journalist, UK),* underlined the fundamental shift that occurred in terms of the consumption of data, information and evidence, as highlighted by recent political events. Facts tend to become subordinate to emotions in this context. It is no coincidence that the rise of alternative facts in politics coincides with a rise in conspiracy theories, pseudo-science and holocaust denial. The developments were argued to have their origin in the collapse of trust in traditional institutions and the digital revolution. This means that the traditional hierarchical approach to the flow of knowledge has been replaced by peer-to-peer recommendations and algorithms. Matthew underlined that 'facts are not enough' – meaning that the post truth world will not be addressed by more facts. Trying to counteract falsehoods with more facts can, ironically, reinforce the falsehood. Indeed facts need to be communicated in way that recognises both the emotional aspects as well as the rational. This means that facts need to be personalised as far as possible: we need to start thinking about aligning factual claims with emotional significance. This is about demanding and treating voters as adults, and expecting them to understand that truth is not the preserve of the elite, but is something that they are entitled to and must engage with.

Molly Irwin*, (U.S. Department of Labor),* presented the US agenda for evidence-based policymaking at the Federal Level. One example is the use of Tiered-Evidence Grantmaking. This approach directs the majority of funding to programmes backed by rigorous evidence of effectiveness whilst investing some funds in promising or innovative approaches. It requires the use of rigorous evaluation to determine impact and to inform future funding. The Evidence-Based clearing houses are another key

component, which include the Clearinghouse for Labor Evaluation and Research and the What Works Clearinghouse that are sponsored by different government departments which pull together and catalogue different programmes and practices. ***Clara Richards**, (INASP Charity UK),* discussed the needs, constraints and knowledge gaps of consumers of evidence in the context of international development and developing countries. INASP has created a large body of research on different approaches to develop capacity to use research. This was illustrated through examples, including the case of the Climate Change Bill in Kenya which involved a series of roundtables and a job shadowing scheme to ensure that that relevant knowledge was included in the Bill. Lessons learned included issues around the political context and the nature of institutions, ensuring the credibility of the evidence and the importance of clear communication. INASP has developed a model to describe the organisation context of research and knowledge systems for policy making in this context.

***Nick Carroll** (Delegation of New Zealand to the OECD), presented the* social investment approach, designed to better understand the needs of the most vulnerable, addressing the drivers of issues rather than responding to the symptoms. In New Zealand, this is achieved by setting measureable outcomes, using data to understand need, focusing on what works for whom, transferring funding to effective services and robust measurement to improve services and inform future investment decisions. The approach has had a strong Ministerial mandate, which has supported take up. The use of a wide variety of activities, such as analysis and use of evidence and public sector accountability was also thought to have supported buy-in and progress, but had led to the agenda being dispersed. This innovative approach has encouraged use of evidence in policy-making but still remains at the development stage.

Key elements for evidence-informed policy making

This breakout session addressed key elements that are needed to make sure that evidence-informed policy making works, and what this means in practical terms for decision makers, knowledge brokers, scientists and analysts. Which skills, tools, networks, methods, and guidelines are needed to make evidence work? The outcomes of the small, moderated group discussions are presented below.

Guidelines and standards for evidence

During this breakout session participants discussed the needs of those making or using evidence and how guidelines and standards can be defined to ensure quality and comparability of evidence, without constricting the evidence base. ***Stephen Fraser**, (Education Endowment Foundation UK)* introduced the Foundation's Teaching and Learning Toolkit, which is designed to support teachers, school leaders and policy makers to use evidence to inform their decision-making. Each thematic strand addresses questions about the effectiveness of the intervention, the security of the evidence and the cost. Guidance reports combine the research evidence with EEF's learning from their own evaluations and make practical and evidence-based recommendations for teachers. D***avid Gough**, (UCL Institute of Education UK)* introduced the notion of 'justifiable evidence claims' in relation to evidence standards to inform decision making. David explained that, in relation to systematic reviews, justifiable evidence claims have three dimensions: the review method, the included studies and the evidence produced. The justifiable evidence claims are situated within a wider context wherein it is necessary to consider the interpretation and integration with other information and the outcomes of decisions.

