

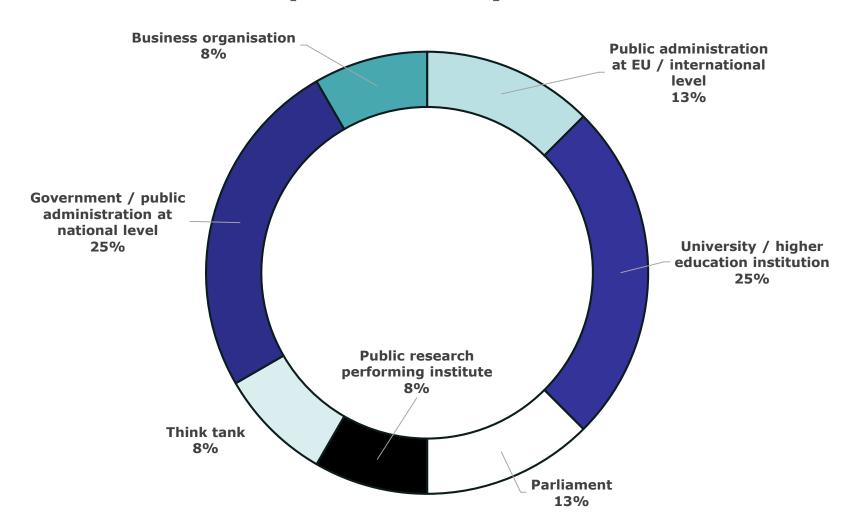
"Qualities of science for policy ecosystems" survey – Preliminary results for Greece

Online workshop "Science for policymaking in Greece" 29 September 2021

- > Survey on "qualities of science for policy ecosystems across Europe" (launched in Jan 2021)
- > 24 responses in total from Greece
- > 329 responses from across Europe
- Link: https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/JRC Ecosystem Survey
- > The following results are based on the responses from Greek respondents.



Respondents by sector

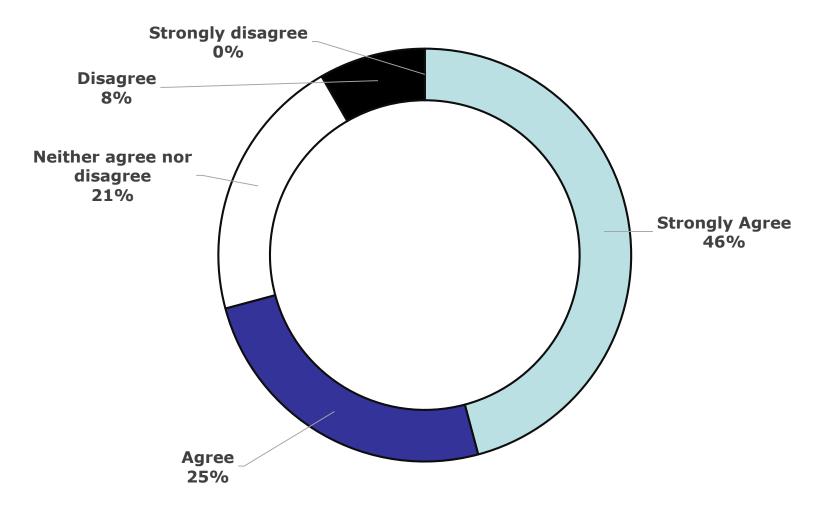




Qualities of the system

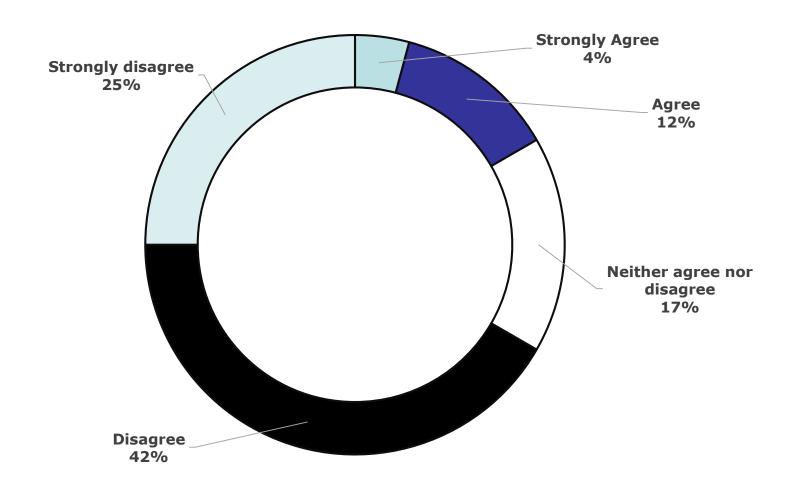


The science for policy ecosystem is fragmented: in general organisations rarely coordinate their activities and are often not aware of each other's activities.



