



# Qualities of national science for policy ecosystems - France

Preliminary results from the JRC survey

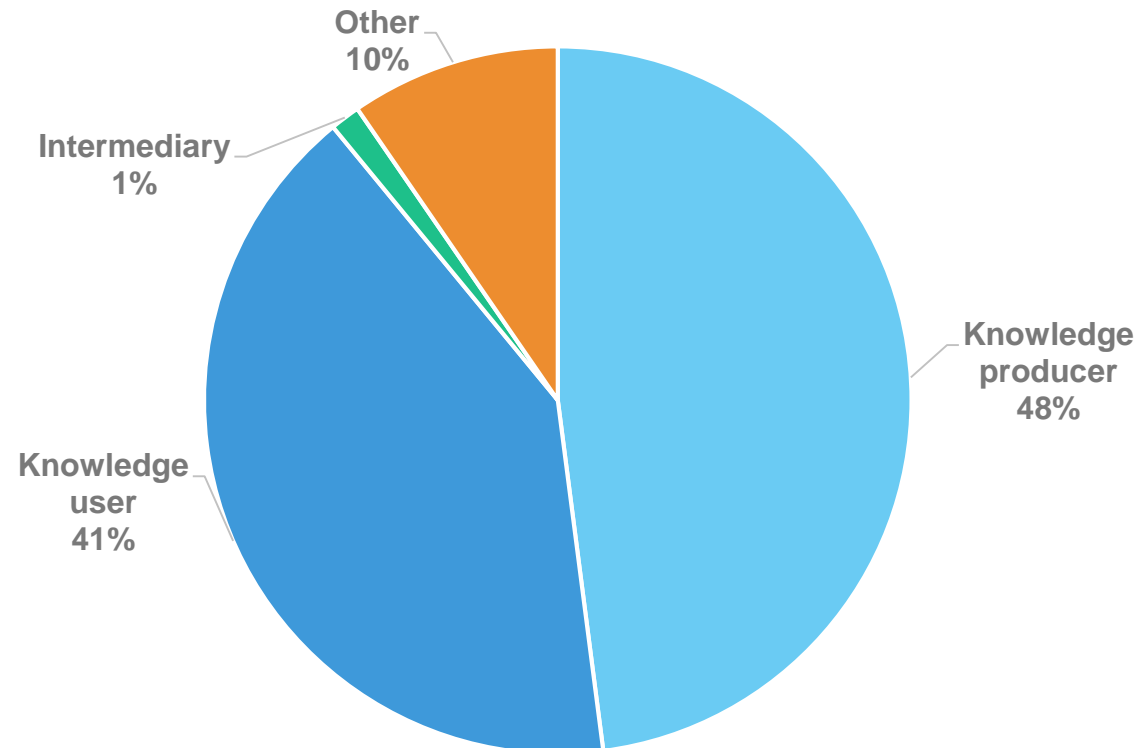
*JRC-INRAE "Science for Policymaking in  
France" workshop*

*19 May 2022*

# JRC Survey

- Survey on qualities of science for policy ecosystems, covering
  - Overall system
  - Policymaking institutions and policymakers
  - Scientific institutions and researchers
  - Knowledge brokerage
- Launched in January 2021
- Response rate: 651 (all) – 73 (France)
- 20 questions (statements to (strongly) dis/agree with)