***Paul Cairney**, (University of Stirling, UK),* underlined first that maintaining strict adherence to evidence standards is tantamount to tying hands behind your back. Second, there is a trade-off between maintaining scientific integrity and using evidence pragmatically to ensure impact. Third, we should not divorce discussions of evidence standards from evidence use. Having policy impact requires more than just having a supply of evidence: the way one uses evidence to frame a policy problem is often more about the way one connects information to a demand than about the robustness of the evidence (for a fuller discussion of these issues see https://paulcairney.wordpress.com/2017/06/27/the-role-of-standards-for-evidence-in-evidence-

informed-policymaking/). **James Wilsdon**, (University of Sheffield, UK, INGSA) introduced a manifesto for scientific evidence and advice. INGSA is working with stakeholders to develop a draft set of principles and guidelines for government science advice, which will be presented at the World Science Forum in late 2017. There were a number of options and next steps for the guidelines, including how best to deal with context specificity and the form of the final product. Consideration needs to be given as to how to move from scientific advice to knowledge brokering, which calls for repeated interaction with decision makers and for ensuring a diversity of perspectives.

The discussion covered a range of topics, including the role of OECD as a standard setter, bringing organizations together on common standards of evidence. Participants also expressed caution about the misuse of standards and the challenges of standardization.

Diffusing innovations and experimentation

This breakout session drew on synergies with the OECD Observatory for Public Sector Innovation and the European Commission Joint Research Centre. A key challenge is to combine an evidence-informed policy making approach with the need to make decisions under conditions of unpredictability, uncertainty, and complexity. In a context of highly uncertain events, how can decision making be transformed to cope with uncertainty and avoid paralysis? This requires exploring evidence-innovation-experimentation nexus, and giving attention to the ways that evidence can be produced through experimentation within innovative processes. ***Piret Tonurist*** (OECD) introduced experimentation in the public sector, where experiments are defined as 'procedures to support, refute, or validate a hypothesis by creating an intervention which is observed, measured and evaluated'. Experimentation can be worthwhile when the 'right' answer in unknown, when there is room for action and when a 'proof of concert' generated could lead to wider positive change. This opens the way to a range of practical considerations, including whether randomisation is possible, the sample sized required and establishing an appropriate counterfactual. Experimentation also presents a number of challenges including the need to address cultural or organisational barriers, the danger of obtaining evidential support for pre-determined policy solutions and the ethnics of experimentation.

The group discussions discussed two cases, one from France and one from Iceland. There was lively discussion about whether government could or should be in the business of experimentation. Participants raised issues around informed consent and the extent to which experimentation can be possible in government. There was also debate about the role of capacity building to enable experimentation in jurisdictions with no previous experience in the area. Even in countries where the use of experimentation is increasing, codes of conduct are still underdeveloped in comparison with, for example, the academic community. The discussion concluded that the OECD could develop advocacy in promoting the use of experimentation within government; establish guidelines on the use of experimentation within government; and develop research to document the experimentation taking place in countries.

Skills for policy makers and scientists

The session focused on the importance of developing the skills and competences of the scientists and policymakers working at the science-policy interface to work together, communicate and co-create.

In her presentation, ***Sharon Smit*** (University of Groningen, Netherlands) presented the work of her current EU-financed project, ACCOMPLISH, as a knowledge broker for science-policy collaboration and co-creation. ACCOMPLISSH aims to accelerate co-creation with partners from government, academic, private and third sectors by identifying the enablers and barriers for it. From the academic perspective, enablers for co-creation and for improving social sciences and humanities research impact include: communicating the value of research; proximity with face-to-face time; clarifying the possible impact of research; and from the policy makers perspective, sharing success stories through better narratives; adjusting vocabulary to the target group; listening rather than talking; clarifying the process of research; and talking about failure and success. ***David Mair*** (EC JRC) underlined the need

for crafting a new profession as knowledge brokers between scientists and policy makers in a world with complex and interconnected policy challenges with an abundance of knowledge. In reality problems no longer arrive in neat department of ministry-shaped boxes and policy-making no longer follows a traditional cycle. Evidence advocates therefore need to professionalise, with a distinct new skillset. They need to do so across the science-policy continuum, not just on the supply side of evidence, in order to provide and use the best possible evidence at the right time. The JRC has developed a skills map which addresses the practical skillset needed to increase the uptake of research evidence in policymaking. The 8 skills which are meant to be understood as part of a collective skill set, include: Interpersonal skills; Research Synthesis; Management of Collaborative Expert Community; Understanding Policymaking for Scientists (and 'Science for Policymakers'); Communicating Scientific Knowledge; Science Advice/Evidence Advocacy; Public Engagement; Monitoring & Evaluation.