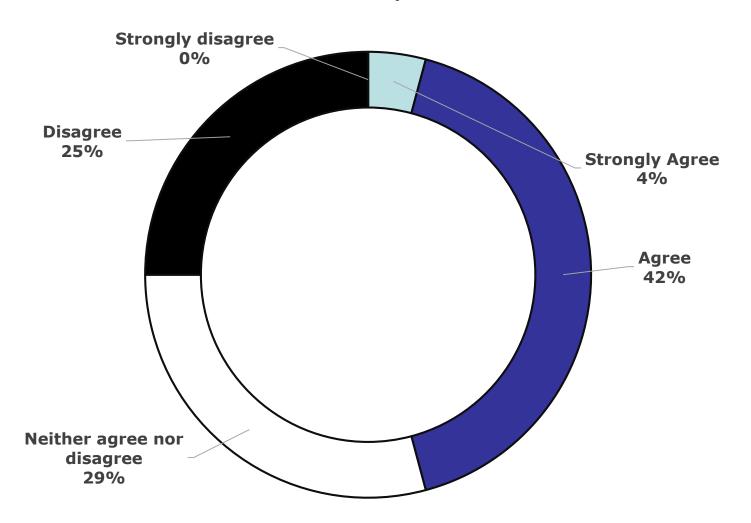


Roles and processes within the science for policy ecosystem are clearly **formalised** (clear mandates, institutionalised mechanism, etc.).



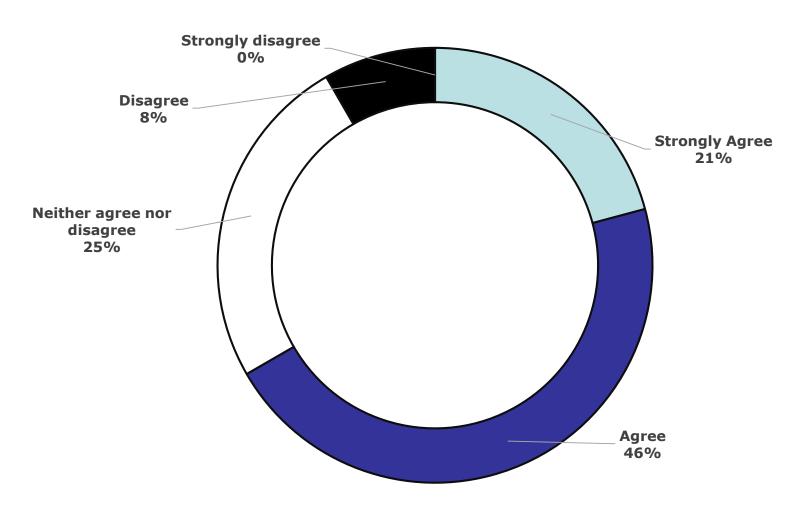


Policymakers do not **trust** scientists (and vice versa).



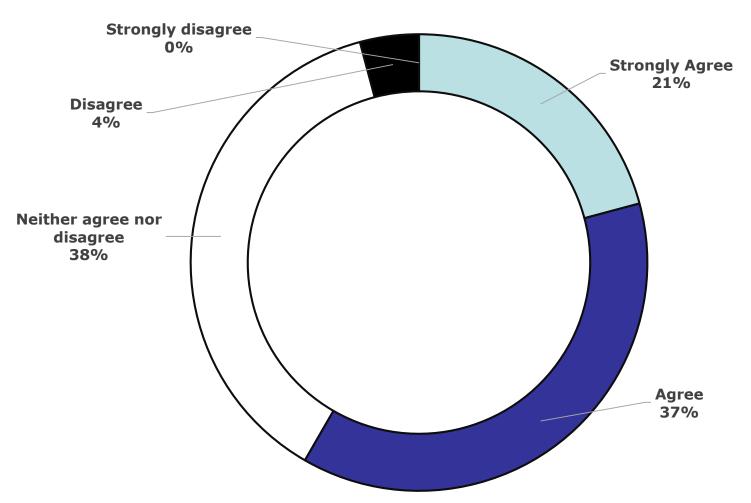


It is very difficult for **newly interested organisations** and individuals to join science for policy processes and existing structures.



