

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

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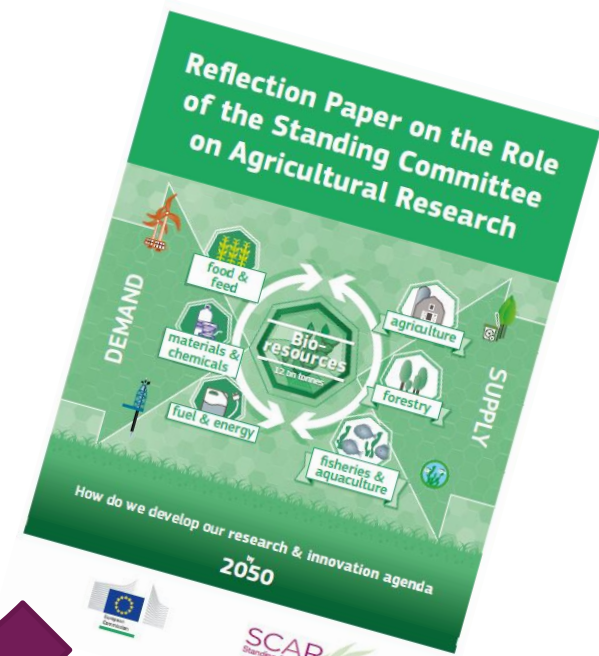
# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Background

### 2015 Reflection Paper on the Role of SCAR

#### Member State representation and inclusion

The widening of SCARs remit {...} **raised concerns of the capacity and interest of members to partake in working groups {...} how to bridge gaps between the national ministries {...}.**



## Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Background

## 2016-2017 – Study on representation and inclusion in SCAR bodies



## Main questions

- How are countries represented in SCAR bodies?
- What national institutions are usually involved?
- Are all areas in the bioeconomy sufficiently represented?
- What are factors enabling or challenging representation?

## Purpose

- To gain insight into the current state of participation;
- To get a greater awareness of determining factors;
- To identify good practices;
- To be able to identify practical approaches for increased representation of countries (and bioeconomy areas).

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Analysis



**Analysis of distribution lists; minutes, ToRs, ...**

**Semi-structured interviews**



- **WG Chairs of six WG + Foresight**
- **SG Members from eleven countries**
- **Plenary members from six countries**
- **DG RTD**



**Additional input**



# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## What is representation and inclusion

**Representation** is the possibility of those affected by a decision to have an influence on the outcome of that decision.

- Be part of a group (participation)
- Be able to bring in point of view, priorities, concerns (*active* participation)
- Have a voice in a decision



**Inclusion** is the deliberate act of welcoming diversity and creating an environment in which all are able to thrive and succeed.

- Encourage participation
- Create an environment that allows for participation



# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Why are representation and inclusion important?

- 'Democracy principle'
- Success of European cooperation
- Impact and strength of SCAR 'products'



# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Country representation in 2016

- In 2016, on average, each country in SCAR was (formally) part of **4 of the 8** SCAR working groups (WG)
- **17 of the 37 countries (46%)** in SCAR were (formally) part of **3 or less** SCAR WGs