During the discussion participants in this session identified some of the most important barriers to governing better through evidence-informed policy making: lack of behavioural proximity between policymakers and scientists; misaligned motives and different time scales, insufficient awareness about science and how it can help policy, inadequate communication engagement (scientists have concerns that simple could be taken for simplistic, that advocating for their research or using social media to spread their message is wrong), etc.

Participants also made proposals for trainings, which could improve and increase the use of evidence in policy making. Some of the suggestions included: communication for scientists wishing to influence policies, soft skills, empowering scientists to advocate for their research results, pairing and placement programmes, better understanding of the policy and evidence cycle and how to create a proximity between both. A special emphasis was put on the need to train the policymakers and to increase their awareness on how evidence and tools that science provides can help take more coherent, consistent and inclusive and overall successful policy decisions.

Using behavioural insights to inform policy and practice

This session provided participants with an overview of the field of behavioural science and how different institutional models for applying behavioural insights exist, as well as how knowledge can be aggregated and disseminated through international networks. The session opened with a presentation of recent OECD work, including lessons learned from the recent publication *Behavioural Insights and Public Policy: Lessons from Around the World* that highlights more than 100 applications of the use behavioural insights around the world and key insights from the May OECD Behavioural Insights Events. **Ms. Mariam Chammat** from the *Secrétariat général pour la modernisation de l'action publique* (SGMAP) highlighted how France's Prime Minister's Office is using behavioural insights and evidence-based policies to improve regulations, tax collection, and information. Challenges were also highlighted, particularly in regards to translating behavioural insights from one context to another, time constraints associated with scientific experiments, and ethics regarding transparency, manipulation, and potential misuse of the science. **Mr. Daniel Shephard** formerly with the White House's Social and Behavioural Sciences Team (SBST) spoke about the US model established to provide collaborative inter-agency support to develop the competencies of government agencies to design, test, and implement policies using behavioural science by embedding capacity for applying behavioural insights across government and within agencies and departments. Results were disseminated through annual reports that provide short, transparent details about the interventions and any results, positive or negative. **Mr. Nicolò Di Gaetano** from the Regulatory Authority for Electricity, Gas and Water (AEEGSI) spoke about Italy's effort to apply behavioural insights to implementing better regulation that empowers consumers in the energy retail market. AEEGSI reviewed energy bills and developed new guidance to simplify layouts, wordings and content. In addition, a pilot project was launched to test consumer behaviours when using electronic appliances, with the goal of developing new provisions for providing data on energy consumption.

Discussion centred on how to responsibly transfer knowledge from one policy context to another. Panelists highlighted the need to share the results of experiments, whether they worked or not, as well as to rigourously test and re-test interventions to ensure that behavioural solutions are applicable in different policy contexts, places, cultures, and languages. Key questions that were raised included how to share information on applications and results when it may be politically sensistive, as well as how to ensure governments are adhering to consistent and robust standards when testing and implementing behavioural insights to maintain credibility in this tool and effectiveness in its application.

Identifying actionable next steps

To introduce the session, ***Stephane Jacobzone*** (OECD), presented the options for a work agenda, which had been prepared by the OECD. The goal is to support good governance in a post-truth era, where the challenge is how to ensure evidence is informing policy decisions and practice. The options and proposed work streams first include core activities, with capacity building, showcasing practical examples and international standards. Second, there is the possibility to further strengthen international networks, provide a mapping of the evidence broker function across countries and to contextualise the evidence function as part of an analysis of the evaluation systems and advisory functions of government. In addition, the Evidence Informed Policy Making Agenda can benefit from synergies from relevant related existing OECD work streams, such as behavioural insights as part of the regulatory work, or the innovation and experimentation, as part of the Observatory of Public Sector Innovation.

David Mair (EC JRC), explained how the JRC is supporting EU policy making activities through "knowledge centres" which share some similar functions to the UK What Works centres, even if they differ in other respects. These knowledge centres offer a model for co-creation, exchange and interaction between scientists from diverse disciplines and policymakers involved in specific policy issue (risk management, territorial development, migration). The JRC is also developing similar centres for the skills and professions, to foster text and data mining, modelling for public policy and the production and use of composite indicators. We also need to further develop the interconnections with innovation, behavioural insights and foresight, which in JRC lie with the EU policy lab. Scientists and policymakers working at the science-policy interface need to be equipped with better skills and competences to do their job and trainings are needed to meet these needs. There is a need to develop the profession of knowledge brokers and how to manage networks. The JRC will have a summer school for scientists and policymakers in early September, and is looking forward to develop further training for policy makers in joint cooperation with OECD. There is also a need to develop robust metrics on measuring the impact of research on policy and decision makers. Finally there is a pressing need to develop further the theory of how decisions are made, how to change minds with facts and how to convince policymakers with science.