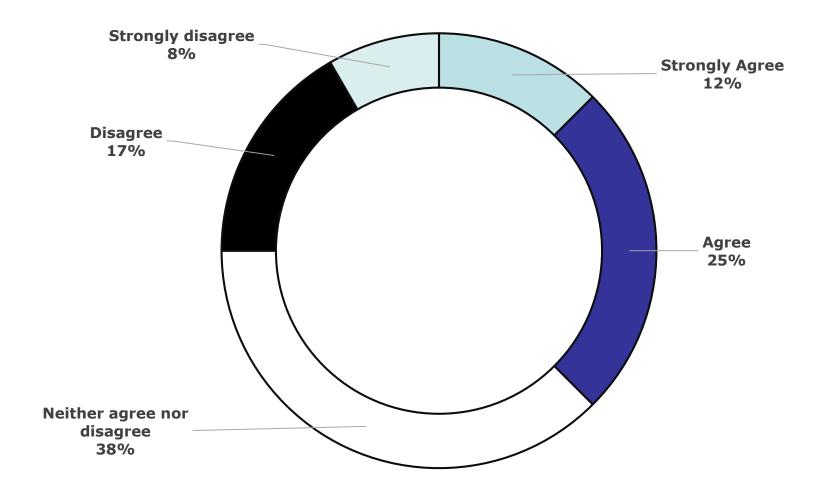


Processes of production and use of scientific knowledge are **not transparent to the public** in the science for policy/advice eco-system.





Lack of funding for science for policy structures and activities is the main obstacle to evidence-informed policymaking.

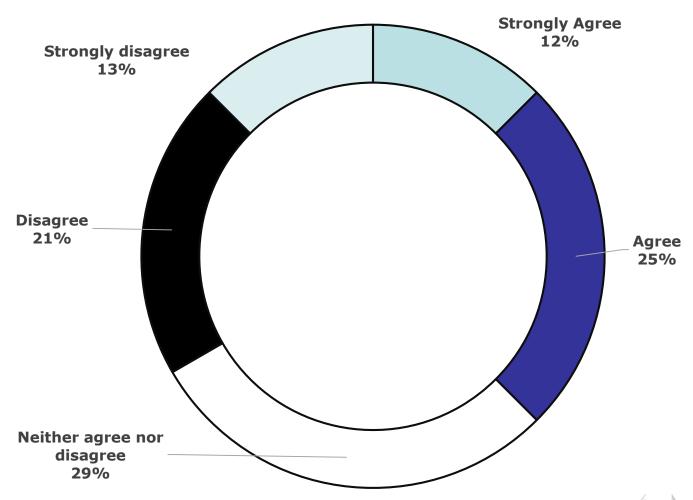




Qualities on the side of policymaking

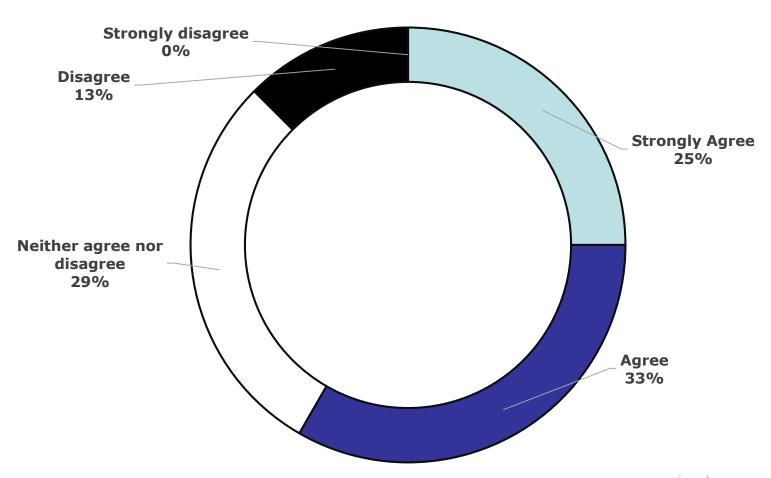


Policymakers recognise the **difference between scientific knowledge and stakeholder opinions** and other forms of analyses.



