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### Dates & Events

#### **Project partners**

La Cité des sciences et de l'industrie (Paris, F), Rathenau Institute (Den Haag, NL), Danish Board of Technology (Copenhagen, DK), Centre for Studies of Democracy, University of Westminster (London, UK), Science-Society Interface, University of Lausanne (CH), Citta della Scienza (Napels, I), Deutsches Hygienemuseum (Dresden, D), INSERM (Paris, F), INRA (Paris, F), ARMINES (Paris, F), Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques – Sciences Po (Paris, F) and the Bonn Science Shop (D).

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More about CIPAST at [www.cipast.org](http://www.cipast.org)

This is the third issue of the CIPAST newsletter. This quarterly newsletter provides news on the situation of participatory procedures in Europe, news about the CIPAST project and its members and provides links to useful electronic and print resources aimed at strengthening civil society in Europe.

CIPAST platform is a participation project, any contribution is welcome. So please feel free to criticise, prompt and contribute news, events, short reports or experiences from your special field of work.

Yours sincerely,  
Norbert Steinhaus, Editor

## How to design and organize public deliberation

CIPAST Training Workshop including public events  
June, 26<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup>, 2006, Deutsches Hygiene-Museum Dresden

In recent years, quite a few experiences of public participation in science and technology have taken place in European countries. However, this did not lead to global learning process since such experiences were conducted using a variety of contexts, problems and participatory processes. It is now necessary to foster organisational learning, dissemination of good practices across institutions and countries, as well as critical self-reflection.

The training workshops of the CIPAST consortium are instrumental tools to achieve this objective. They aim at gathering practitioners and users of participatory methods & procedures around training activities. Two training workshops will be organised:

- Dresden Training Workshop, June 2006
- Naples Training Workshop, September 2007

These workshops will present the state of the art knowledge on public participation in science and technology and will refer to concrete experiences in European countries. Training activities will include general lectures but also special sessions, using participatory exercises. They are presented below.

#### Poster session

The participants will have the possibility to discuss the various methodologies in this poster session. The methodologies exposed in the poster will include 'Consensus conference', 'Scenario workshops', 'Citizen juries', 'Future search', 'Interactive Technology Assessment', and 'Focus groups'.

#### Surgery

The expression "surgery" is used to design "consulting rooms" where participants will have the possibility to interact more closely with CIPAST experts. The themes of the surgery will be defined in the first session of the Training Workshop (Introduction to Citizens participation) using a brainstorming method called Metaplan.

## Case studies

The three case studies presented in this workshop will give participants the opportunity to discuss the key problems and stakes associated with the design, implementation and use of participatory exercises:

- UK Nanojury, a citizen's jury on nanotechnology
- French interactive assessment of GM Vine Research
- Danish local scenario workshops on "Ocean Rise"

The number of places in this workshop is limited! If you are interested, please reply as soon as possible since the number of places is limited: Deutsches Hygiene-Museum Dresden, Katja Kailer, E-mail: [Katja.kailer@dhmd.de](mailto:Katja.kailer@dhmd.de), Fax: +49 (0)351 48 46 575. You can also register online [here](#).

## Workshop Programme

### Monday 26

13:00 – 13:30

#### Welcome and Introduction

R. Schaer

#### CIPAST project

- Purpose of training workshop
- Expectations & needs of participants

13:30 – 15:30

#### 1. Introduction to citizen participation

Presentation of Metaplan and facilitation of plenary: P.B. Joly

What is citizen participation?

- Why is it relevant to science and technology?
- What are important issues when considering citizen participation? (planning, project management, use of results, evaluation)

The audience splits in 4 groups of 10-15 people

- Metaplan exercise, about 1:15
- 4 rapporteurs in plenary and general discussion about 45 mn

16:00 – 18:00

#### 2. Planning citizen participation

Plenary session and then surgery and posters:  
Ida Andersen and Gy Larsen

- How to get started?
- Choosing an issue for assessment
- Citizen or stakeholder participation?
- Identifying an appropriate methodology
- Existing or new method?