There was strong interest on follow up issues from participants. On behalf of INGSA, ***Sir Peter Gluckman*** called for developing capacity capacities for the diplomacy of science, and that it was crucial to work both on the demand and supply side. It is important to not duplicate or replicate efforts and offers of cooperation with the OECD will be very welcome. Sir Peter also urged consideration of the different levels of science advice, including not just at the country level, but also cities and districts. ***Howard White***, on behalf of Campbell, also expressed willingness to work further with groups and organisations together, to coordinate events and to develop training for using systematic reviews.

Countries expressed strong interest too. ***Holger Sperlich*** from Germany was interested in exploring the ethics of experimentation, to develop case studies with regard to ethics, and to understand legal safeguards. Sir Peter added that it is also necessary to consider whether the requisite 'social license' has been obtained for experimentation within government, which requires more deep consultation with the public. A representative of Finland also underlined training for young social scientists on experimentation, and was keen to develop more training for using this evidence provided by the

public sector. A code of conduct for social experiments was drafted in collaboration between the PMO's and researchers in 2016. A representative from Finnish strategy reflected that it would be useful to share practices to see how to organise the institutional frameworks for evidence brokerage, and that the OECD could show some best practices. ***Molly Irwin*** from the US expressed a readiness to share what is being done in the US, and welcomed a forum to share among countries and facilitate the development of international networks. A French representative from France strategy looked forward to sharing standards on the quality of experimentation and working towards common ethical standards. The importance of sharing knowledge and best practices in terms of the institutional frameworks for evidence brokerage was again highlighted. A representative from the Italian Ministry of Finance called for mapping the minimal requirements for the use of evidence or standards, and to highlight what were the various evaluation systems in each country.

Francis P. Crawley (Good Clinical Practice Alliance, Brussels) noted that there are not yet strong ethical systems in place for carrying out social experiments: this would be a good area for leadership from the OECD and JRC. Dr. Nishikawa from Japan called for increased sharing of real experiences across OECD countries especially in disaster risk management, through a variety of platforms. The UK expressed interest in expanding the experience of the what-works centres, mapping out existing evidence, and also identifying existing examples where evidence has generated impact. Carthage Smith (OECD) underlined the importance of the distinction between the applications of scientific methods for policy evaluation on the one hand and scientific advice and issues such as risk analysis, crisis management, GM foods etc on the other. There needs to be continued work to bring these two communities and agendas together. A representative from Israel called for attention to be given to skills for the implementation side of policy, and also for developing mechanisms for peer learning, a point which was echoed by Spain.

The outcome of the conference will help to frame a proposal for the public governance committee and its relevant working parties to follow up on implementing this agenda in cooperation with relevant partners and stakeholders.

Annex of contributors (in order of appearance)

- **Rolf Alter,** Director for Public Governance, OECD
- **Charlina Vitcheva,** Deputy Director General of DG JRC, European Commission
- **Olli-Pekka Heinonen,** Director General, Finnish National Agency for Education, Former State Secretary, Finnish Ministry of Finance
- **Philip Rycroft,** Second Permanent Secretary and Head of the UK Governance Group, Cabinet Office
- **Steve Martin,** Director, Public Policy Institute for Wales
- **Kenichi Tsukahara,** Professor, Kyushu University
- **Sir John Elvidge,** Chair, Carnegie UK Trust
- **Howard White,** Chief Executive Officer, Campbell Collaboration
- **James Wilsdon,** Vice President of INGSA, Professor, University of Sheffield
- **Robyn Mildon,** Executive Director, Centre for Evidence and Implementation, Australia
- **Tom McBride,** Director of Evidence, Early Intervention Foundation, United Kingdom
- **Majella McCloskey,** Centre for Effective Services, Ireland/Northern Ireland
- **Cris Coxon,** Head of Civil and Administrative Justice Research, Ministry of Justice, United Kingdom
- **Aristotelis Gavriliadis,** DG Justice and Consumers, European Commission
- **Christopher L. Griffin,** Research Director, Access to Justice Lab, Harvard Law School
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