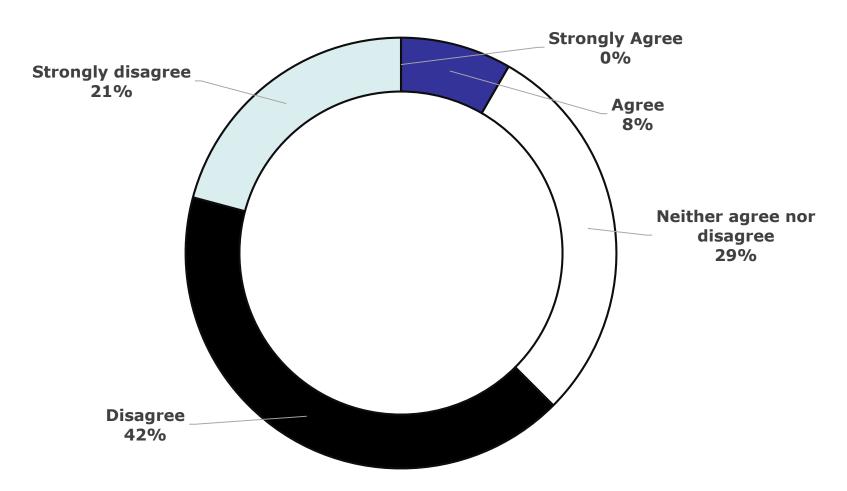


Policymakers tend to use scientific knowledge to **justify** (ex-post) their decisions rather than inform them (ex-ante).



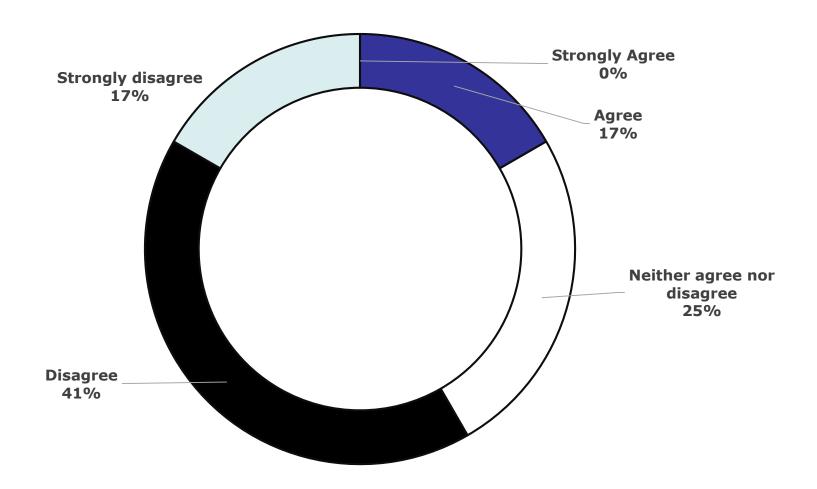


Policymakers have the **skills to broadly understand** and critically appraise scientific evidence and arguments.



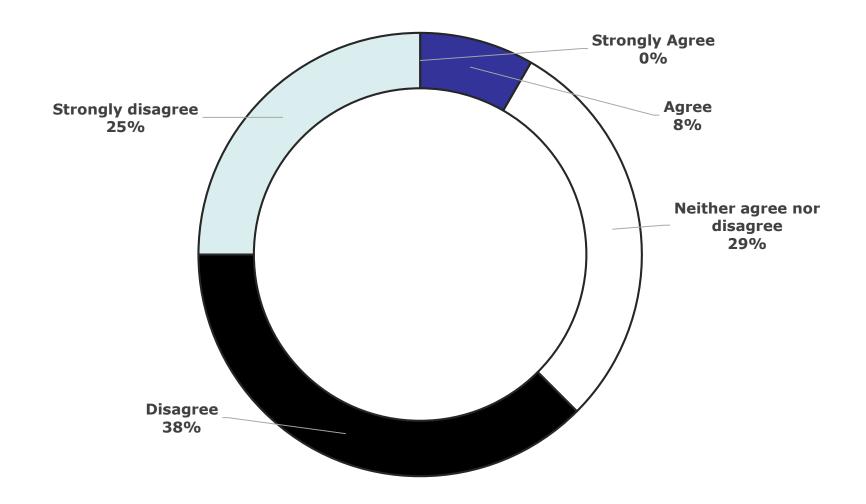


Policymakers know which **scientific institutions and knowledge brokers** in your country can provide evidence and analytical capacities to address their questions.



