Survey "Qualities of science for policy ecosystems" – Responses from Lithuania

N=27

18/11/2021

The JRC survey

- *Launched in January 2021*
- *Almost 500 responses from across Europe*

- *27 responses from Lithuania*

Most notably, the response to Lithuania shows broad agreement on:

- *High fragmentation of the science for policy ecosystem*
- *Lack of formalised, clear roles and responsibilities of actors in the ecosystem*
- *Policymakers consult only a narrow evidence base*
- *Lack of institutional spaces for scientists and policymakers to regularly meet and exchange*
- *Lack of knowledge translation and synthesis capacity of the ecosystem*

Find more detailed information in the slides below…

From a comparative perspective…

- *Are these problems shared with other Member States?*
- *Can we learn from each other?*

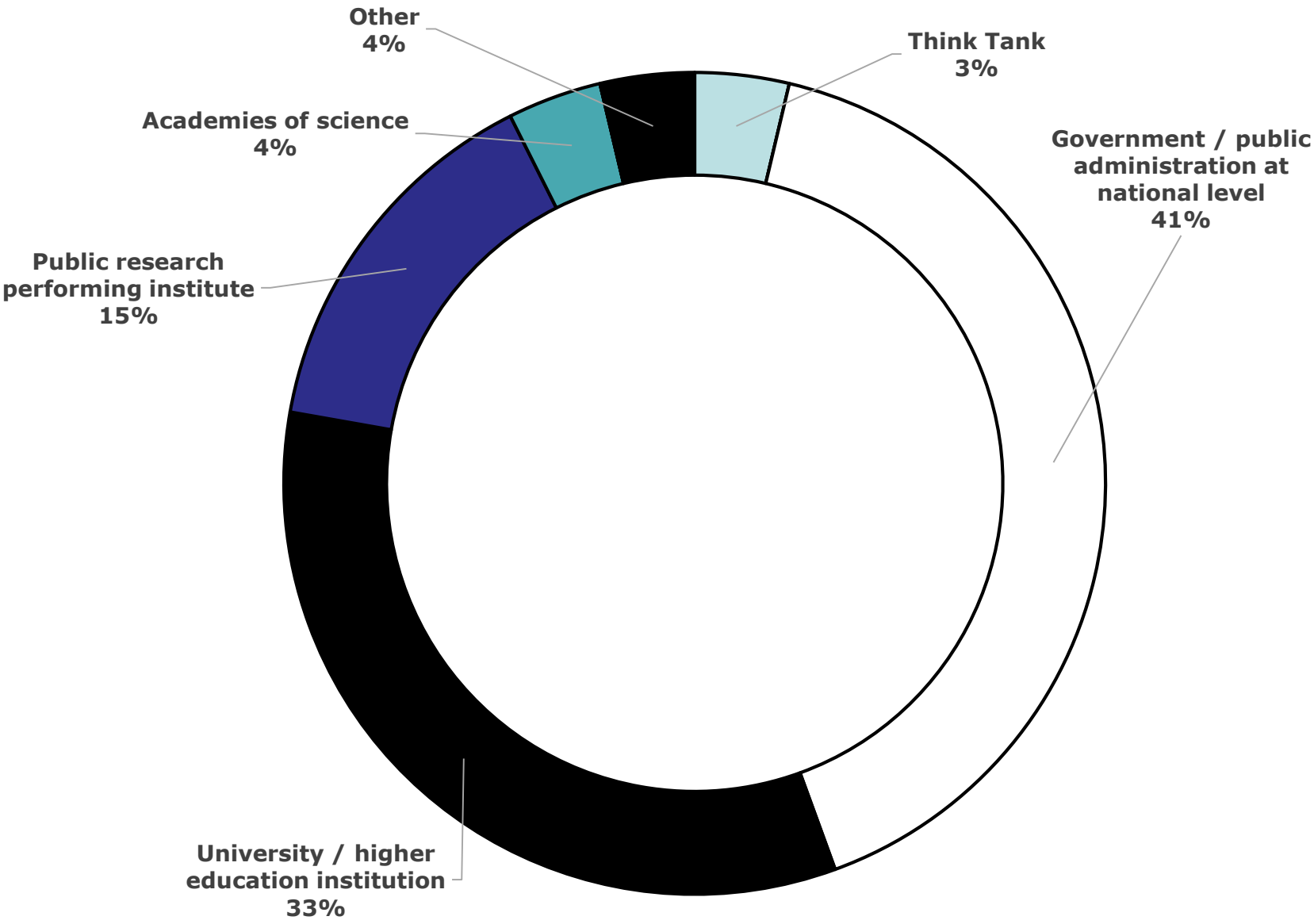
To learn more about international perspectives, join our workshop on 23 November 2021 and the JRC community.

https://knowledge4policy.ec.europa.eu/projects-activities/strengthening-connecting-science-policy-ecosystems-across-eu_en

And share your views through the survey

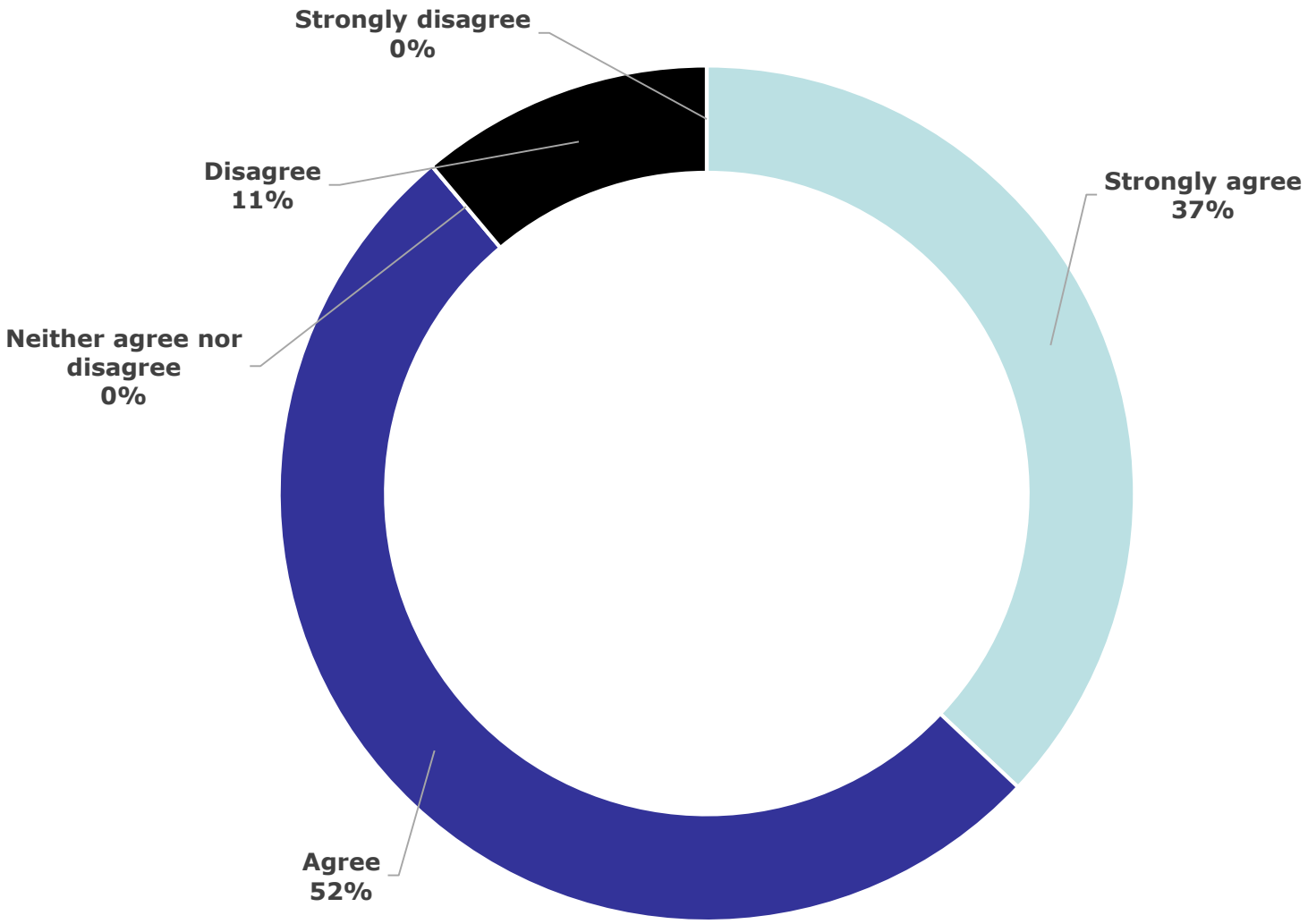
https://ec.europa.eu/eusurvey/runner/JRC_Eco-system_Survey