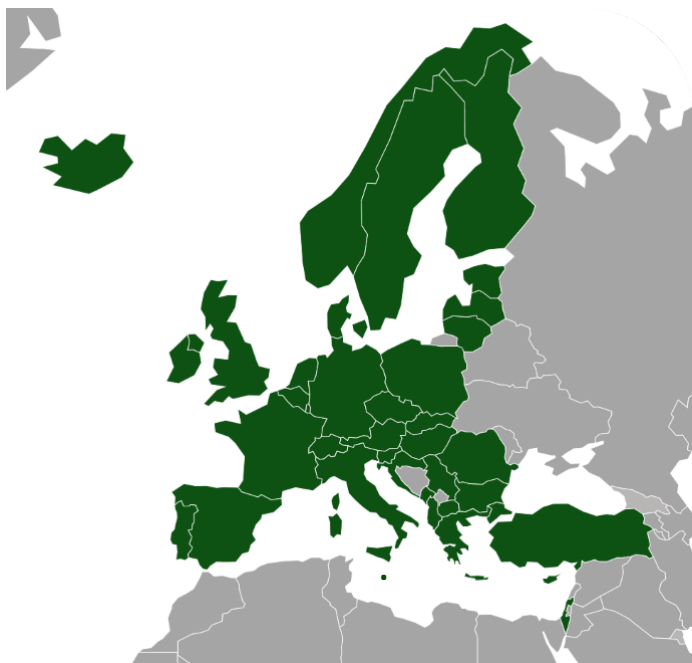


Figure 1a: SCAR members in 2016

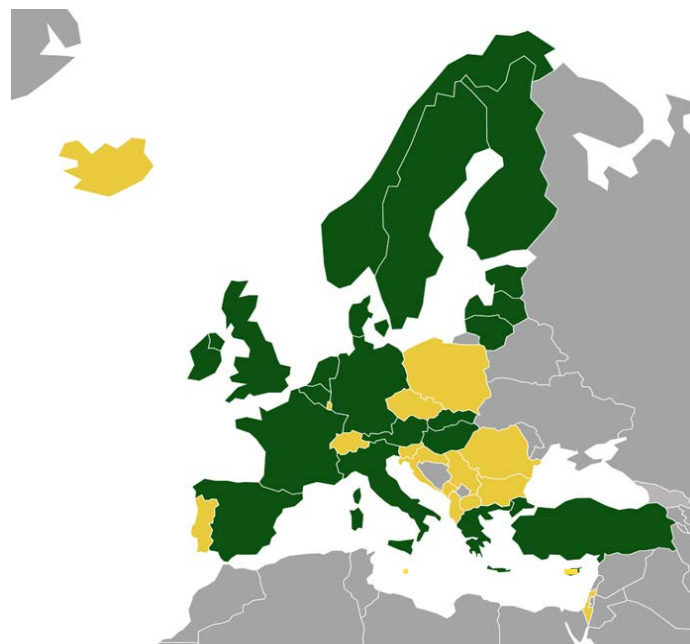
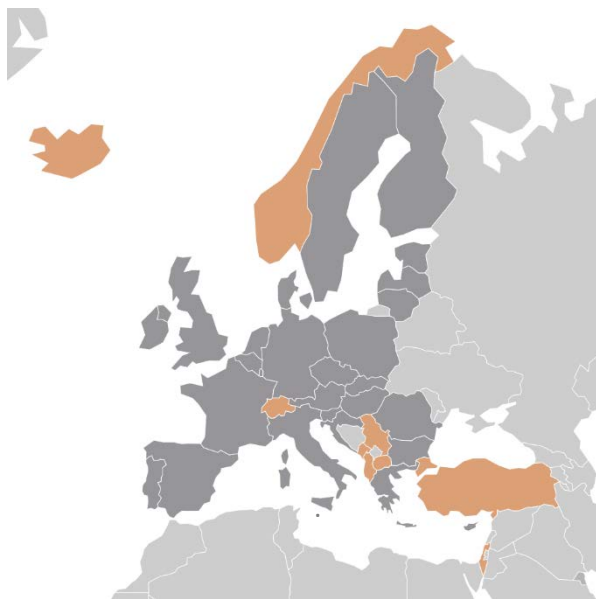


Figure 1b: In yellow: SCAR members that are formally part of 3 or less working groups of SCAR.

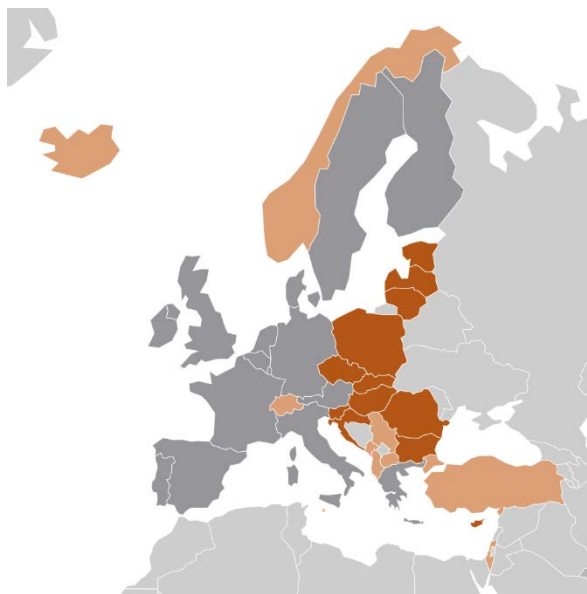
# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