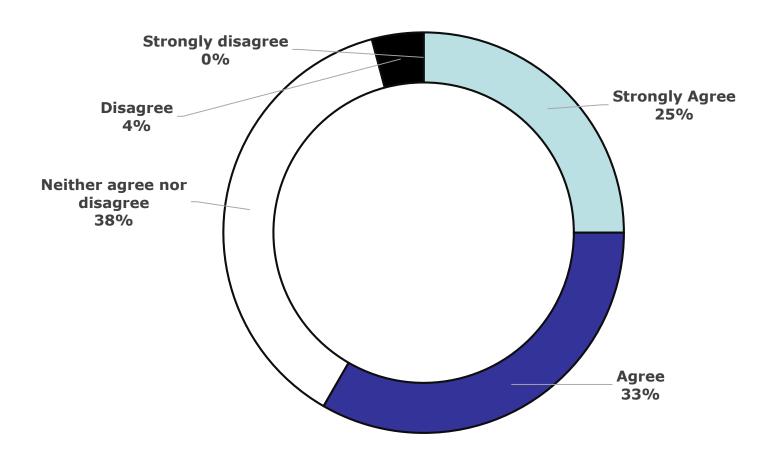


Policymakers seek out broad and diverse scientific knowledge, not only a single expert/study, to inform their policy deliberations and design.



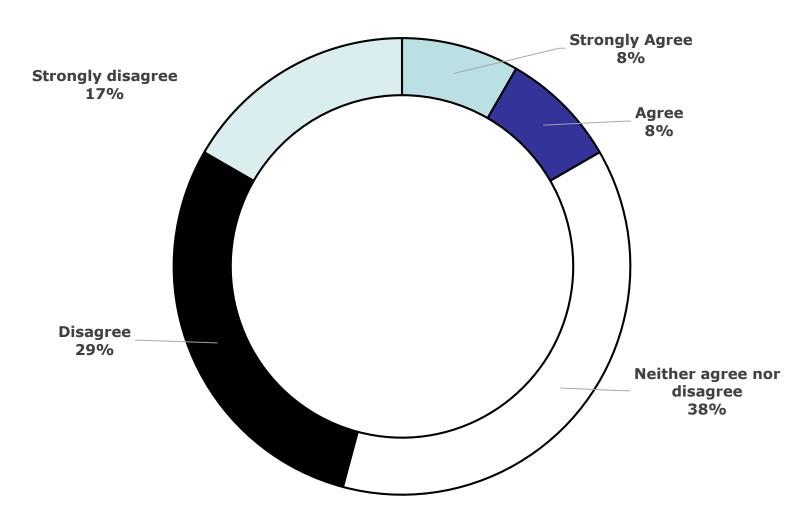


Policymakers are strongly **constrained in their ability to take science knowledge on board** and often need to
prioritise other considerations (balancing regional interests,
etc.) instead.





Most policymakers appreciate the unique value of scientific knowledge for policymaking.