1:00 general presentation

1:00 presentation of Posters on methodologies and discussions

**Dinner**

19:00-20:00

**Conference on Citizens Participation in S&T** 20:00-22:00

### Tuesday 27 Morning

8:30-10:00

#### 3. The basic principles of participation and how to manage them?

Pierre-Benoit Joly

- Who frames and who sets the agenda?
- Conditions of empowerment of participants
- Communicating clear and achievable objectives?
- Who participates? Issue of representativeness
- Equity and fairness of deliberation (how to "give voice?", etc.)
- How to deliberate and to make group discussion?

Plenary: 1:00 presentation / 30 mn discussion

10:30-13:00

#### 4. Case studies (1) 3 parallel sessions

### Tuesday 27 Afternoon

14:30-17:00

#### 5. Case studies (2) 3 parallel sessions

17:00-18:30

#### 6. Surgery

#### Panel on Meeting on Mind

20:00-22:00

Presentations and panel discussion of a pilot project with 126 citizens from 9 countries. With Philippe Galiay, Science and Society Directorate, DG Research, European Commission, Gerrit Rauws, Director, King Baudouin Foundation, Bruxelles, Marie-Agnès Bernardis, Cité des Sciences et de l'Industrie, Paris

### Wednesday 28 Morning

8:30-10:45

#### 7. How to achieve impact?

Daniel Boy

- What to do with results?
- How to connect outcomes with public policy?
- How to maximise dissemination? Which Role of the media?

Plenary: 40 mn presentation / 20 mn discussion

11:15-13:00

#### 8. Evaluation

Alison Mohr

- Why evaluate?
- Strategy and evaluation
- Internal and/or external evaluation?
- Different methods of evaluation

General presentation (40 mn)

Mini-evaluation of the training workshop

14:00-16:00

#### 9. Reflexive sessions

Simon Joss

- How to understand the citizen participation phenomenon?
- What are possible drawbacks of citizen participation?
- What can we learn from citizen participation experience?
- How to provide training on citizen participation?

Sub-Group discussions

Rapporteurs / Plenary discussion

## From Science and Society to Science in Society

### *Towards a framework for 'co-operative research' – Report of European Commission workshop*

We live in a time of ever-increasing opportunities and challenges associated with new science and technology. As a result, there is growing interest and attention to the relationships between research, innovation and society. Nowhere is this more true, than in the organisation and prioritisation of scientific research and technological innovation themselves and in the use of science as an input to wider policy making. Real contrasts and tensions emerge between high level policy agendas concerned with the 'knowledge based society', with the stewardship of 'democratic governance' and with the pursuit of 'sustainability' and 'precaution' in science and technology. The findings from intensive discussions at an innovative two-day 'Gover'Science' Seminar organised by the Governance and Scientific Advice Unit of DG RTD in November 2005 are now published in a report.

The Seminar focused on a variety of complex and hotly contested questions that are central to current efforts to move Europe towards a 'knowledge based society'. What is the appropriate role for science in the governance of modern society? How should research itself be governed? What is the function of public engagement? Attention focused on a variety of detailed topical areas: including the communication of risk, the provision of science advice, relations between government, industry and civil society and the best ways to balance involvement by experts, stakeholders and citizens. As leading figures in the European research community in this area, the 37 participants brought deep specialist expertise and broad practical experience covering a range of relevant disciplines, national contexts and sectoral backgrounds. The event itself took the form of a novel form of 'open space' participatory workshop. This allowed participants to raise and pursue their own interests in discussion and draw their own conclusions. The self-organised process gave a high degree of autonomy from the organiser's own agenda. Although there was no requirement for consensus, there emerged a clear and coherent central message, with a series of practical implications.

As the process unfolded, this focused most intensively on the role of 'public engagement' in the governance of research and in the science advice process. The bottom line recommendation was that European activities in these areas should be informed by, and should themselves incorporate, more effective forms of symmetrical two-way deliberation, empowering inputs from a wide diversity of social actors. This might be

thought of as a move towards a new style of 'co-operative research'.

The 'Gover'Science' Seminar itself offered an example of just this kind of process. Drawing on a wide diversity of freely-expressed viewpoints, the now available report and executive summary have been produced by an independent rapporteur, with the aim of highlighting the main lessons that can be drawn from the seminar discussions for policy making and further research. The main body of the report synthesises the key themes in the Seminar discussion, in three principal sections.