Professional sector of respondents



European Commission

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



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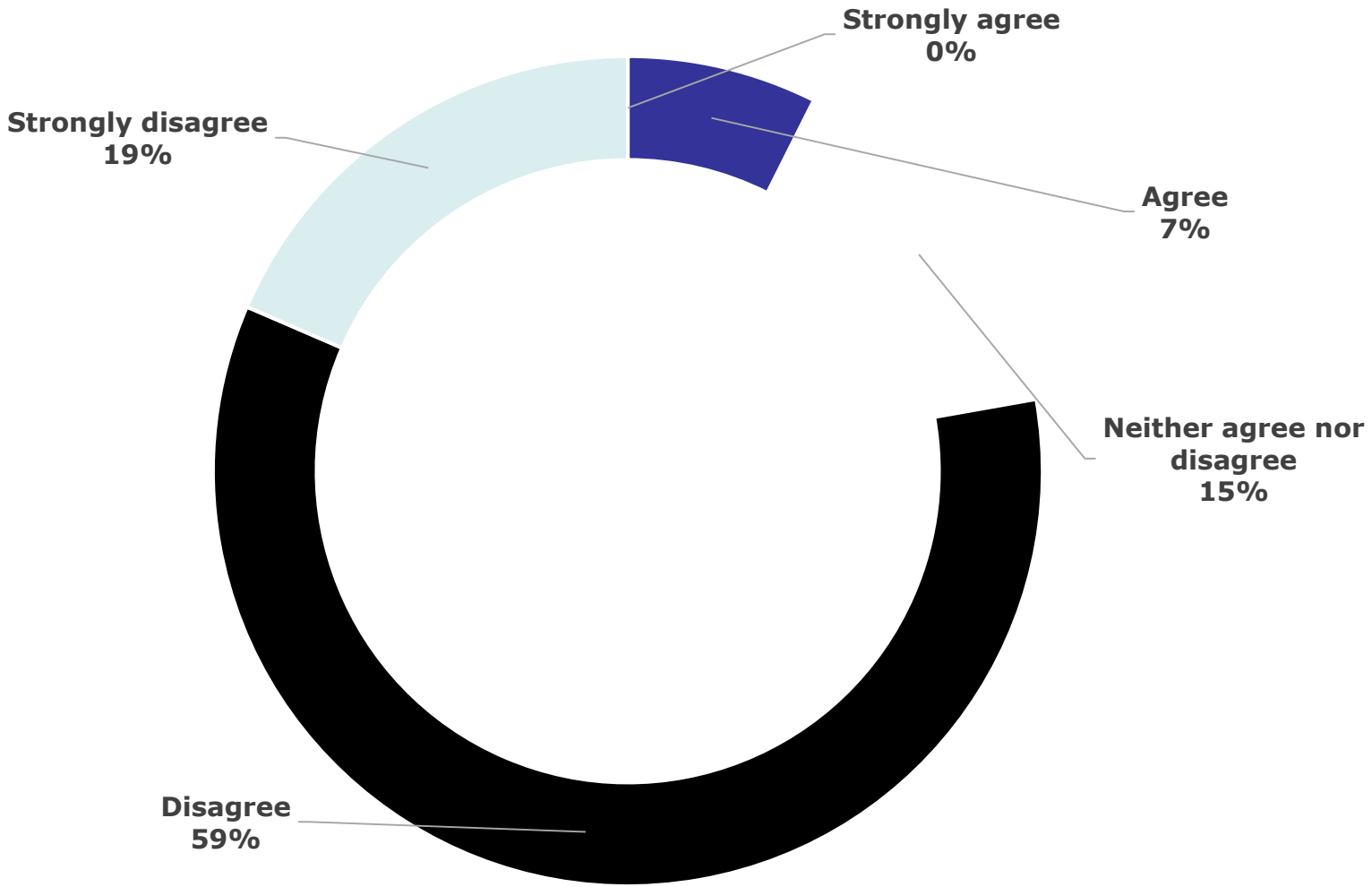
Roles and processes within the science for policy/science advice eco-system are clearly formalised (clear mandates, institutionalised mechanism, etc.).



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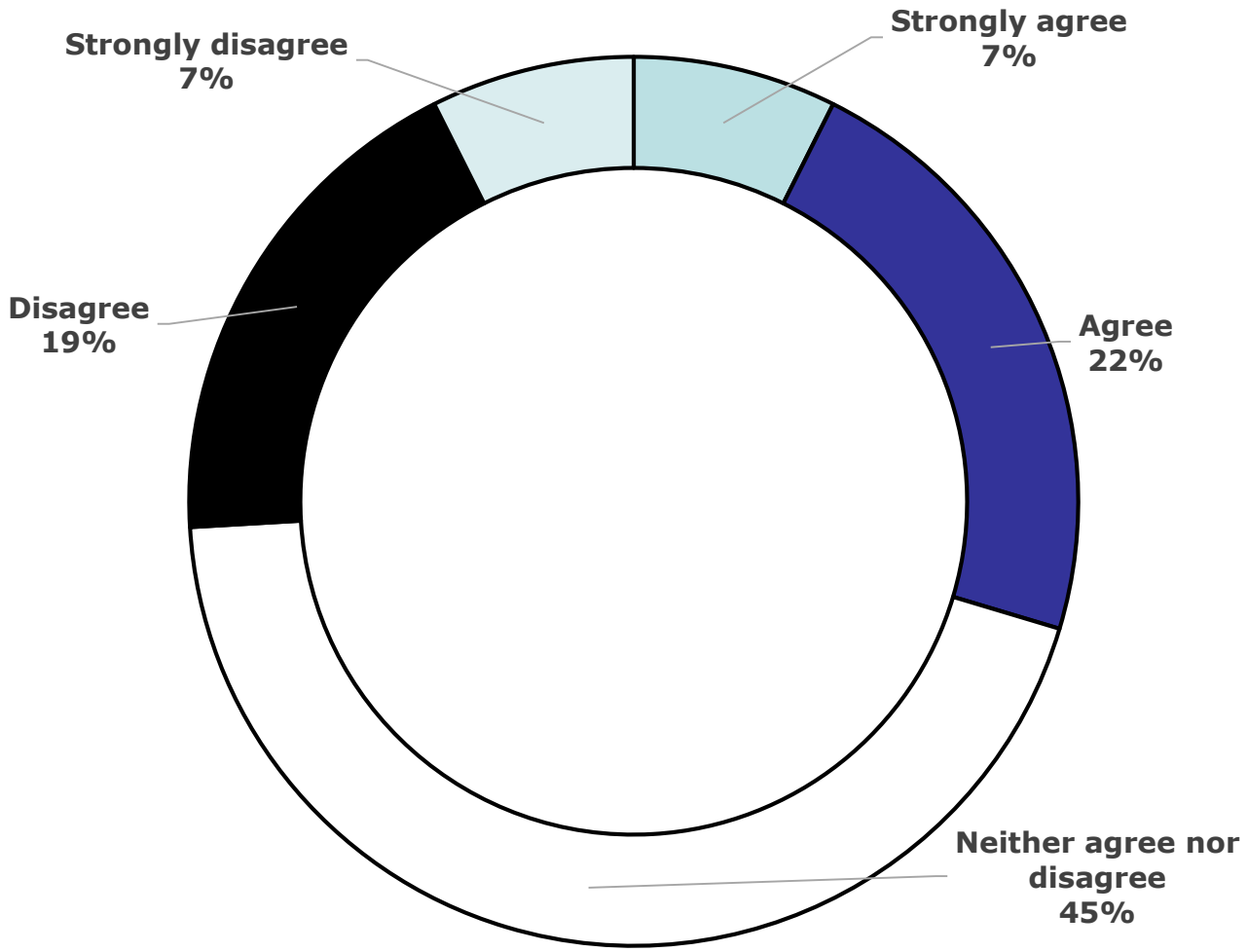
Policymakers do not trust scientists (and vice versa).



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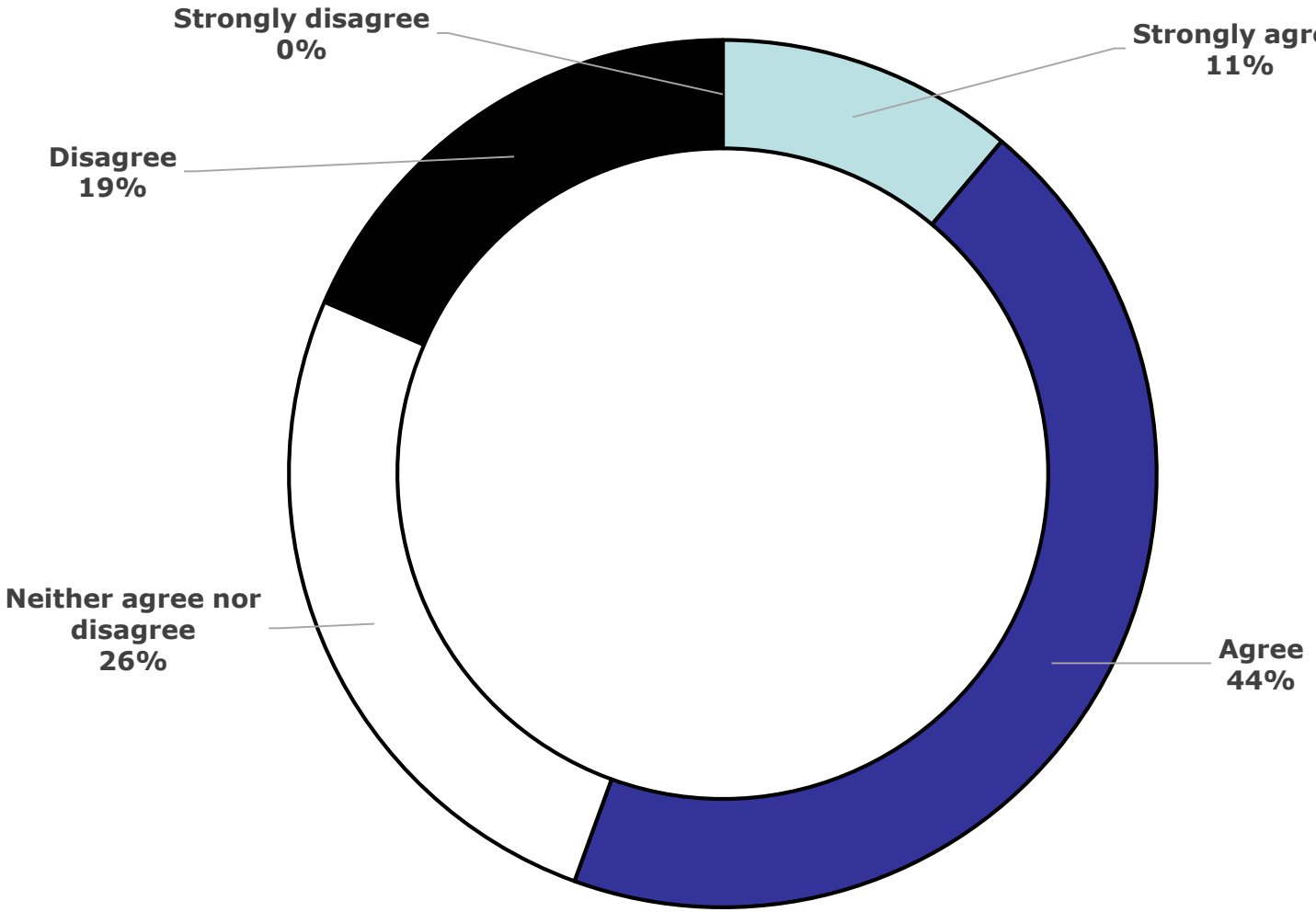
It is very difficult for newly interested organisations and individuals to join science for policy/science advice processes and existing structures.