# Responses by professional sector



## Knowledge users:

- Public administrations at all levels

## Knowledge producers:

- Universities; public research institutes

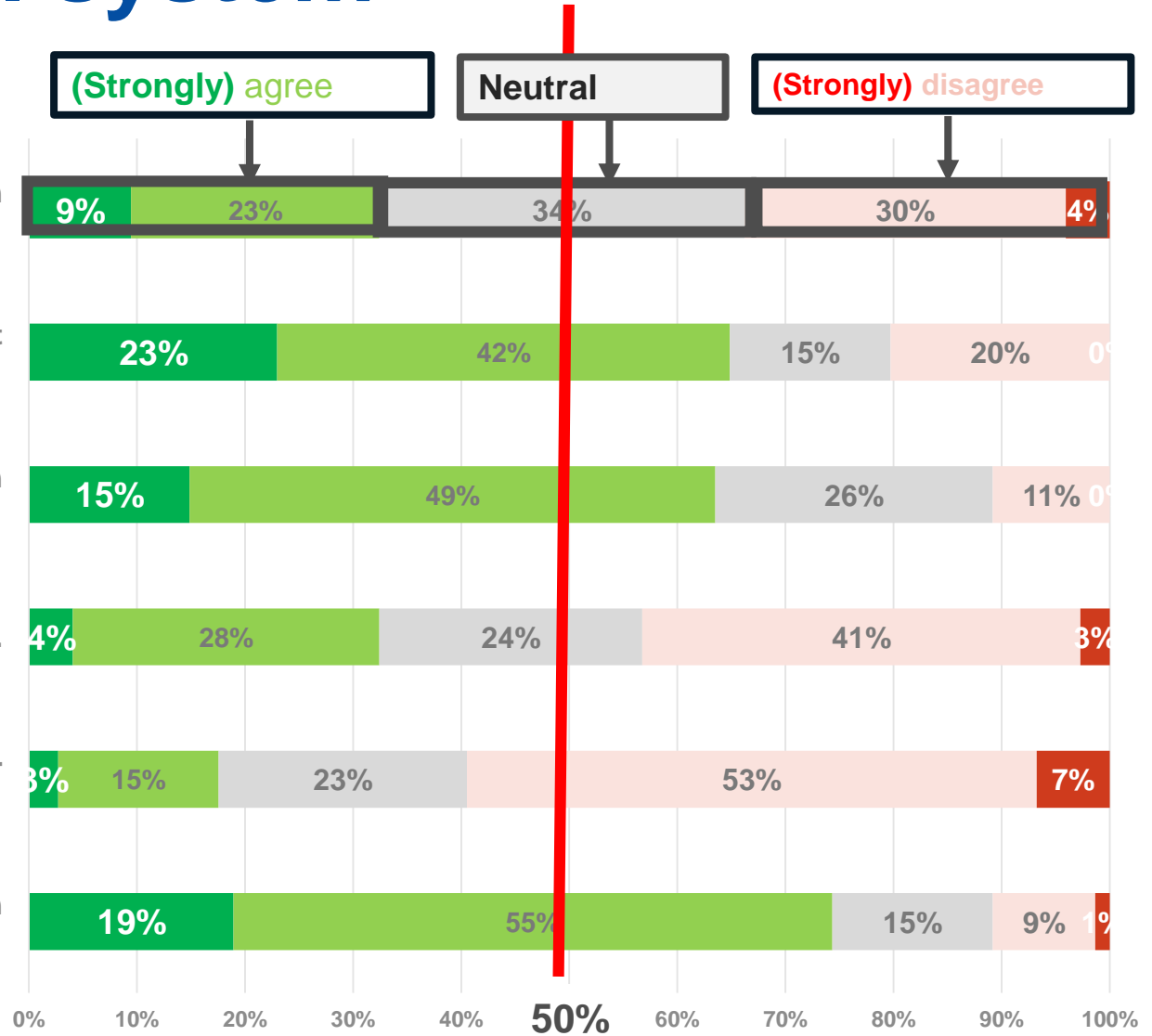
## Intermediaries:

- Academies; think tanks

## Others:

Corporate sector; NGOs

# Qualities of the overall system



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

Processes of production and use of scientific knowledge are not transparent to the public in the science for policy ecosystem.