- the background to science governance activities in Europe.
- the strengths and weaknesses of emerging developments, and
- a look to the future: drawing lessons, identifying opportunities and pointing towards this new paradigm of 'co-operative research'.

The whole account is closely cross-referenced to a series of detailed annexes. Using hyperlinks in the electronic version of the report, these fully document the findings from each session of the seminar and show how each underpins the discussion and conclusions in the main report.

The report concludes by identifying a series of specific strategic research needs of particular relevance to DG RTD, followed by a bullet point summary of the main elements in the argument. In the end, the key challenge in realising the full promise of co-operative research for the wider process of science governance, lies in a shift in our basic understanding of the relationship between science and society. This applies as much to social scientists, practitioners and specialist policy makers in this field, as it does to senior decision takers, wider stakeholders and the general public. In short, we need to move away from the somewhat fragmented, introspective and reactive preoccupations of science and society, to a more integrated, open and proactive understanding of the inescapable place of science in society.

The complete report will be posted soon on the Science and Society web-site and its content reflected as much as possible in the preparation of the 7th Framework Programme. The [pdf-file of the report](#) can be already downloaded from the CIPAST website. You can download the [executive summary of the report](#) here.



## News

### Local Democracy

How can municipalities define and develop strategies for local democracy through citizen participation? And how could the strategy be used in daily life in political decisionmaking and implementation?

A local government reform in Denmark will next year strongly reduce the number of municipalities into larger cities with more tasks and thus more political responsibility. It will have an impact on local democracy. The current project of the Danish Board of Technology – which started in March and will be finished at the end of this year – will use the opportunity to try to increase the political awareness towards more citizen participation. Producing concrete examples using different kinds of participation in the new areas of tasks the project aims to inspire the municipalities with special reference to strengthening local democracy. Read more on the [project homepage](#).

### A policy for sustainable innovation and technology

*Concluded project on environmental technology, expert-based, governance and stakeholder involvement*

Do Norwegian authorities stimulate the development and usage of new technology that promotes sustainable development sufficiently? The Norwegian Board of Technology appointed a group of experts that has discussed these questions and written a report on a policy for sustainable innovation and technology. Ever since the days of the Brundtland Commission, Norway has been ambitious with regards to sustainable development. The EU has launched a comprehensive plan of action for environmentally-friendly technology. This is an exciting example of a systematic and wide-ranging approach to the subject. It also gives us a sound basis to reflect upon Norwegian practice in this area.

### Technology a key part

A sustainable society must combine a defensible administration of the Earth's resources with value adding and continued growth. In the course of working to achieve this, technology will undoubtedly play a key role. New technology can promote the production of energy from renewable energy sources, the environmentally-friendly transportation of people, goods and services, and the recirculation and reuse of waste disposal. Sustainable development is, however, a common good which is in little demand in the marketplace. The lack of demand is one of many barriers that hinder the desired development in technology.

### Public authorities should act

So that technology may contribute to sustainable development, these barriers must be identified and overcome. Public authorities should play a prominent role in this task. The authorities have at their disposal numerous means of action that can reduce the barriers and stimulate the development and use of technology. This requires, however, a deliberate awareness about which means of action are available and how they can best be utilised.

### What can obstruct a sustainable innovation?

The project was finished by the 31st December 2005. The Board of Technology's group of experts launched its report already in April 2005. At the core of the report is a thorough discussion of selected obstacles to a policy of sustainable innovation and technology, and a corresponding discussion of the means of action that public authorities may use to overcome the obstacles. The report concludes with a set of recommendations that may contribute to promoting a more sustainable innovation and technology policy in Norway.

You can download the publication at the website of the [Norwegian Board of Technology](#).

### Governance, Democracy and Participation: The POWER Inquiry in the UK

The POWER Inquiry was set up in 2004 to explore how political participation and involvement can be increased and deepened in Britain. Its work is based on the primary belief that a healthy democracy requires the active participation of its citizens. Since the historically unprecedented decline in turnout in 2001 many political organisations have put considerable effort into analysing the roots of voter abstention and the current state of political engagement in the UK.