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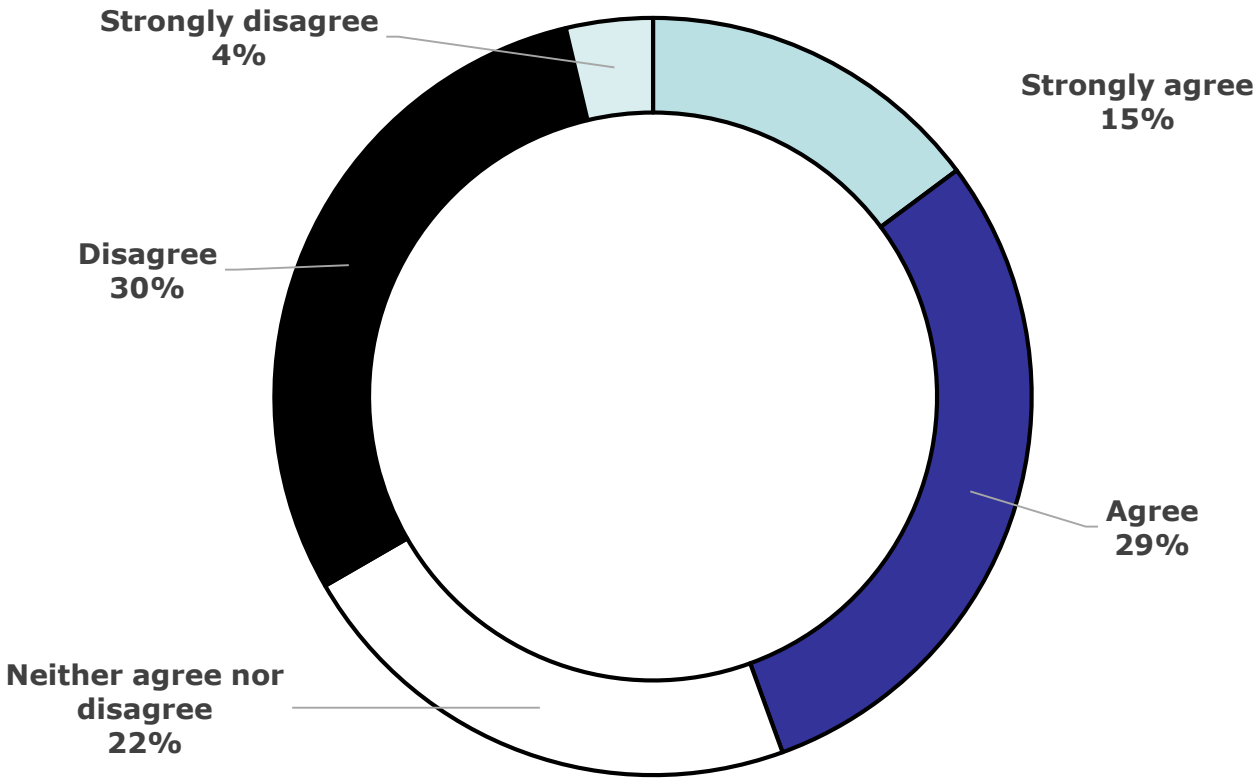
Processes of production and use of scientific knowledge are not transparent to the public in the science for policy/advice eco-system.



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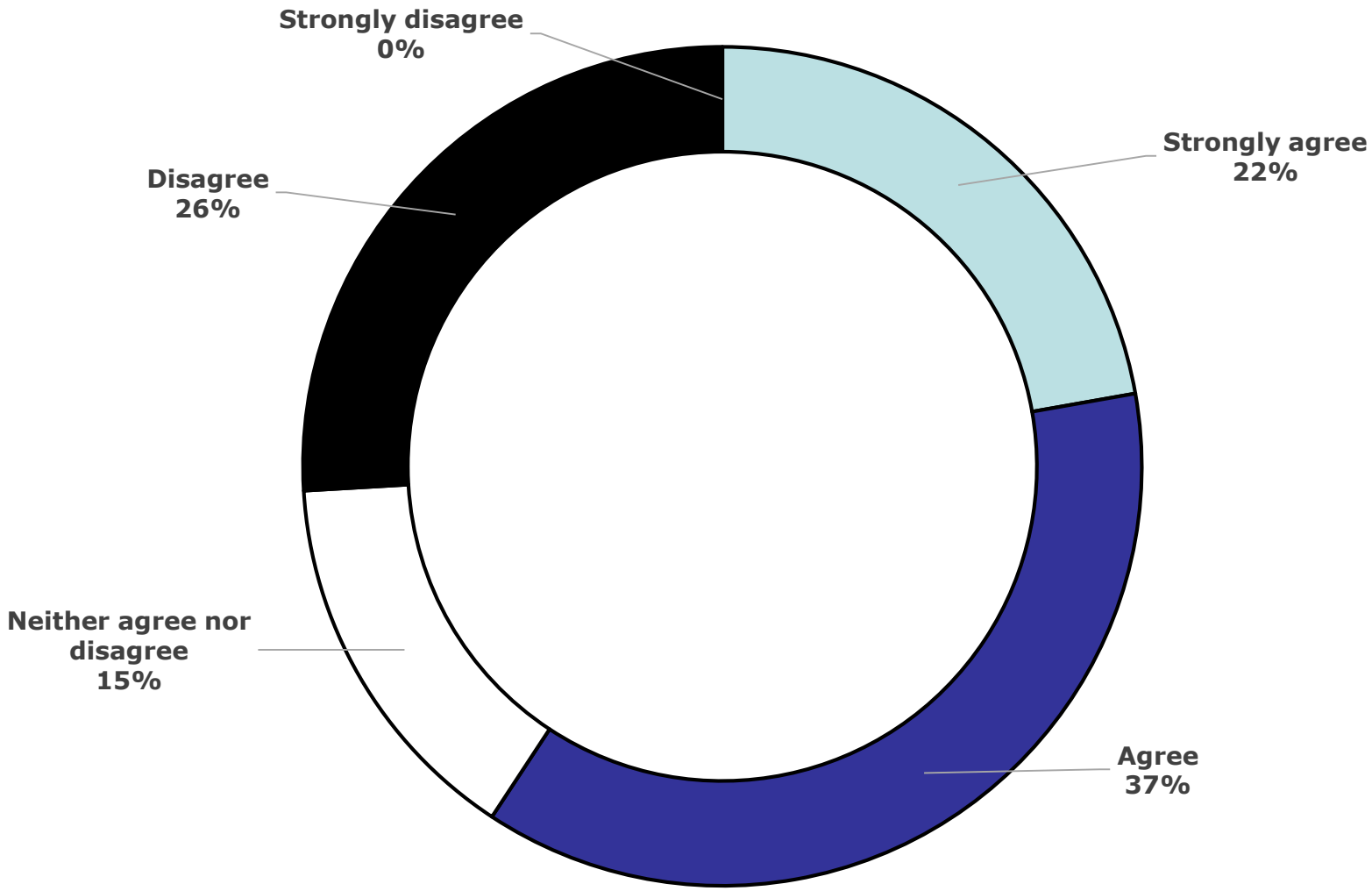
Lack of funding for science for policy / science advice structures and activities is the main obstacle to evidence-informed policymaking.



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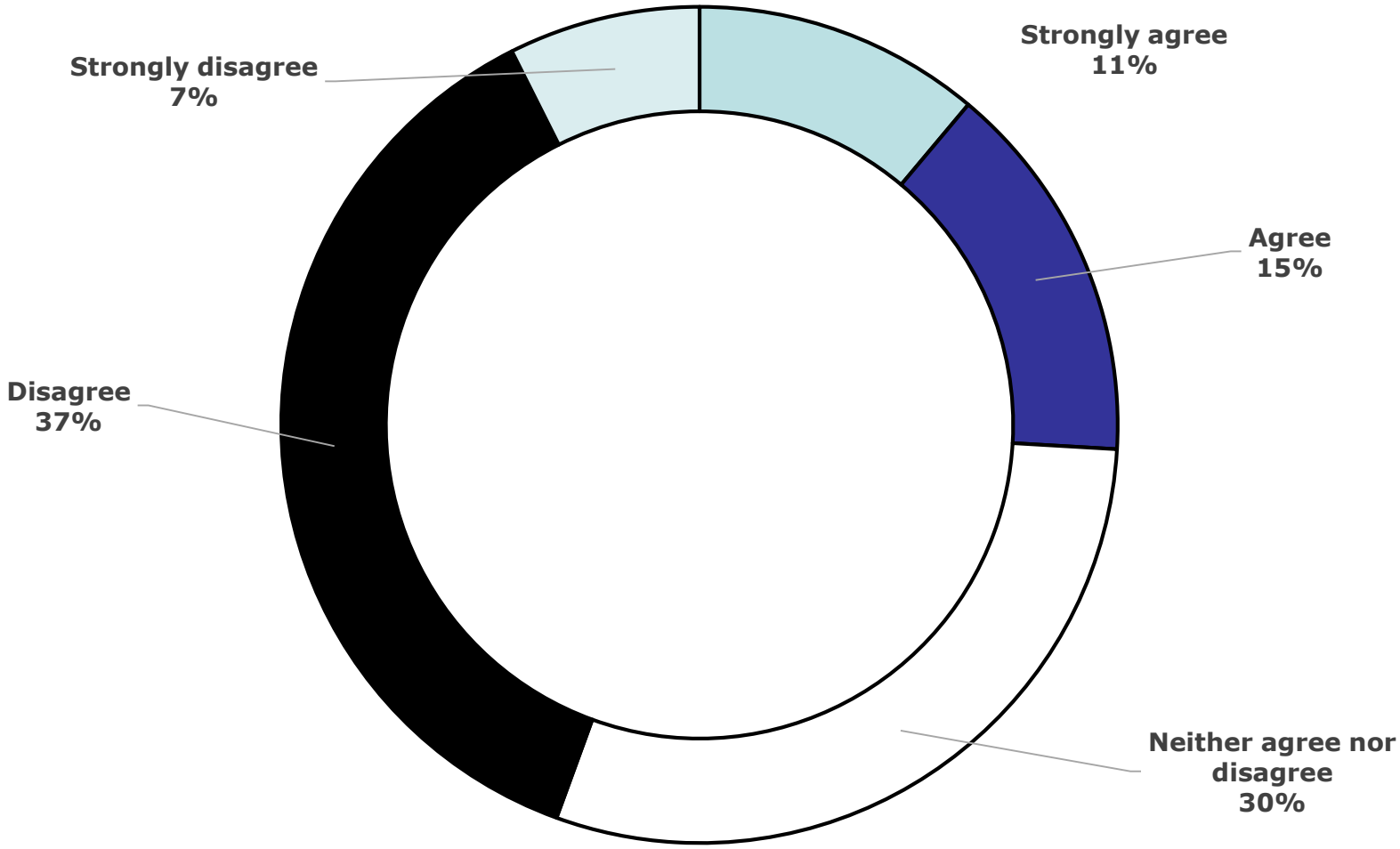
Policymakers recognise the difference between scientific knowledge and stakeholder opinions and other forms of analyses.



