

Representation and inclusion in SCAR

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Dorri te Boekhorst



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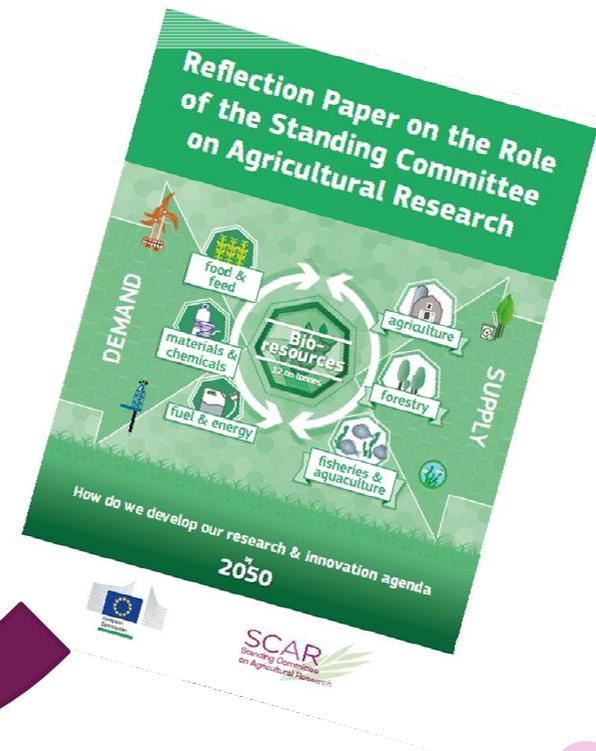
Representation and inclusion in SCAR

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

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:

- 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

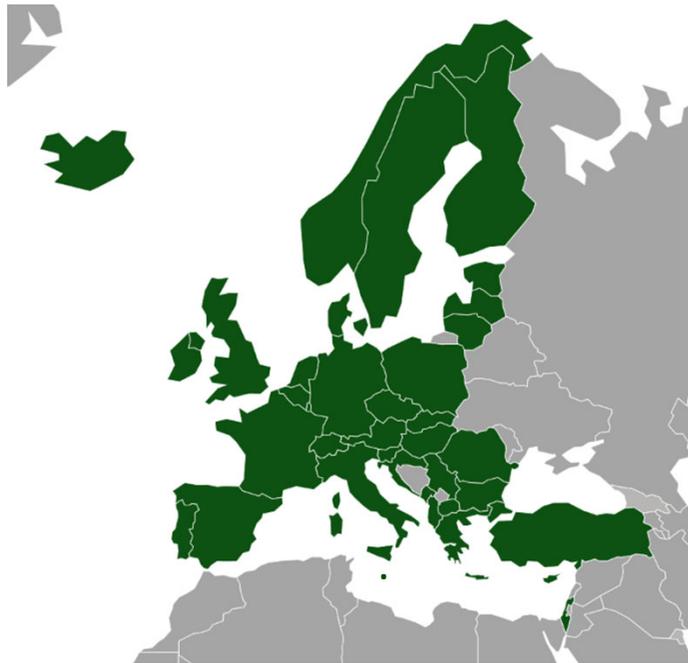


Figure 1a: SCAR members in 2016

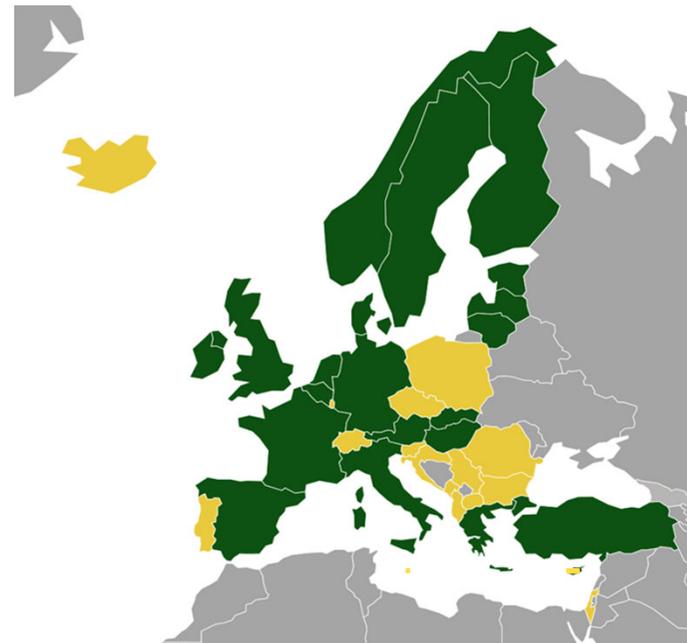


Figure 1b: In yellow: SCAR members that are formally part of 3 or less working groups of SCAR.

Representation and inclusion in SCAR

Key findings

Country representation in 2016 – relation to the EU:

- EU-13 and AC countries are underrepresented in the WGs (and SG). They also join less WGs than EU-15 countries.