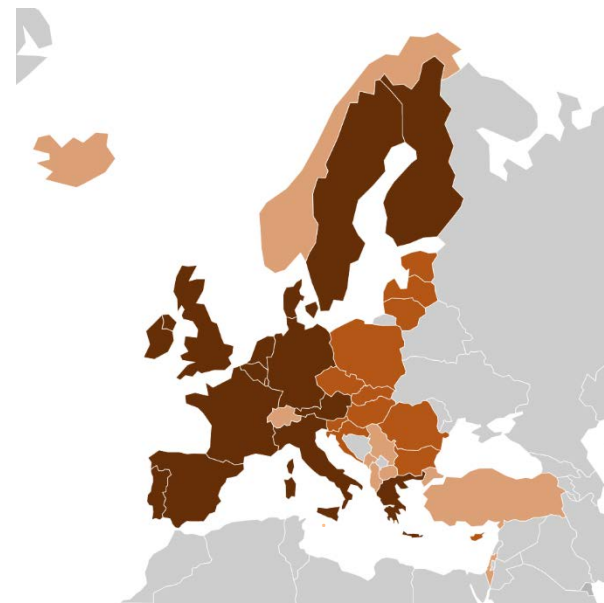
### Country representation in 2016 – relation to the EU



**Figure 2a:** SCAR members that are associated or EU candidate countries; **AC:** AL, CH, IL, IS, ME, MK, NO, RS, TR.



**Figure 2b:** SCAR members that became EU member after 2004; **EU-13:** BG, CY, CZ, EE, HR, HU, LT, LV, MT, PL, RO, SK, SI and Associated Countries.



**Figure 2a:** SCAR members that became EU member before 2004; **EU-15:** AT, BE, DE, DK, EL, ES, FI, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, PT, SE, UK; Associated Countries and EU-13.



# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Country representation in 2016 – relation to the EU

- EU-13 and AC countries are underrepresented in the WGs (and SG)
- AC countries -on average- are part of ~2 WGs; EU-13 countries of ~3; EU-15 countries of ~6.

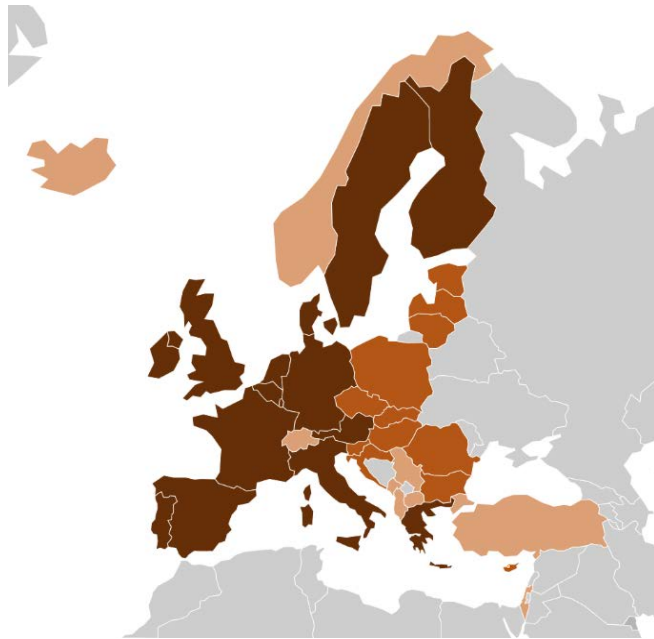


Figure 3: ■ = AC, ■ = EU-13, ■ = EU-15

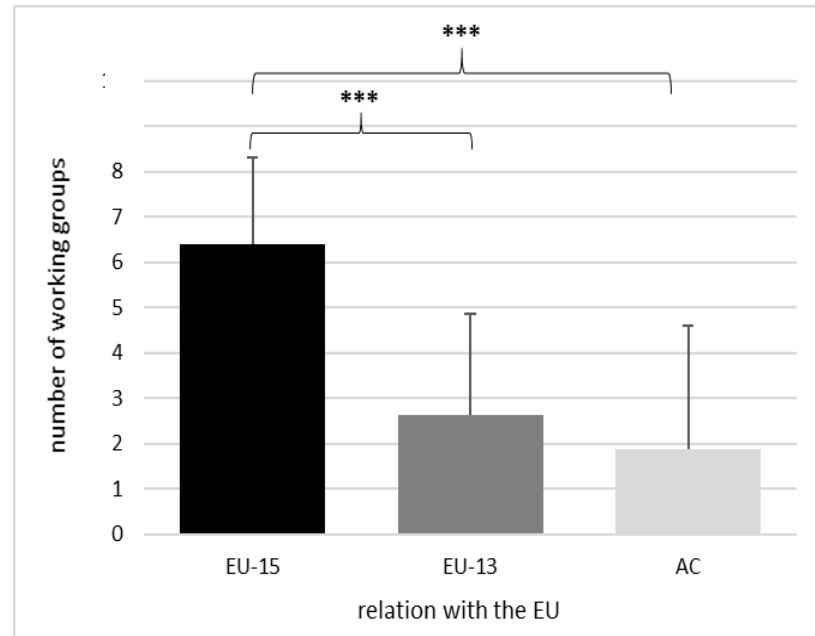


Figure 4: Average working group coverage of SCAR countries in 2016 grouped by relation with the EU. \*\*\* $p < 0.0001$ .