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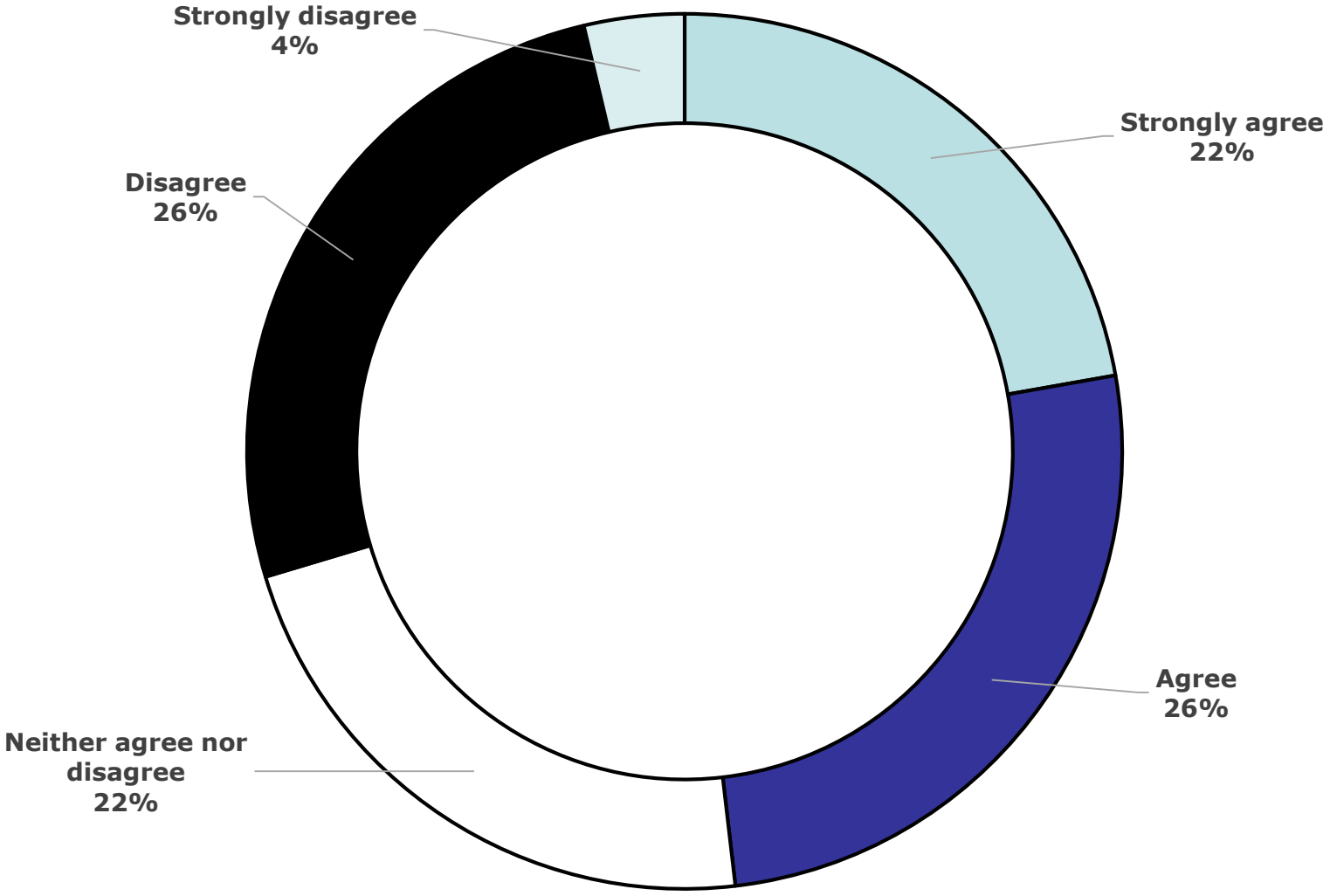
Policymakers tend to use scientific knowledge to justify (ex-post) their decisions rather than inform them (ex-ante).



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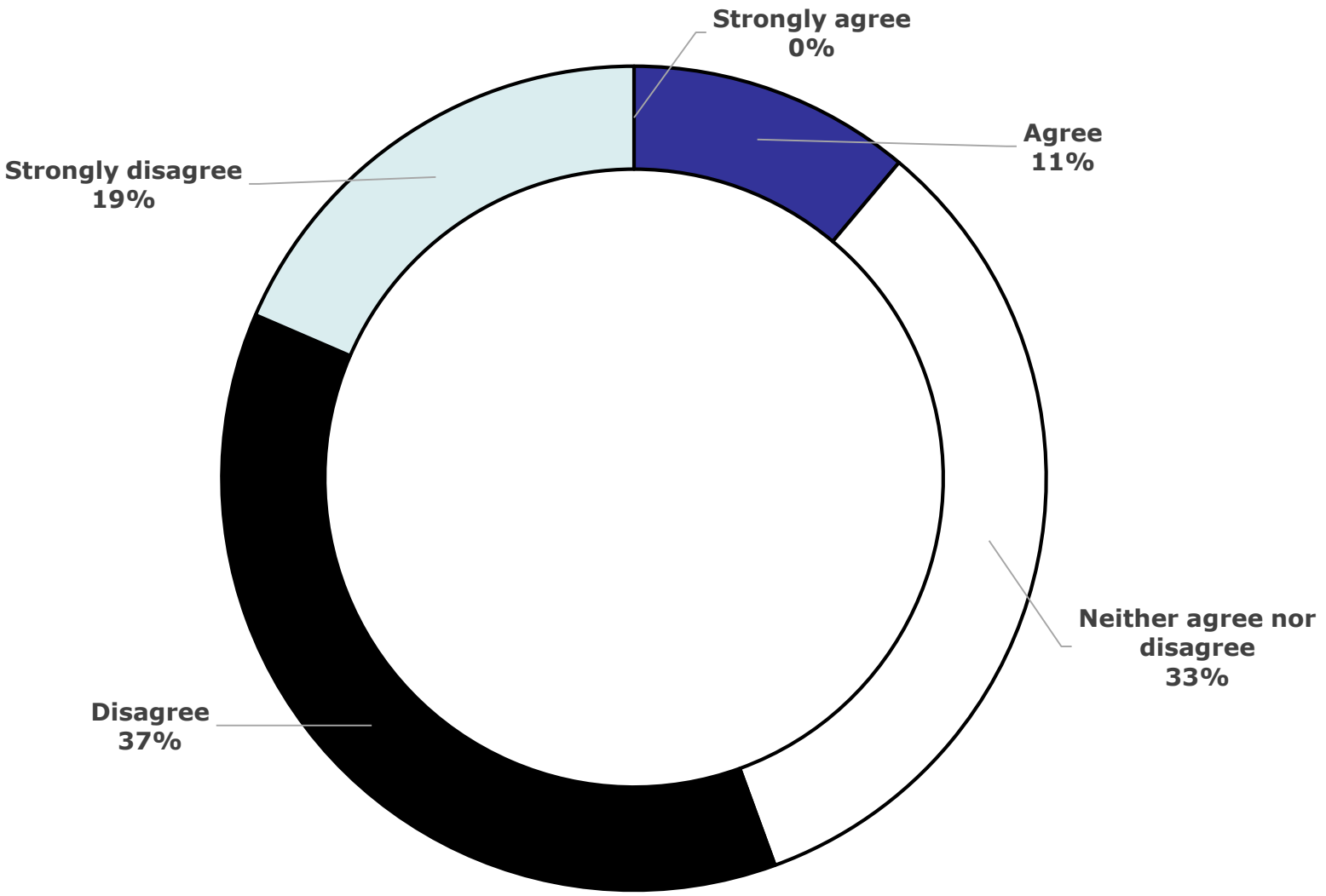
Policymakers have the skills to broadly understand and critically appraise scientific evidence and arguments.