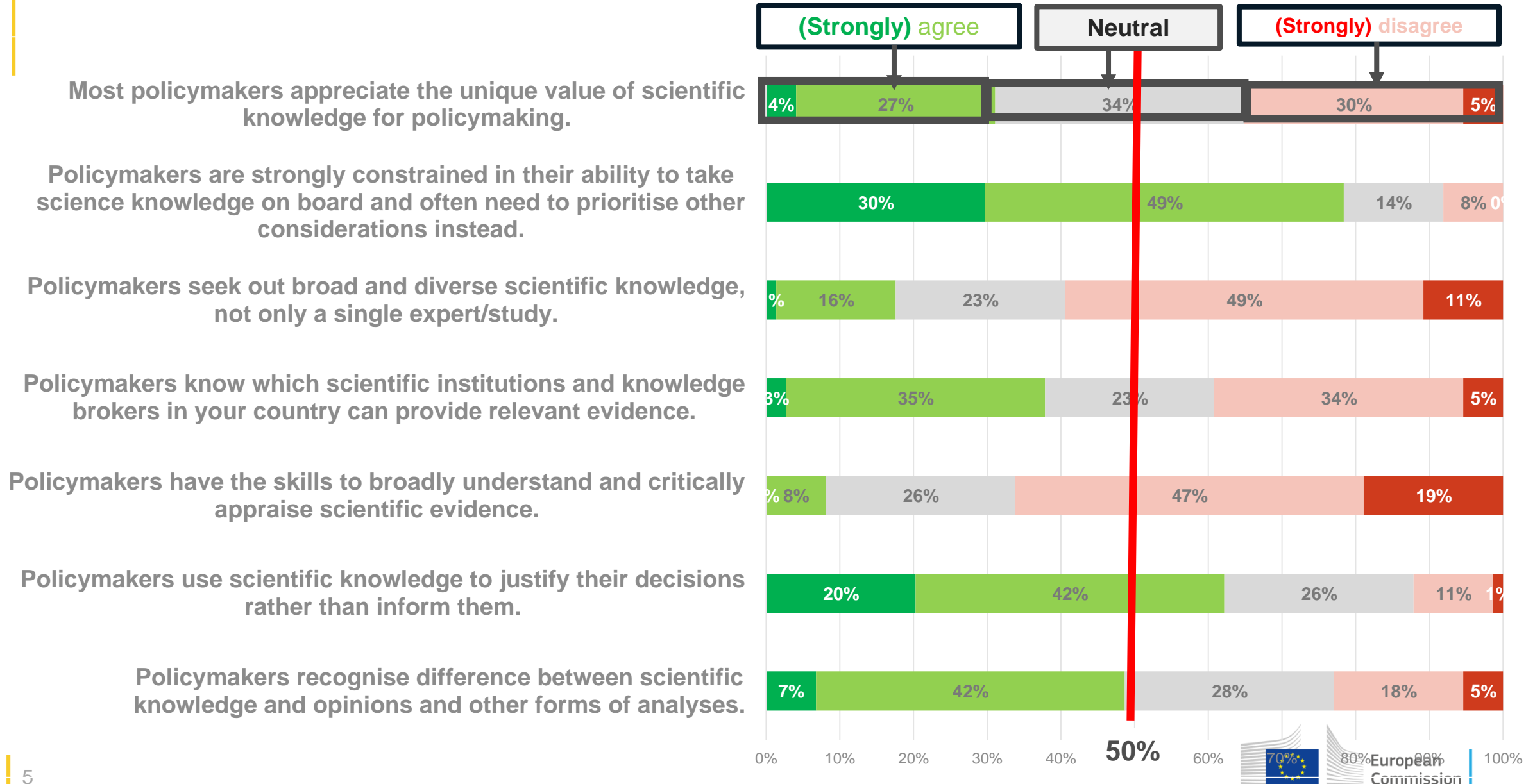
Newly interested organisations and individuals find it difficult to join existing science for policy/science advice processes.

Policymakers do not trust scientists (and vice versa).

Roles and processes within the science for policy/science advice ecosystem are clearly formalised.

The science for policy/science advice eco-system is fragmented: in general organisations rarely coordinate their activities.