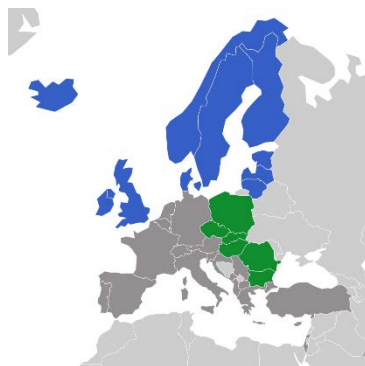
# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

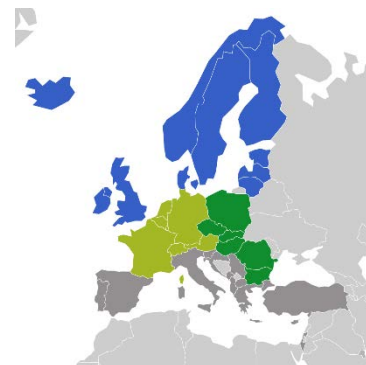
### Country representation in 2016 – OECD regions



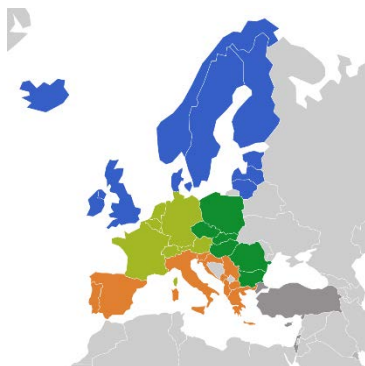
**Figure 5a:** SCAR members in Northern Europe (NE): DK, EE, FI, IE, IS, LT, LV, NO, SE, UK



**Figure 5b:** SCAR members in Eastern Europe (EE): BG, CZ, HU, PL, RO, SK and Northern Europe



**Figure 5c:** SCAR members in Western Europe (WE): AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, LU, NL; Northern and Eastern Europe



**Figure 5d:** SCAR members in Southern Europe (SE): EL, ES, IT, HR, ME, MK, MT, PT, RS, SI; Northern, Eastern and Western Europe



**Figure 5e:** Non- European SCAR members (NON-E) CY, IL, TR; Northern, Eastern, Western and Southern Europe

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Country representation in 2016 – OECD regions

- EE, SE and NON-E regions are underrepresented in the WGs (and SG);