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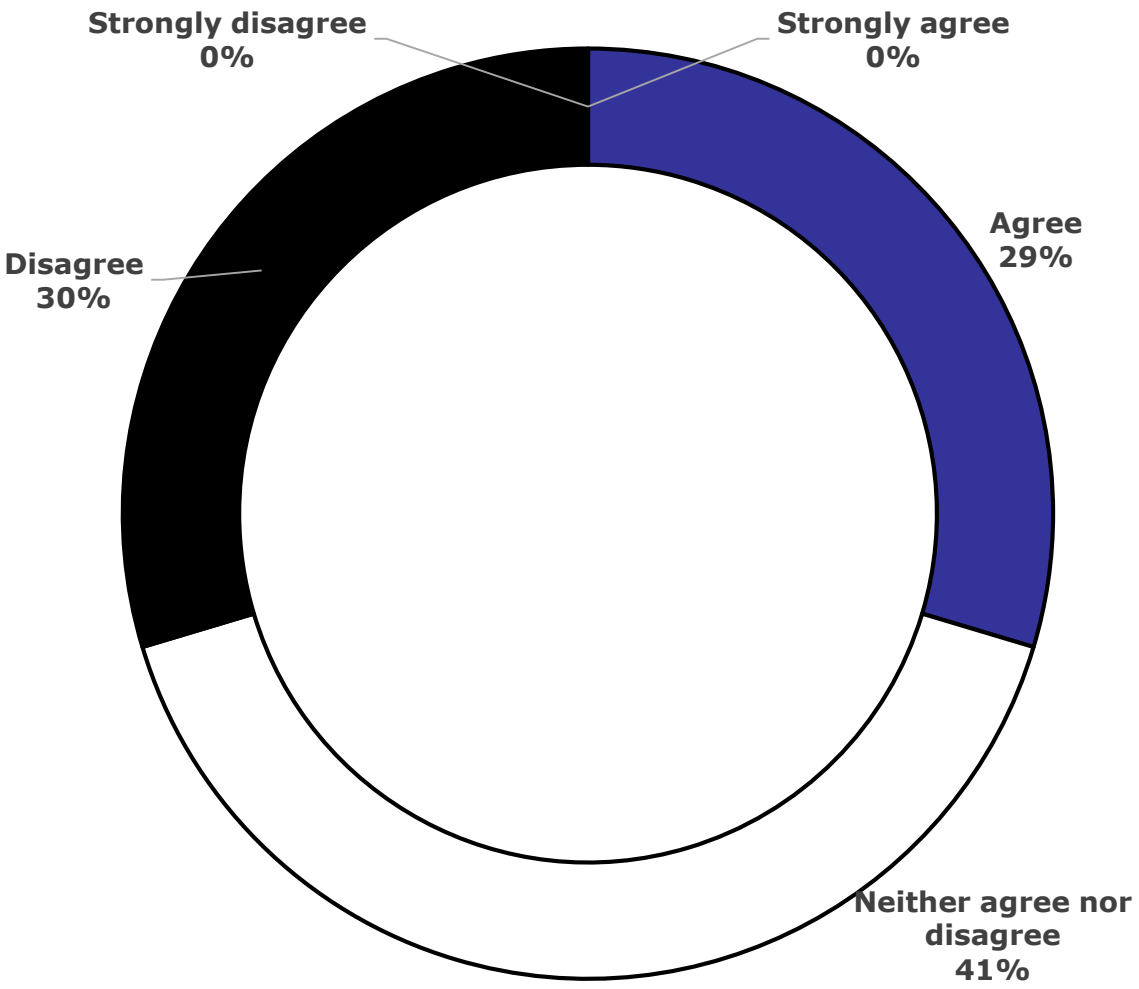
Policymakers know which scientific institutions and knowledge brokers in your country can provide evidence and analytical capacities to address their questions.



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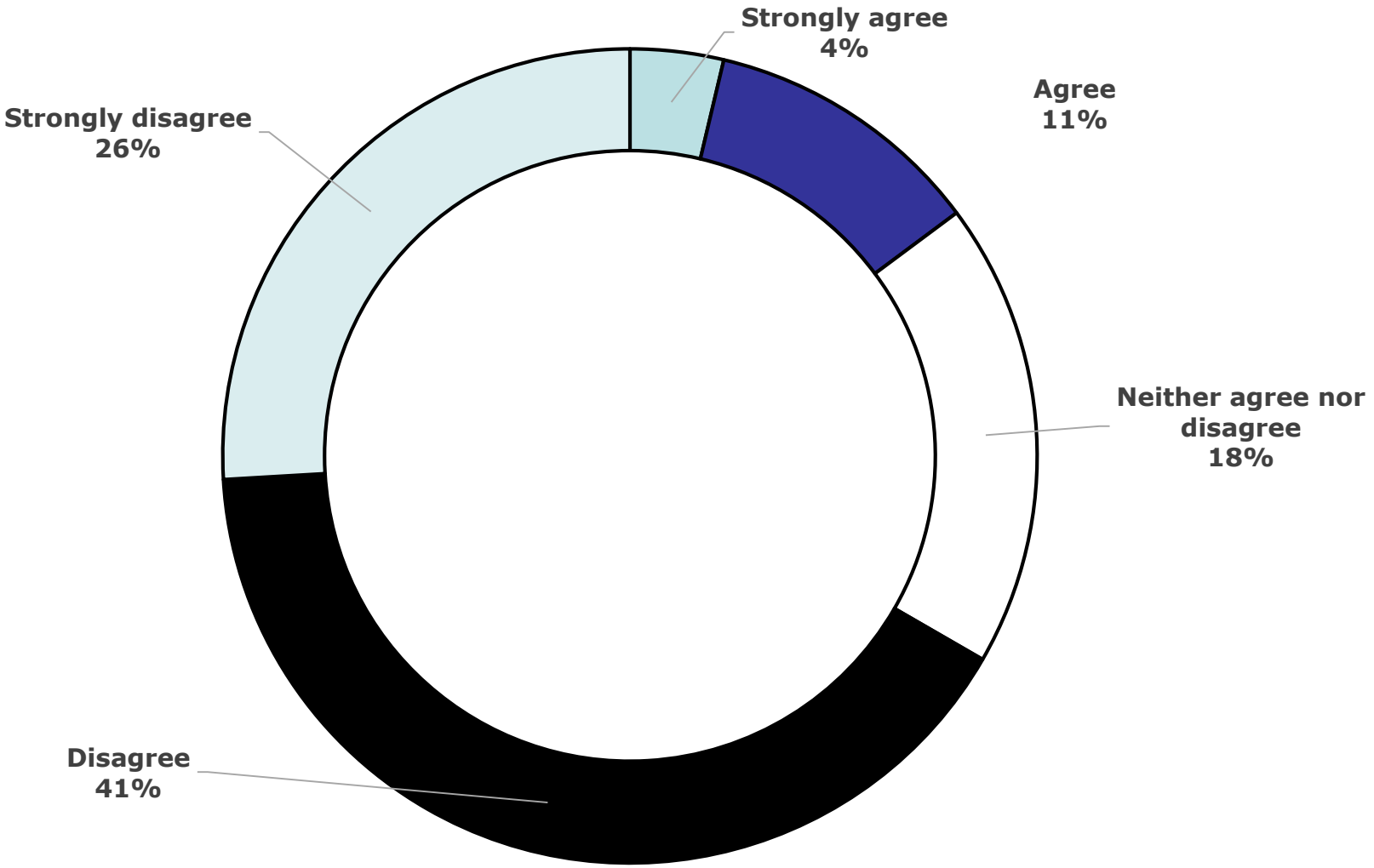
Policymakers seek out broad and diverse scientific knowledge, not only a single expert/study, to inform their policy deliberations and design.



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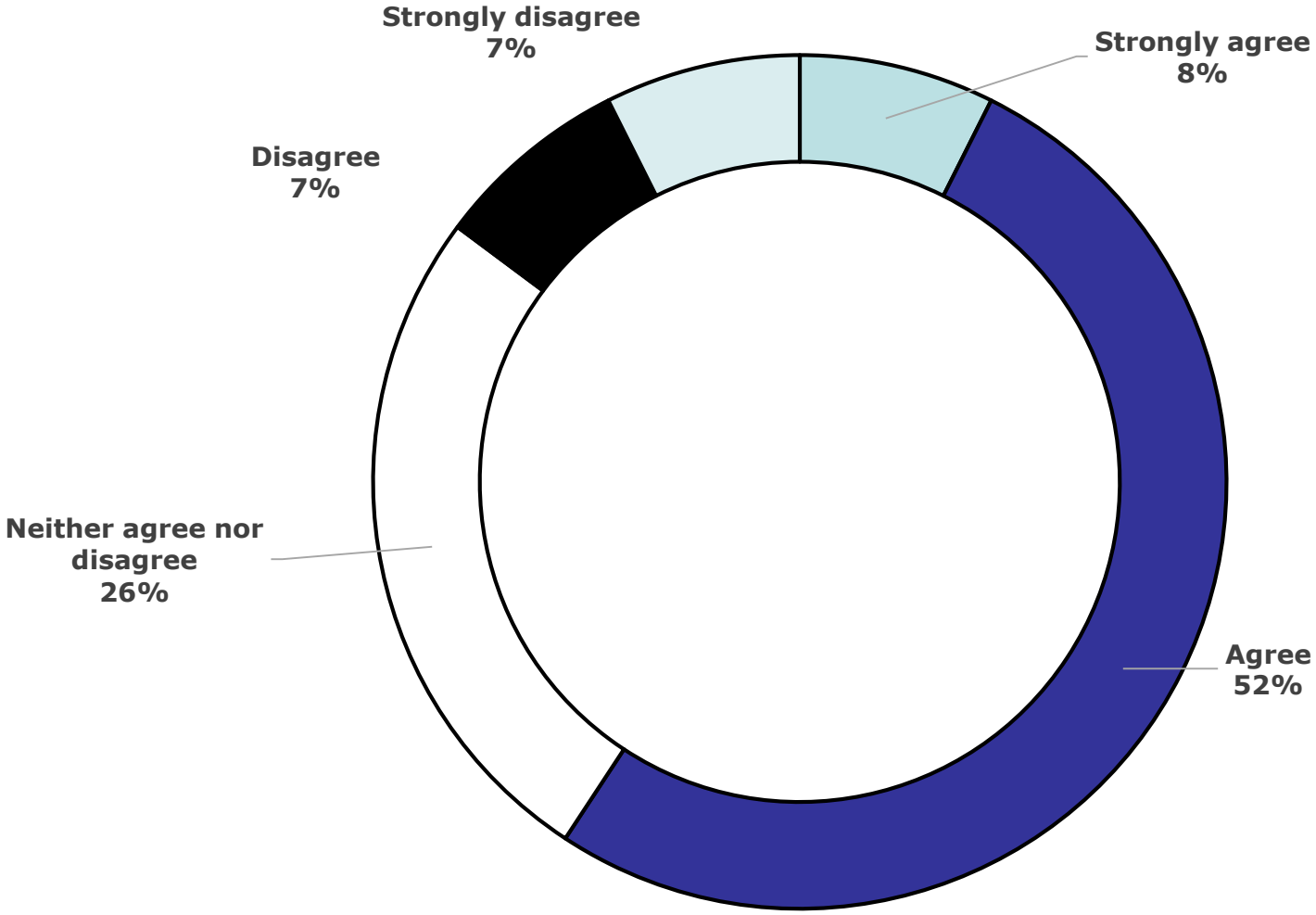
Policymakers are strongly constrained in their ability to take science knowledge on board and often need to prioritise other considerations (balancing regional interests, etc.) instead.