# Qualities of policymakers



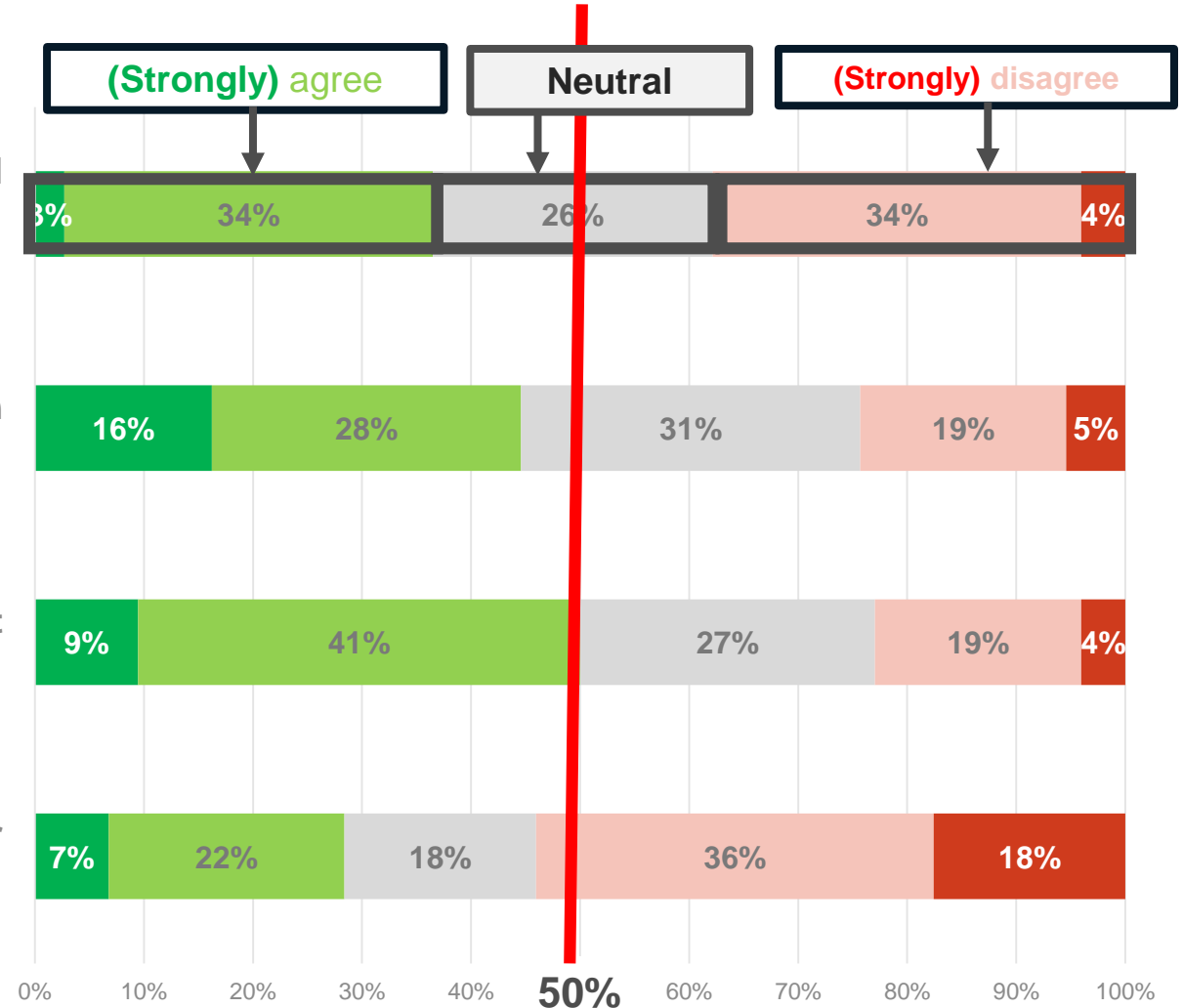
# Qualities of science

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

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

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

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

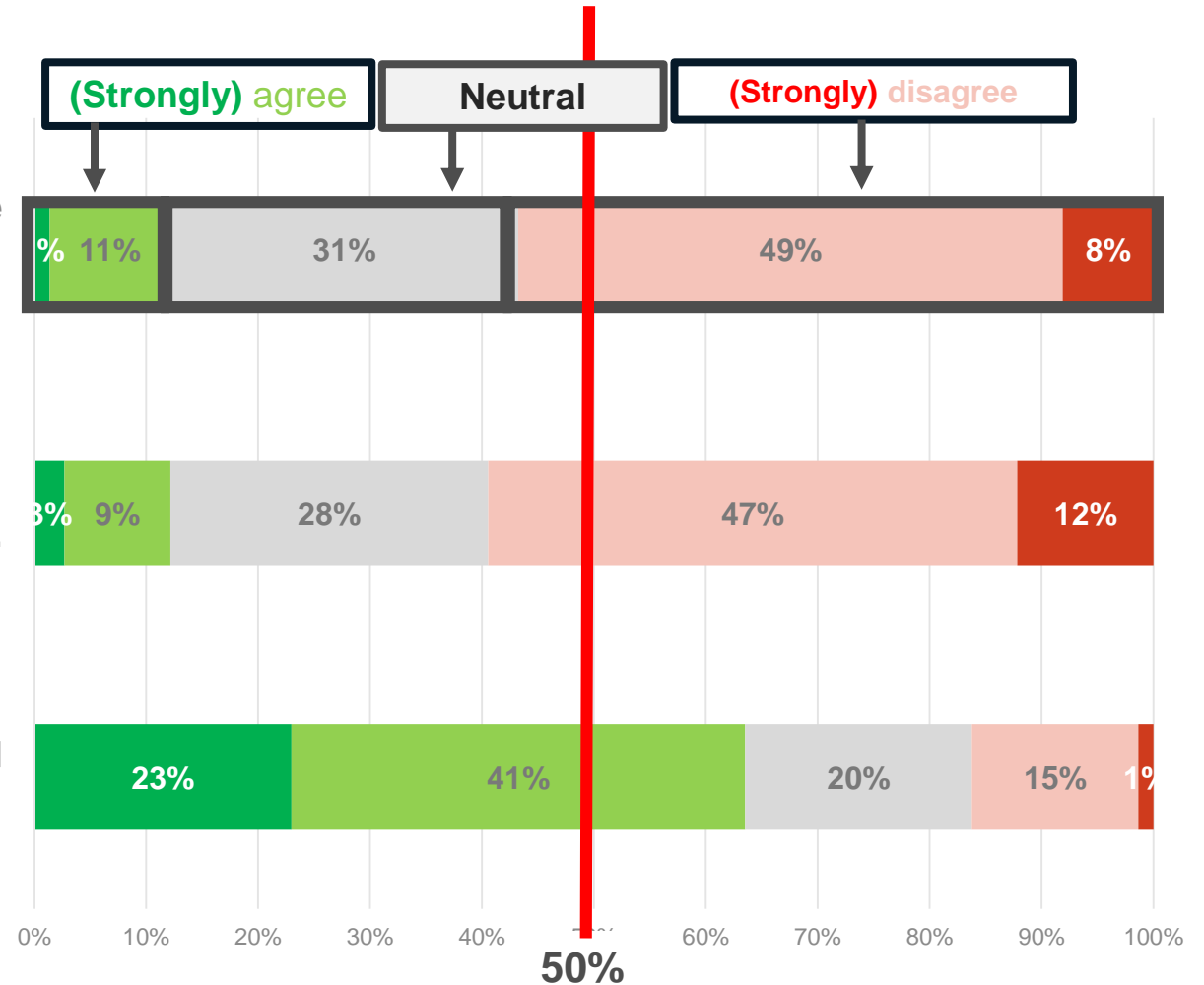


# Qualities of knowledge brokerage

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

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

Scientists and policymakers lack regular and well-supported opportunities to meet and exchange ideas.



# Conclusions

Relatively broad agreement around the following issues/qualities:

- **System:** Fragmentation, lack of formalisation, transparency & openness
- **Policymakers:** Political constraints shaping uptake of scientific evidence, lack of skills to appraise scientific evidence
- **Science:** Lack of recognition for policy engagement, timing of science advice
- **Knowledge brokerage:** Missing capacity and infrastructure for synthesis, translation, and co-creation.



# Thank you!

For further updates and data, please **join our science for policy ecosystem community** <https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/NewRegistrationForm> or **contact us** under JRC E4P ECOSYSTEM [JRC-E4P-ECOSYSTEM@ec.europa.eu](mailto:JRC-E4P-ECOSYSTEM@ec.europa.eu).