Figure 6: ■ = NE, ■ = EE, ■ = WE, ■ = SE, ■ = NON-E

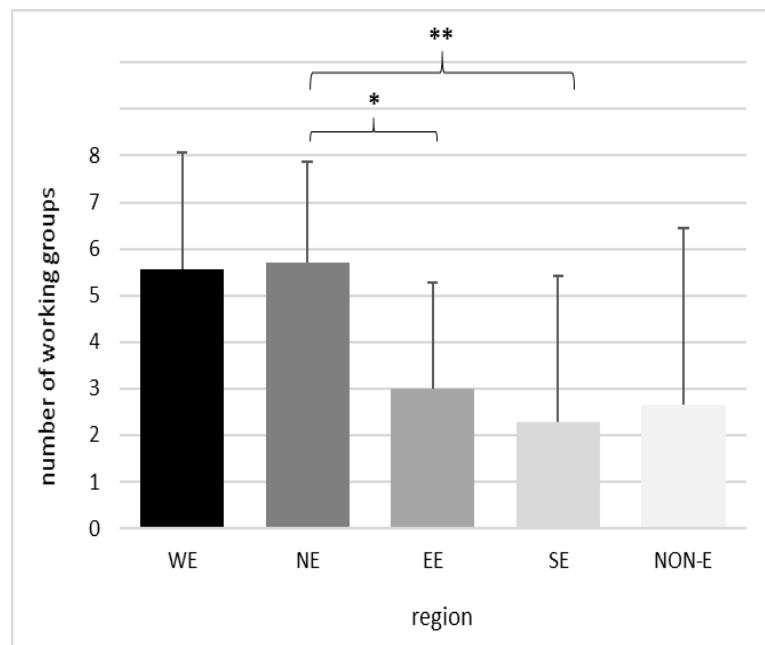


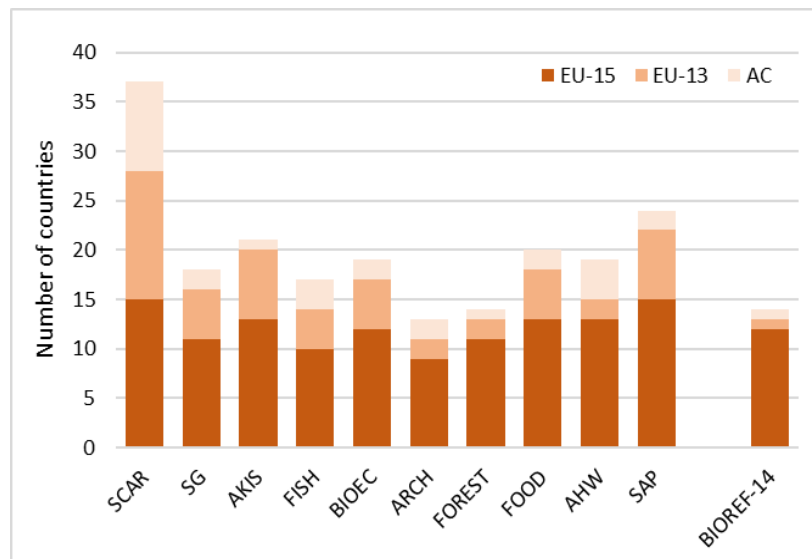
Figure 7: Average working group coverage of SCAR countries in 2016 per region. \* $p < 0.05$ ; \*\* $p < 0.01$ .

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Country representation (2016)

- Proportion of EU-13 in WG's is higher than to be expected from proportion in SCAR



**Figure 8:** Countries that are formally involved in SCAR working groups in 2016. Countries are clustered by relation with the EU (AC, EU-13, EU-15). For reference, participation in the 2014 Biorefineries CWG is included.

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Country representation (2016)

- Proportion of EU-13 in WG's is higher than to be expected from proportion in SCAR
- Average attendance of EU-15 at meetings is higher than EU-13 or AC
- Active versus passive participation



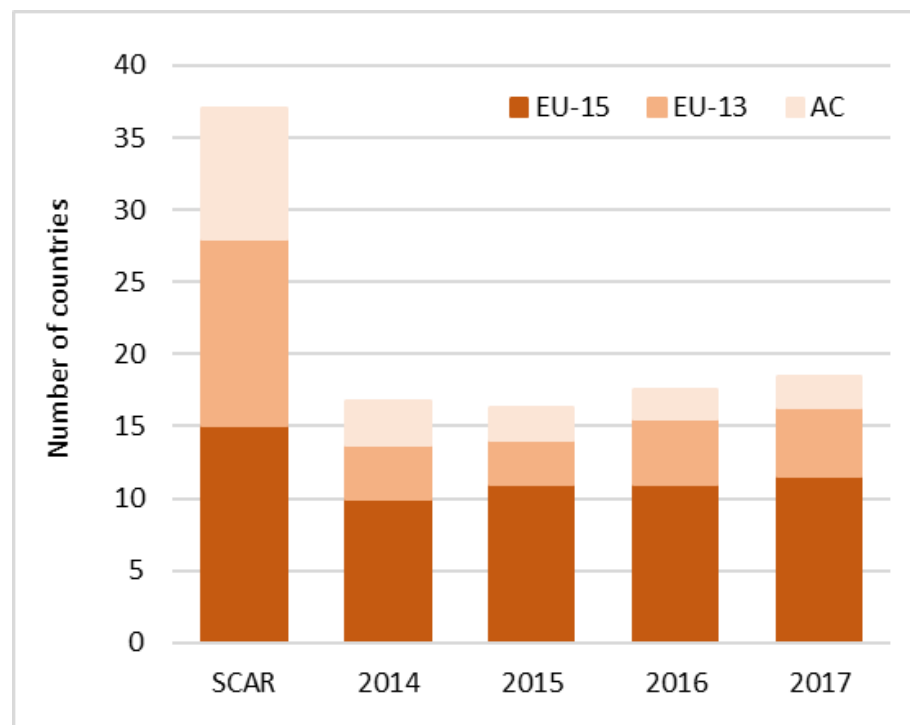
Artwork © PoL Úbeda Hervàs

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Country representation of four working groups over time