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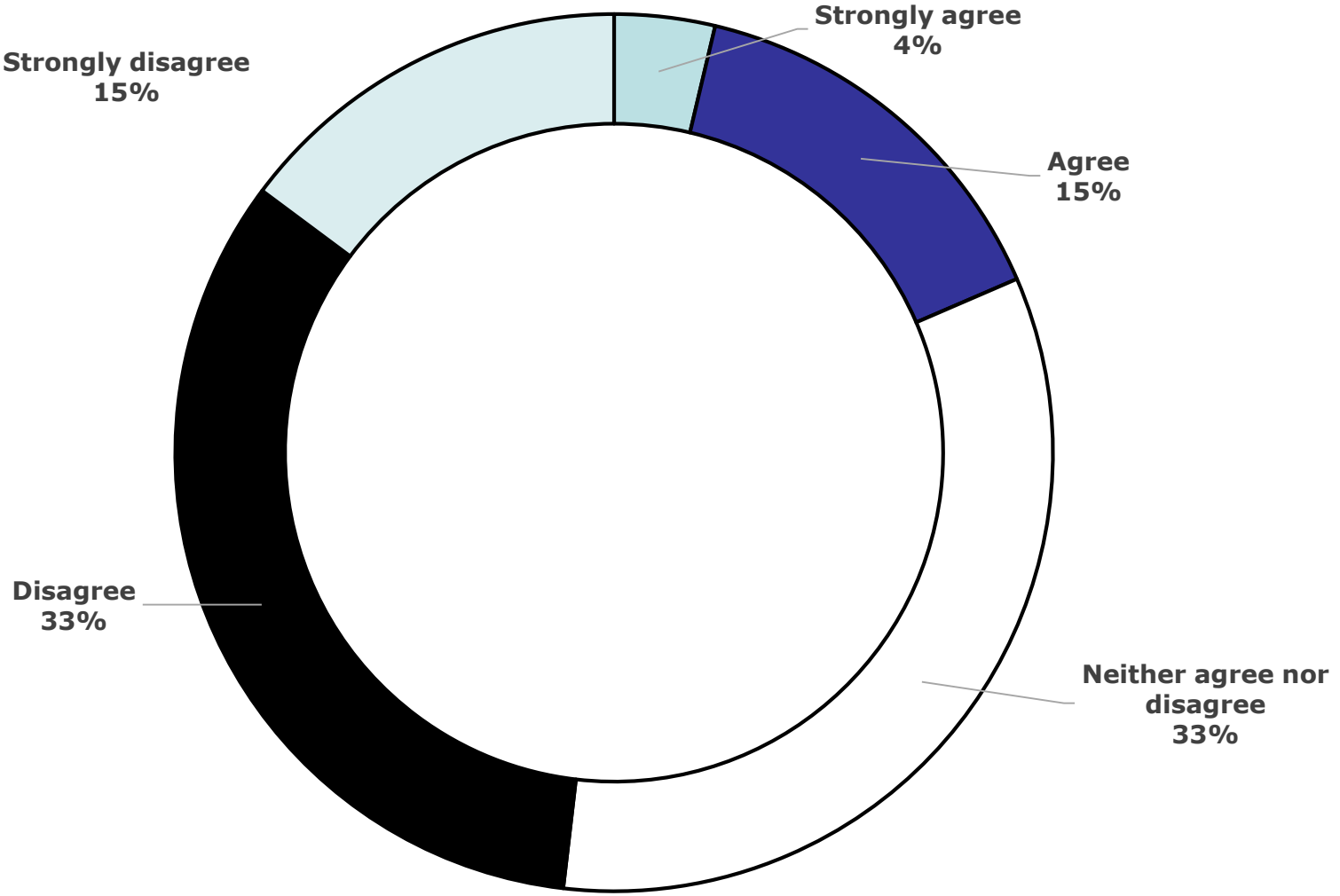
Most policymakers appreciate the unique value of scientific knowledge for policymaking.



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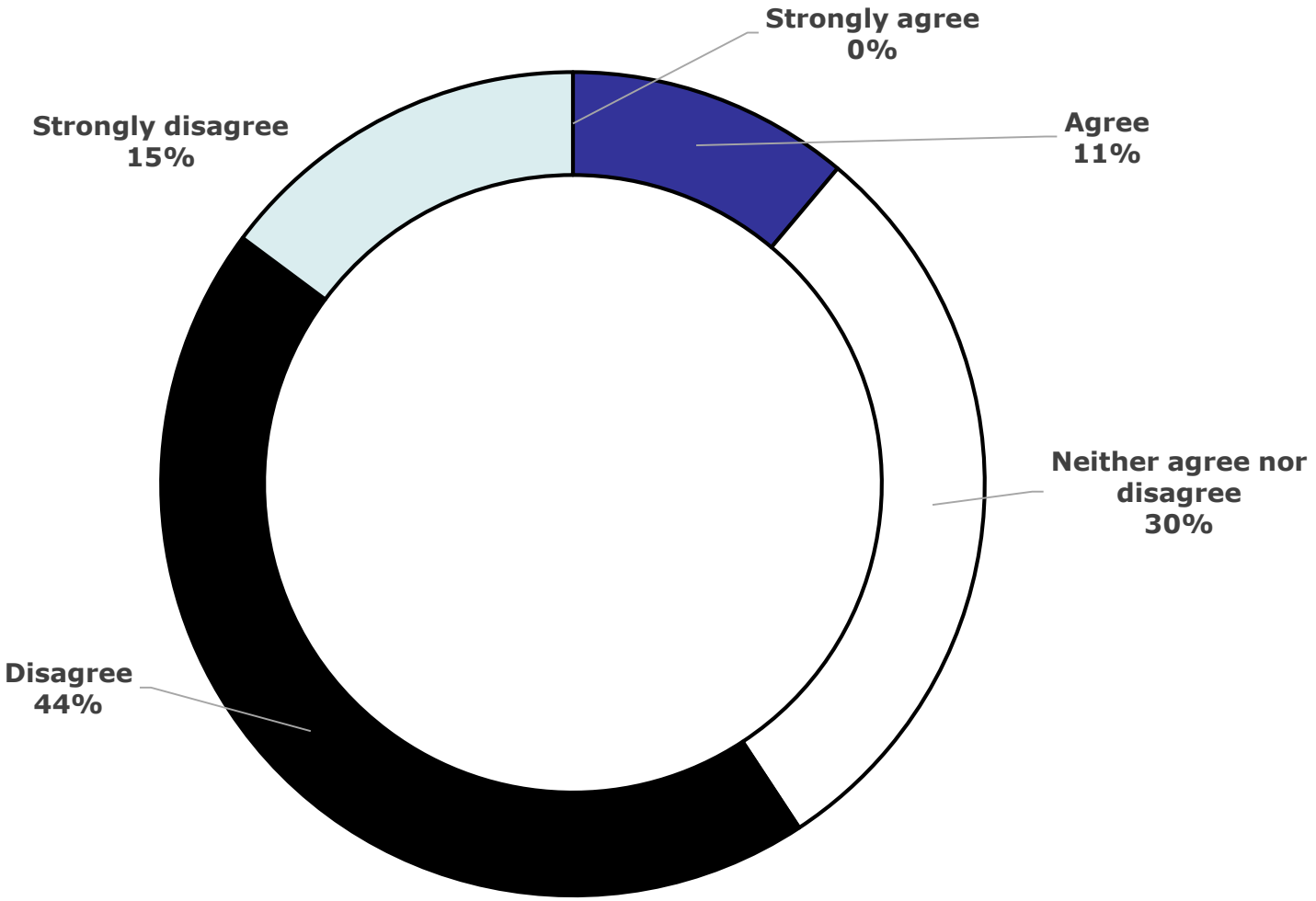
Scientists can expect recognition, rewards, and/or support for science for policy/advice work by their employers, funders, and peers.



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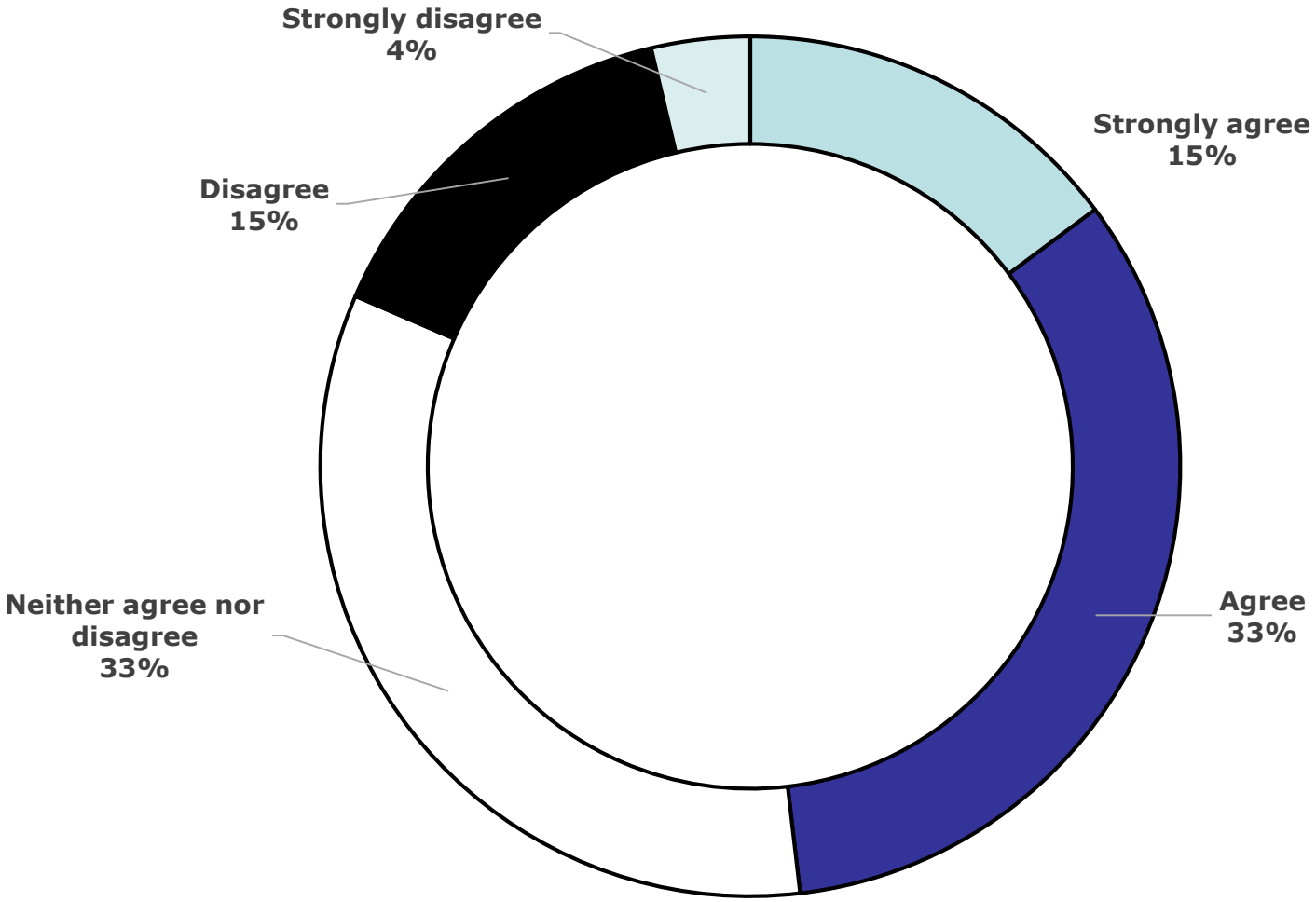
Scientific knowledge is often not available at the right moment in time to be useful for policymakers.



