



GLOBAL SCIENCE FORUM: SCIENCE (ADVICE) AND SOCIETY

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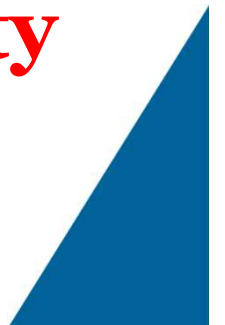
Global Science Forum

Working Party of CSTP

New Mandate, 2015-2019

Focus on key science policy issues:

- Strengthening the science enterprise
- International cooperation in science
- Science & global **societal** challenges
- Science for policy, science in **society**





Strengthening the science enterprise

Better policies to optimise:

- Research environments and infrastructures
- Research quality and **openness**
- Research assessment, measurement and incentives
- Training and careers





International cooperation

Identify and address policy needs for:

- new emerging areas
- new methods or facilities

Global Societal challenges:

- Inter-disciplinary approaches
- **Tran-disciplinary** approaches





Science for policy and society

- **Science advisory processes**
- **Public communication and engagement in science**
- **Co-design with stake-holders**
- **Citizen science**





Current GSF projects

- **Science advice for Policy-making**
- Collaborative research network on Temperate Agriculture
- Research ethics and new forms of data for social science research
- Research infrastructure assessment
- Strategic scoping exercise
- [Astro-particle Physics Forum]





Science advice

- **Overview of current landscape and structures across countries**
- **Analysis of different phases of advisory process**
- **Potential legal liability of advisors**
- **Specific challenges related to transnational crises**
- **The role of civil society**





Science advice in/with Society

- **Fukushima crisis raised serious issues about science advice , communication and trust in science**
- **SCJ code of conduct for scientists, 2013:**

Science and Society

-Emphasise need to provide policy-makers with appropriate and effective scientific advice





3 Golden rules for science advice

- 1. Be clear about (institutional and individual) remits, roles and responsibilities**
- 2. Involve the relevant actors at the relevant stage of the process**
- 3. Ensure that the advice is sound, unbiased and legitimate**





Advisory roles and responsibilities

Need to be clear about:

- **Advisory versus decision-making roles**
- **Who communicates to public, when and how?**
- **Legal responsibilities and potential liabilities**





Involving the relevant actors

- **Scientists, policy-makers and other key stakeholders to frame questions**
- **Transparent process and procedures for declaring conflicts of interest**
- **Include all relevant scientific disciplines**
- **Include non-scientific experts and/or stakeholders as necessary**
- **Effective procedures for international exchange/cooperation**





Ensuring credibility and acceptability

- **Based on best available science**
- **Assess and communicate uncertainties (probabilities)**
- **Independent of political (or other vested interest group) interests**
- **Produced and used transparently**
- **Different international perspectives accommodated**





Science advice and society

- **Scientific rigour and legitimacy is paramount**
- **Different scientific views are the norm and need to be accommodated**
- **Uncertainty is not a weakness**
- **Scientists are not the only experts on many issues**
- **Science advice is only one input to policy**
- **Public trust in science and the scientific process can be fragile**
- **Timely, open and responsible communication is critical**





The new 'e-era' norms

- **Honesty**
- **Openness**
- **Transparency**
- **Accountability**

Respect the norms and twitter is an ally not an enemy