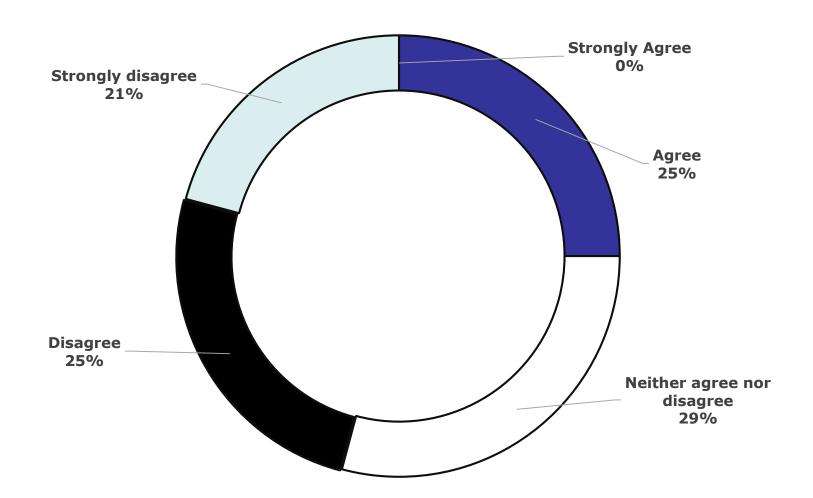




Qualities on the side of science

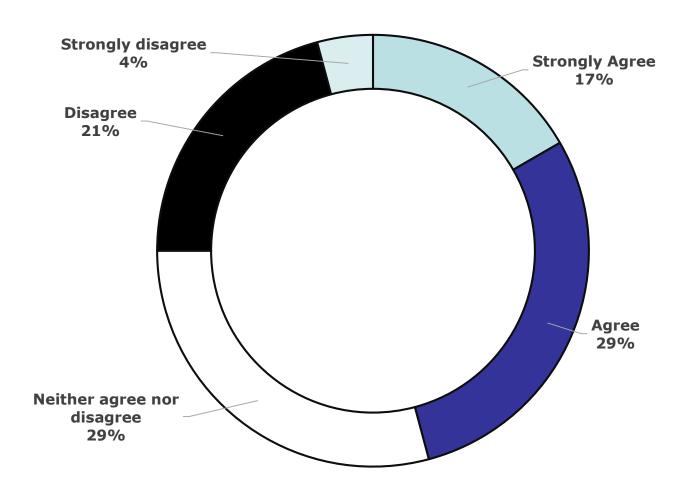


Scientists can expect recognition, rewards, and/or support for science for policy/advice work by their employers, funders, and peers.



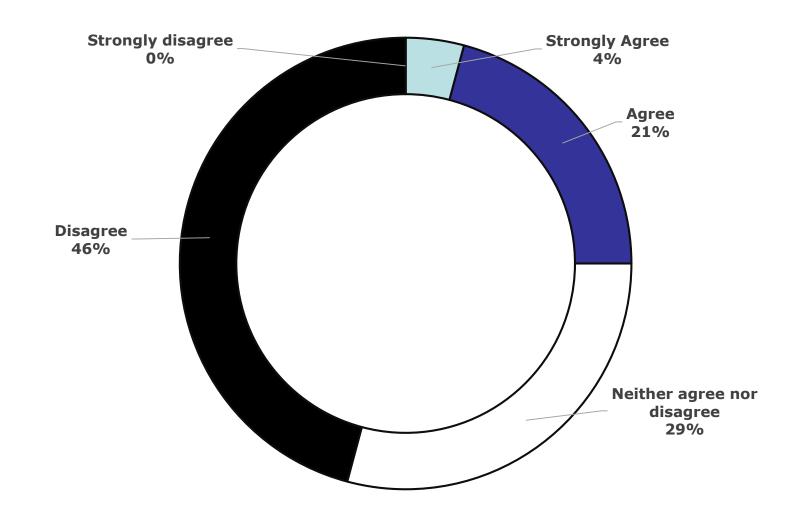


Scientific knowledge is often **not available at the right moment in time to be useful for policymakers**.



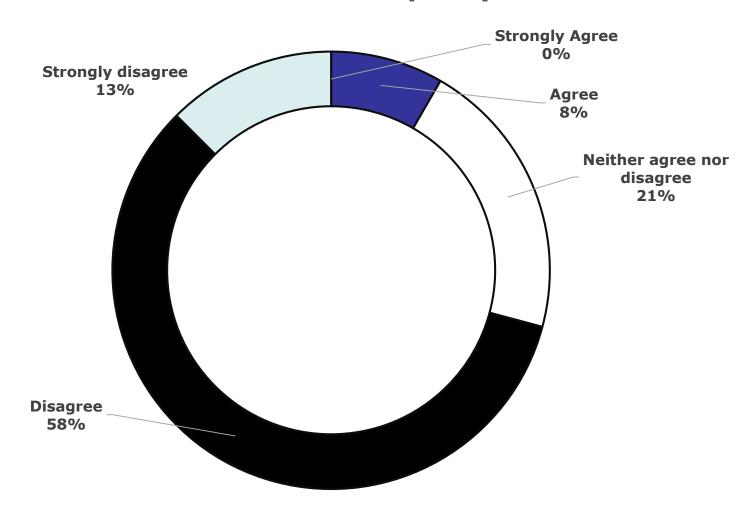


When participating in policymaking, scientific experts remain independent from the influences of policymakers.





Scientific organisations have set up dedicated organisational structures and processes to share scientific evidence with policymakers.