- Number of countries (formally) participating in WGs show a slight increase, as do EU-13 and EU-15 countries;
- Proportion of EU-15 countries in WGs is much higher than in SCAR and increases over time (**60%** in 2014, **69%** in 2017; proportion in SCAR = **41%**)
- Proportion of EU-13 countries in WGs is below SCAR proportion but increases as well over time (**22%** in 2014, **28%** in 2017; proportion in SCAR = **35%**);
- Proportion of AC countries in WGs is also below SCAR proportion but stable since 2015 (**18%** in 2014, **13%** in 2015 - 2017; proportion in SCAR = **24%**)



**Figure 9:** Number of countries that are formally involved in 4 SCAR working groups (average) from 2014 – 2017. Countries are clustered by relation with the EU (AC, EU-13, EU-15). The first bar shows the number of countries involved in SCAR.



# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Organisations, domain, roles

#### SCAR Plenary 2016

In **EU-15 countries** almost all **Plenary officials** are from **Ministries** or affiliated bodies (93%);

In EU-13 countries and AC this is about half (EU-13: 44%; AC: 50%);

Plenary officials from / affiliated with Ministries are in **83%** from the **Ministry that oversees Agriculture**;

About **60% of the participants in WGs** has a role as **policy maker**, almost 10% as funder. Experts make up the remaining 30% (*Stakeholders counted as observers*);

Policy makers in **WGs** mostly are from the **Ministry that oversees Agriculture**; few from other Ministries (Science, Health, Fisheries);

Strategic WGs have a slightly smaller share of policy and funder roles (65.3%) compared to Collaborative WGs (79.2%)

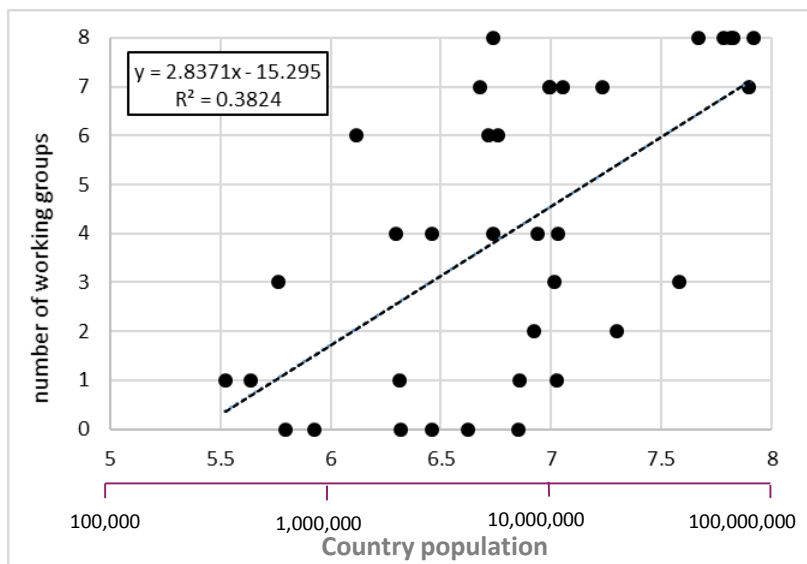
#### Working groups 2016

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

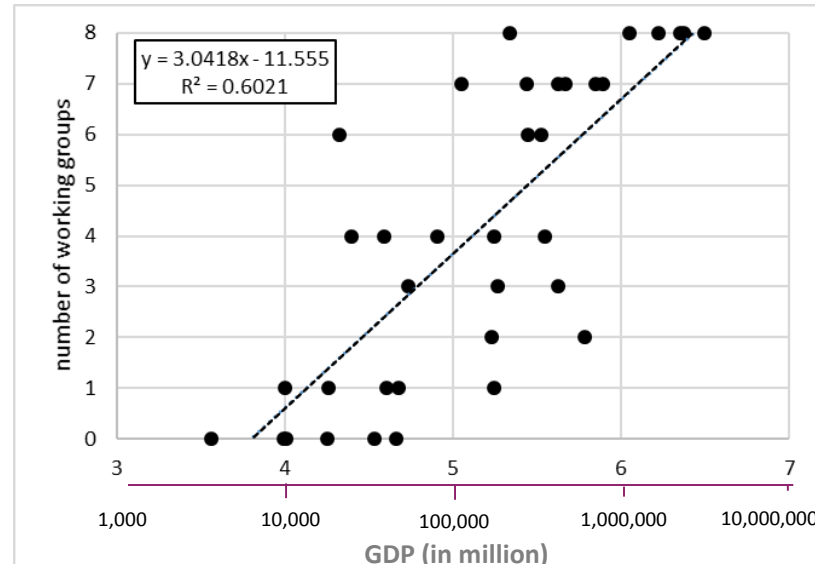
### Barriers for participation

- **Resources restraints:** time, money and human resources



**Figure 10:** correlation between country population in 2016 and participation in working groups in 2016.  $p < 0.0001$

Country population data source: Eurostat.