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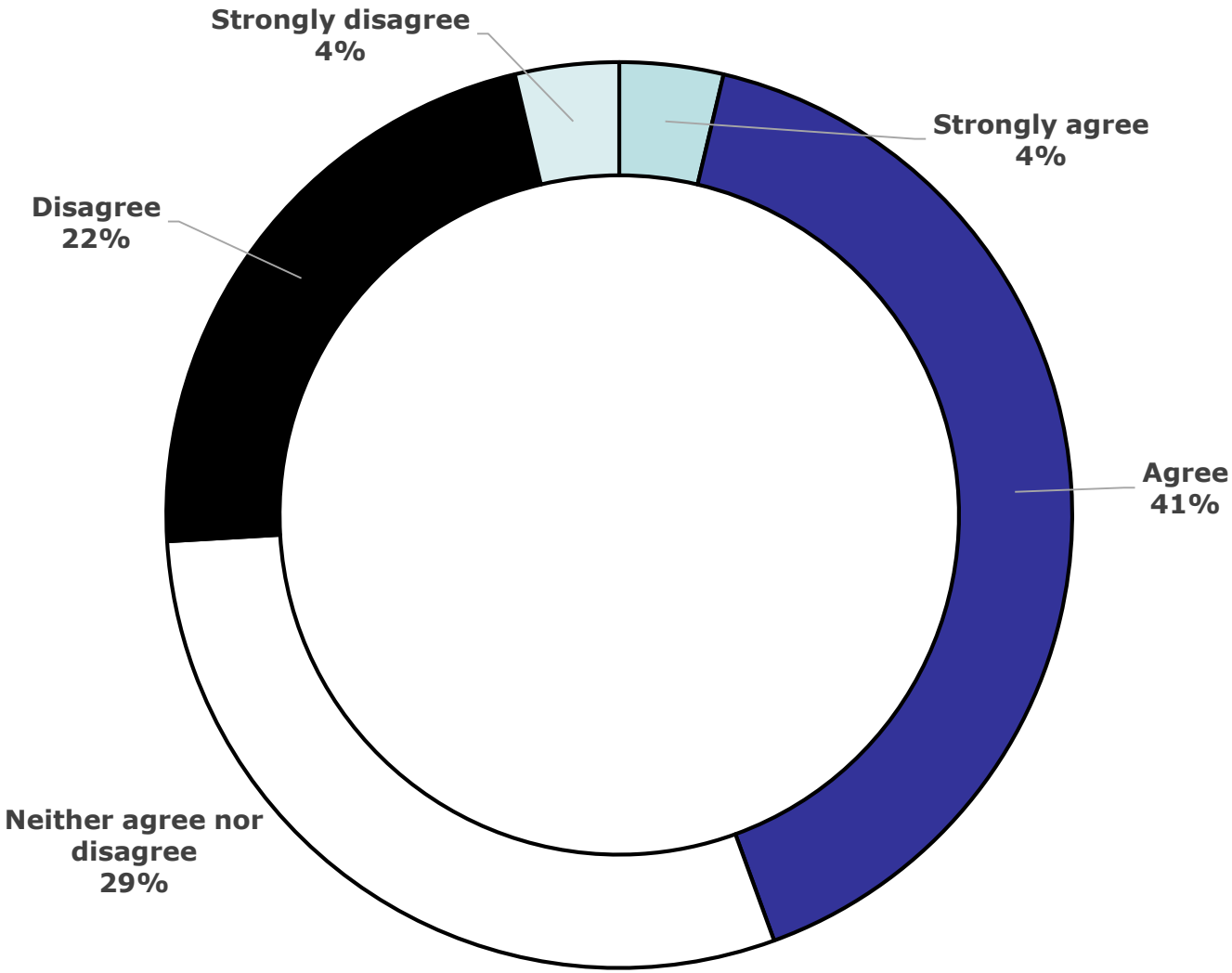
When participating in policymaking, scientific experts remain independent from the influences of policymakers.



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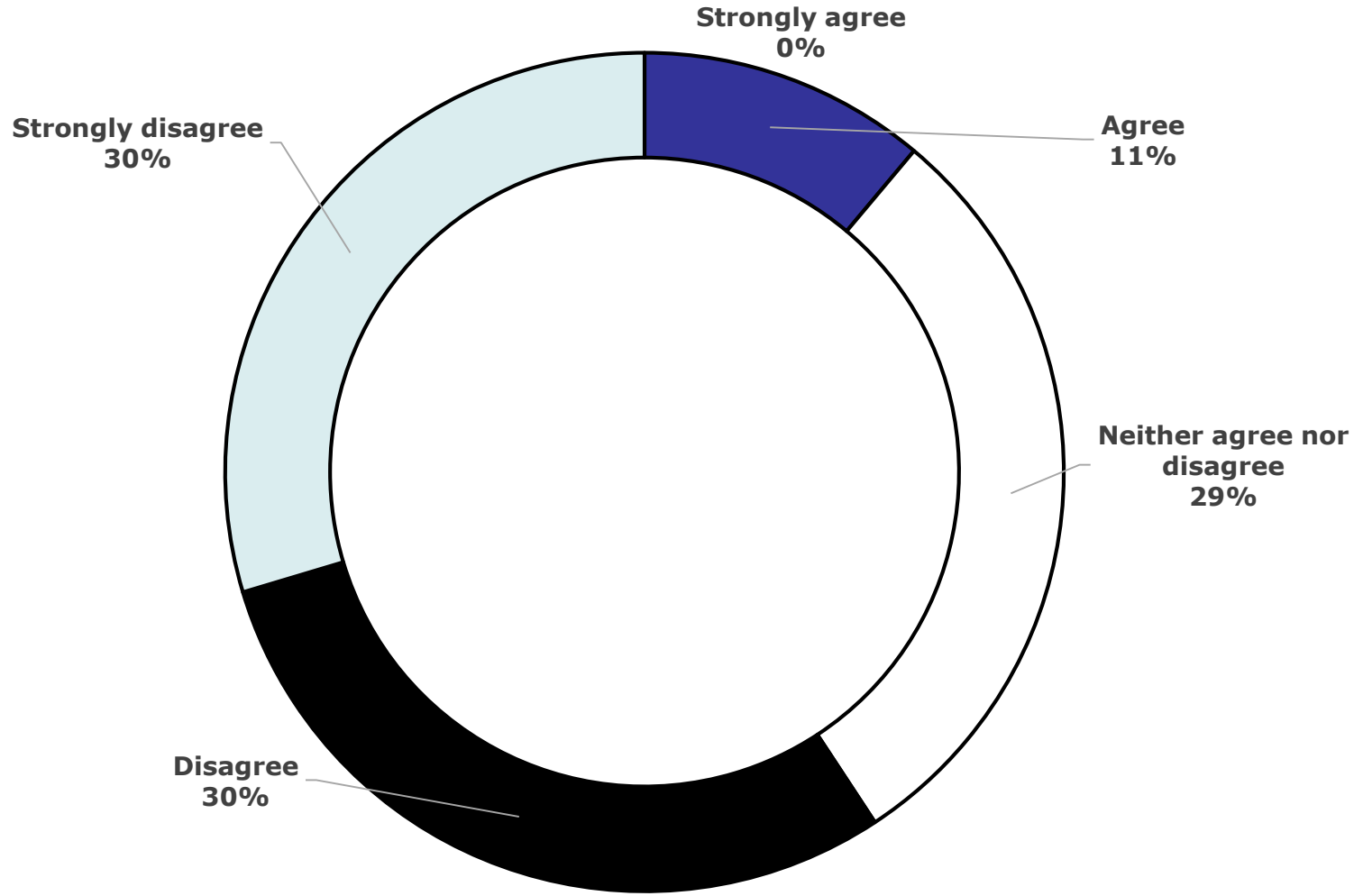
Scientific organisations have set up dedicated organisational structures and processes to share scientific evidence with policymakers.