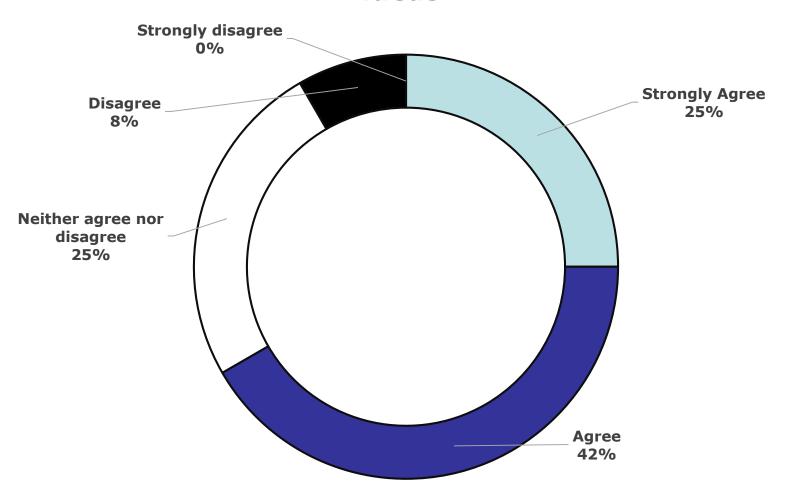




Qualities of knowledge brokerage

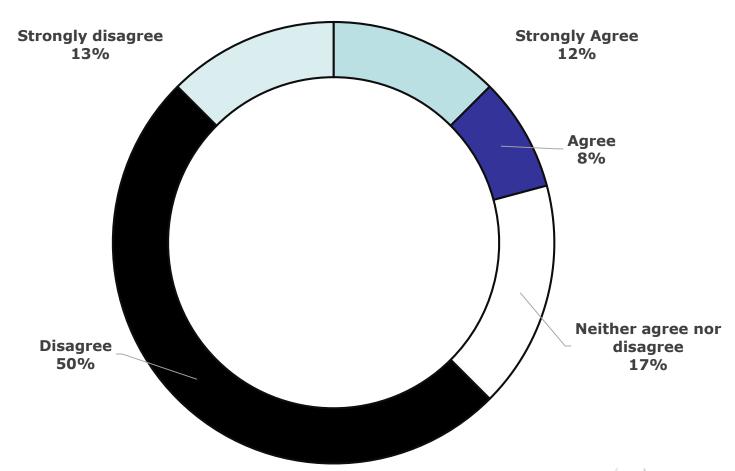


Scientists and policymakers lack regular and wellsupported opportunities to meet and exchange ideas.



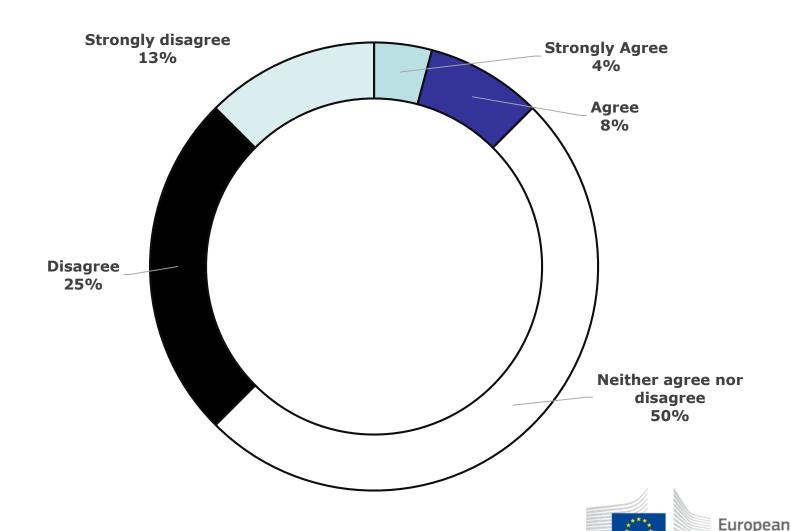


Scientific knowledge is **synthesised, translated and formatted in a way** in the eco-system that policymakers can use it easily.





Scientists receive questions from policymakers and knowledge brokers framed in such a way that they can provide useful evidence-informed inputs.



Commission

Health warnings!

- 24 responses provide limited and/or biased insights into a complex, rich, and diverse science for policy ecosystem.
- The results therefore need to be read along with other evidence and research, including the Discussion Paper, and against the background of the workshop discussions.



In case of questions, please contact:

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