**Figure 11:** correlation between GDP (in million) in 2016 and participation in working groups in 2016. Data excludes IL. GDP 2016 not available for AL, ME, TR; 2015 data used instead.  $p < 0.0001$

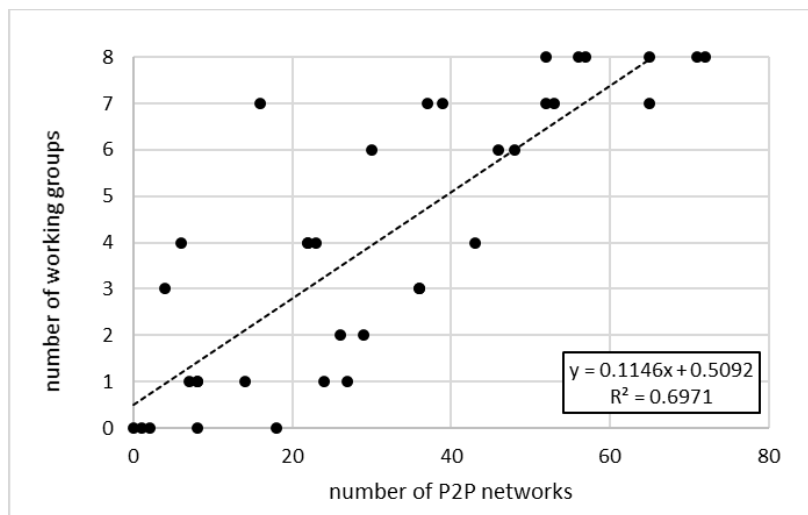
GDP data source: Eurostat

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Barriers for participation

- Resources restraints: time, money and human resources
- **Familiarity with the EU, national priorities, internal organisation;**



**Figure 12:** correlation between country membership of P2P networks in the Bioeconomy area and participation in working groups in 2016.  $p < 0.0001$ . No data for ME.

Number of P2P networks data source: PLATFORM database.



Cartoon © baloocartoons.com

# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Key findings

### Barriers for participation

- Resources restraints: time, money and human resources;
- Familiarity with the EU, national priorities, internal organisation;
- **Familiarity with SCAR, expectation management**



# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Main conclusions

- Country participation in SCAR differs a lot: both when comparing regions, also when comparing EU-15, EU-13 and AC countries;
- There is underrepresentation of EU-13 and AC countries, and SE and EE regions;
- The Ministry that oversees Agriculture is dominant in SCAR; EC participation in SCAR is mostly limited to DG RTD and DG AGRI;
- In general the broader bioeconomy is perceived as being covered fairly well by SCAR working groups.

# Representation and in SCAR

## Key messages

**SCAR offers a unique and highly valued platform for exchange, discussion, best practices and learning between states, and between states and the European Commission**

**SCAR is a platform where this open exchange builds trust between partners and thus directly contributes to 'making Europe work'**

**Participating in SCAR is not only beneficial at the policy level, but also a way to stimulate European research cooperation**

**BUT: representation and inclusion pose tangible and intangible challenges that need to be addressed**

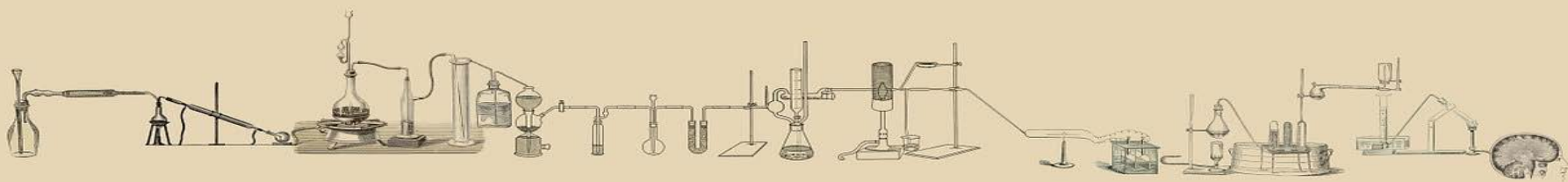


# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Recommendations for addressing representation and inclusion challenges