The Inquiry was set up with the aim to understand why the decline in popular participation and involvement in formal politics has occurred and to provide concrete and innovative proposals to reverse the trend.

After eighteen months of investigation, the final report of Power was published end of February. It is a devastating critique of the state of formal democracy in Britain. See [www.powerinquiry.org](http://www.powerinquiry.org) or download the report from their [website](#).

POWER also commissioned research to look at the most exciting innovations in democratic participation from across the world. *Beyond the Ballot - 57 democratic innovations from around the world* collates, describes, assesses and draws lessons from the most exciting innovations in democratic participation from around the world. [Download PDF of Beyond the Ballot](#).

## Project database of the EPTA network

The new database presents all the technology assessment projects that have been supported by the participating parliamentary offices in the last six years. It is now possible to make a first analysis of the themes which these organizations have brought to the policy debate in their countries. This database is a tool and the analysis would gain by looking at the publications of these offices as well (the links to their web sites makes this possible).

[www.eptanetwork.org/EPTA/projects.php](http://www.eptanetwork.org/EPTA/projects.php)

## The DOTIK Training School

*A European Masterclass on Science and Society for Museum Explainers*

*SISSA, Trieste, 28 August – 2 September 2006*

The DOTIK training school is the first European Masterclass specifically addressing explainers, animators, demonstrators and all the personnel directly interacting with the public in science centres, science museums, science festivals and aims at enhancing their role to act as a proactive, two-way interface between science and society. The DOTIK training school will be held in Trieste, Italy, from August 28 to September 2, 2006, in the premises of the International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA) and the Immaginario Scientifico Science Centre. The participation to the school is limited to 50 explainers from European science centres and museums. Participation is free of charge and travel grants will be awarded to small centres and new European countries. Detailed information and application forms can be found on the web site [www.dotik.eu](http://www.dotik.eu). Deadline for application is 14 June 2006.

## Science Shop Summer School

*A four day introduction in Science Shops*

*22-25 August 2006, Utrecht (the Netherlands)*

The summerschool addresses to scientists, science communicators, community leaders, NGO representatives, graduate students, PhD students, and others who are interested in setting up a Science Shop or starting Community-Based Research projects. Clear links will be made to the EC Science and Society policy and other activities to improve citizens access to, and participation in research. Deadline for registration is 1 July 2006. The fee of 300,- € includes course materials, Science shop site visits and housing. Scholarships are possible. More information about the programme, housing, scholarships are available at [www.livingknowledge.org](http://www.livingknowledge.org) or at the International Science

Shop Contact Point, Utrecht University, Caspar de Bok,  
[c.f.m.debok@bio.uu.nl](mailto:c.f.m.debok@bio.uu.nl)

## Exploiting Research Through Standardization

*A best practice guide*

Standardization is an often-neglected route for exploiting research results. This Best Practice Guide aims to assist researchers with little or no experience of standardization to plan, implement and exploit their research through standards, achieving maximum benefit from their work. and will provide the basic information to exploit certain research results through the development of standards. For further information please visit [www.maxiquest.net](http://www.maxiquest.net).

## Dates & Events

June 4-7 2006

[Participatory Approaches in Science and Technology \(PATH\) Conference, Edinburgh, UK](#)

The PATH conference aims to explore how best to involve stakeholders and the public in policy development and decision-making on science and technology issues.

July 15-19, 2006

[European Science Open Forum](#)

Munich, Germany

August, 21-24 2006

[Participatory Research, Standards and Ethics](#)

2006 ALARPM/PAR World Congress, Groningen, Netherlands  
The central theme of this World Congress will be standards and ethics in participatory research. The primary focus will be on approaches to research that incorporate (self) reflection and a system of (professional) ethics as central components of action research and action learning practices.

August, 23-26 2006

[EASST 2006](#)

European Association for the Study of Science and Technology: Reviewing humanness: bodies, technologies and spaces, Lausanne, Switzerland

November, 3-4 2006

[Genes, Brain/Mind and Behaviour](#)

EMBL/EMBO Science & Society conference at the European Molecular Biology Laboratory, Heidelberg, Germany

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Website, forum and newsletter live from your participation: So please feel free to criticise, prompt and contribute news, events, short reports or experiences from your special field of work.