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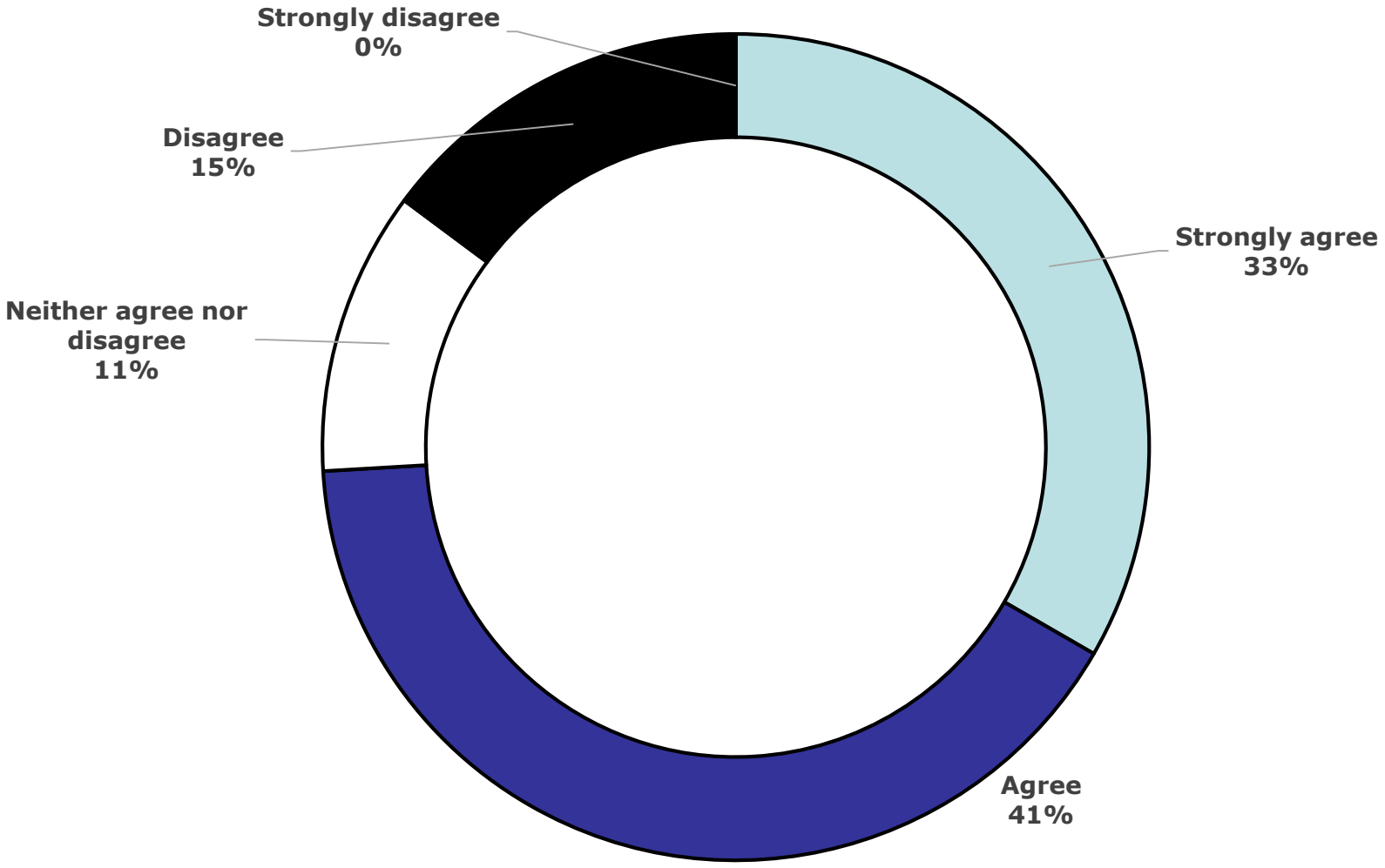
Scientists and policymakers lack regular and well-supported opportunities to meet and exchange ideas.



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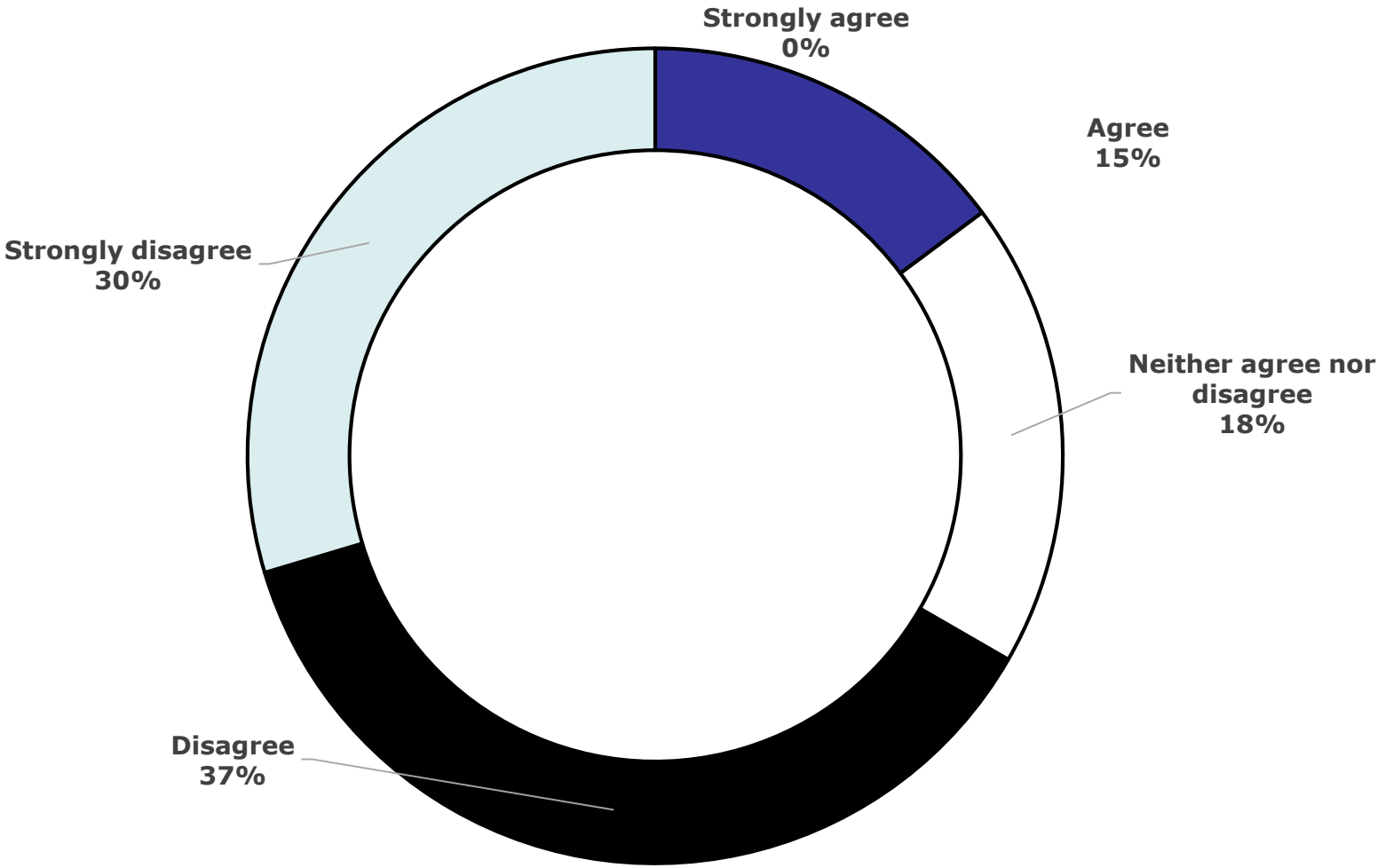
Scientific knowledge is synthesised, translated and formatted in a way in the eco-system that policymakers can use it easily.



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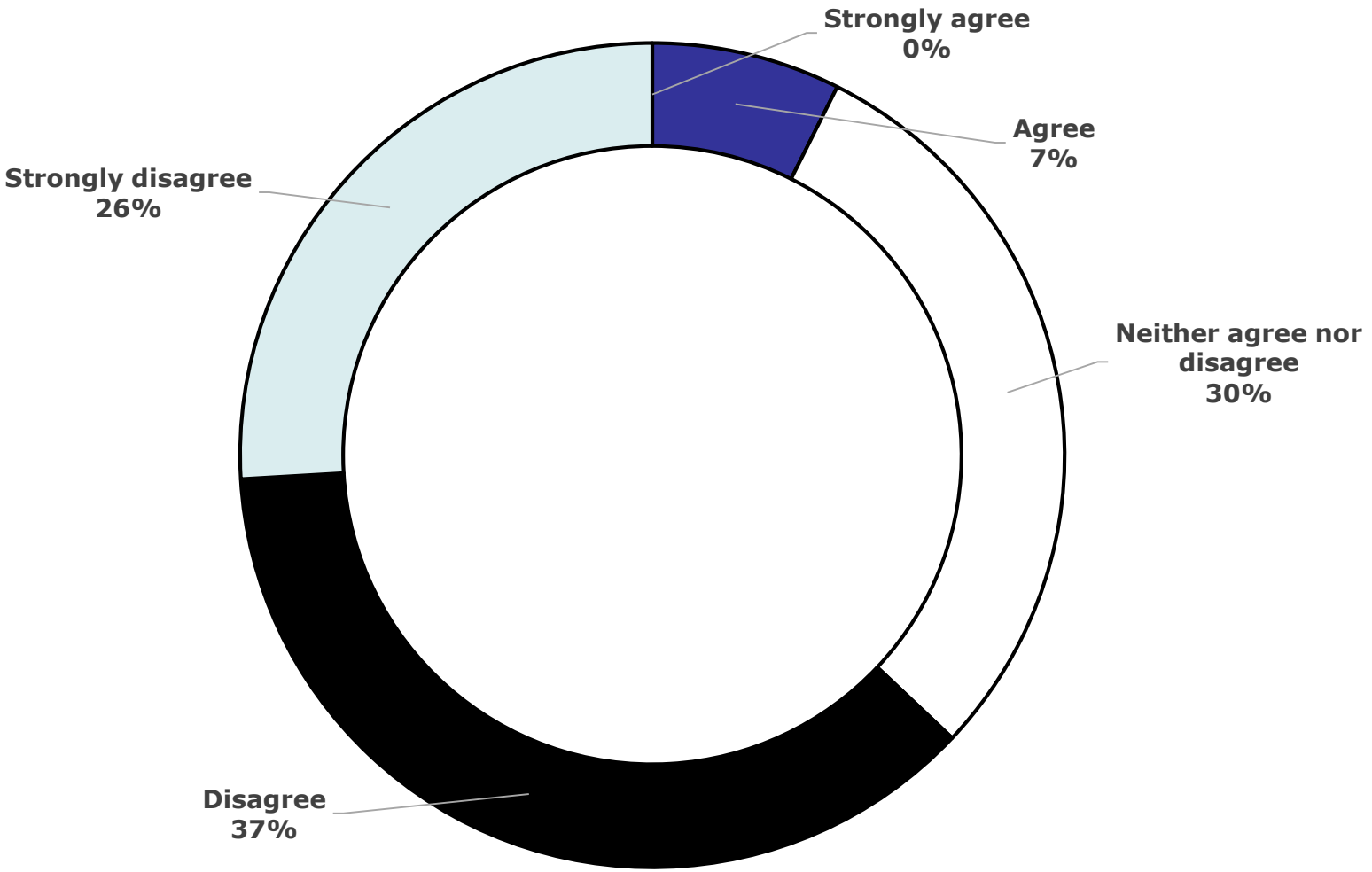
Scientists receive questions from policymakers and knowledge brokers framed in such a way that they can provide useful evidence-informed inputs.



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For further information, please contact us under

JRC-E4P-ECOSYSTEM@ec.europa.eu

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