### Resources restraints: time, money and human resources

- Compensation mechanisms for travel and sustenance costs
- The use of telecommunication tools for interactive meetings
- Incidence and location of meetings

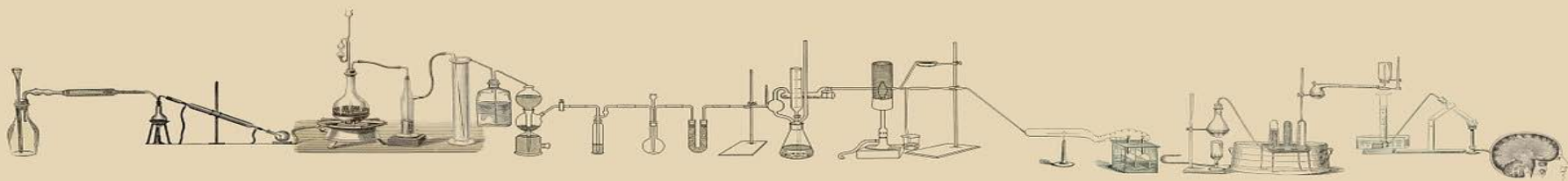


# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Recommendations for addressing representation and inclusion challenges

### Familiarity with the EU, national priorities, internal organisation

- Openness on costs and value of transnational cooperation for the (sub-)national level
- Improvement of coordination at the national level
- Strengthening working groups and enabling them to valorise on gained knowledge
- Open up results / products by well-handled dissemination in national languages

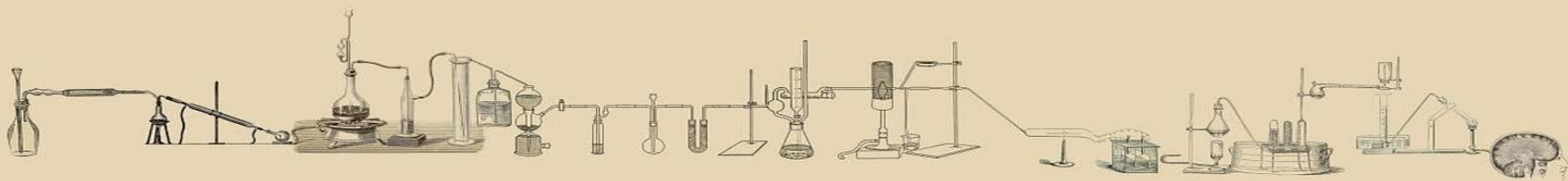


# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

## Recommendations for addressing representation and inclusion challenges

### Familiarity with SCAR, expectation management

- Raise awareness and visibility of (the impact) of SCAR
- Create a learning environment for newcomers in SCAR

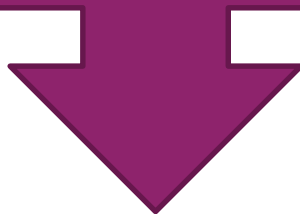


# Representation and inclusion in SCAR

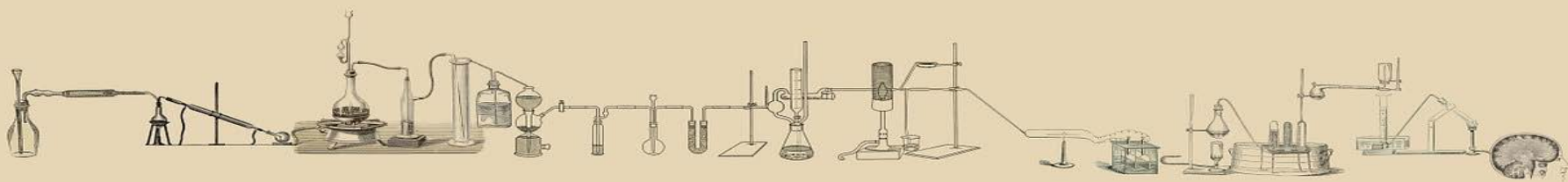
## Next steps

From recommendations to actions...

- Tallinn conference, session 6, group 1 Representation:
  - Discuss challenges & chances to improve representation (and inclusion)
  - (Re-)formulate **recommendations**
  - Design **experiments** to improve representation (and inclusion) in Working Groups, Steering Group and Plenary



**Concrete ideas for next year**



# THANK YOU!

## Questions / Remarks / Input?

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