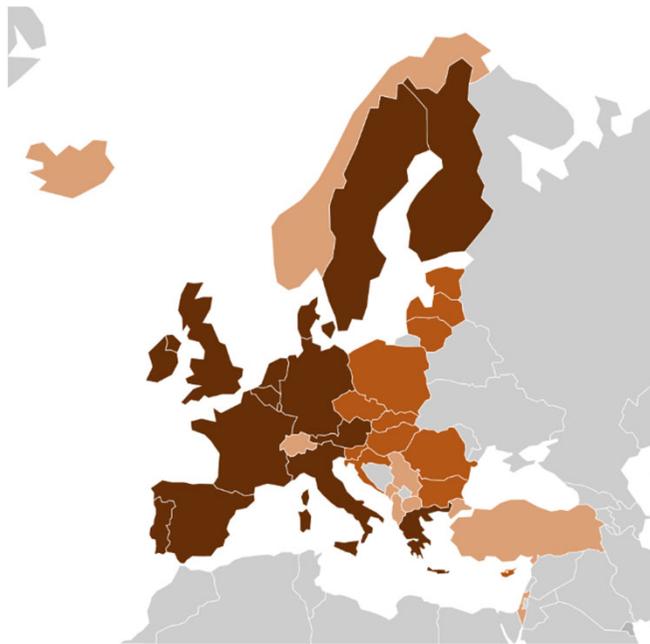


Figure 3: ■ = AC, ■ = EU-13, ■ = EU-15

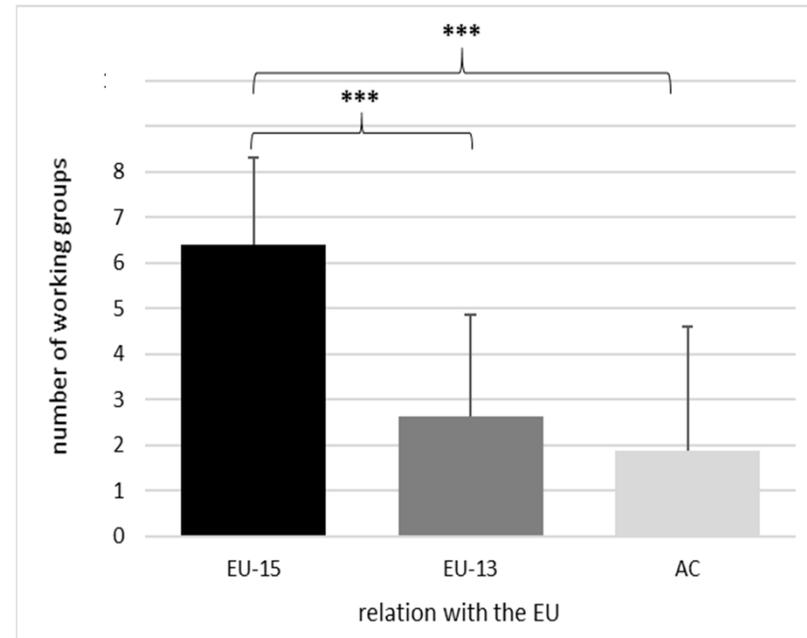


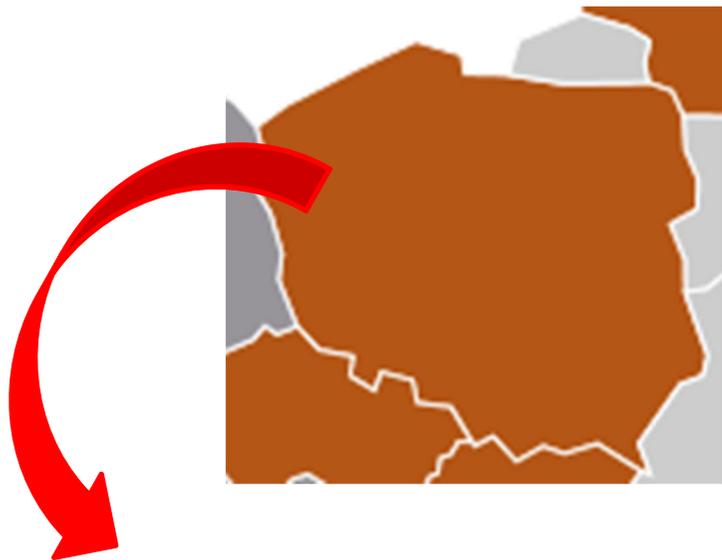
Figure 4: Average working group coverage of SCAR countries in 2016 grouped by relation with the EU. *** $p < 0.0001$.

Representation and inclusion in SCAR

Key findings

Country representation in 2016 – relation to the EU:

- EU-13 and AC countries are underrepresented in the WGs (and SG). They also join less WGs than EU-15 countries.



2016: PL (EU-13) participates in 4 of 8 WG's
2018: PL (EU-13) participates in 5/6 of 8 WG's
PL participation on SCAR average and higher than EU-13 participation

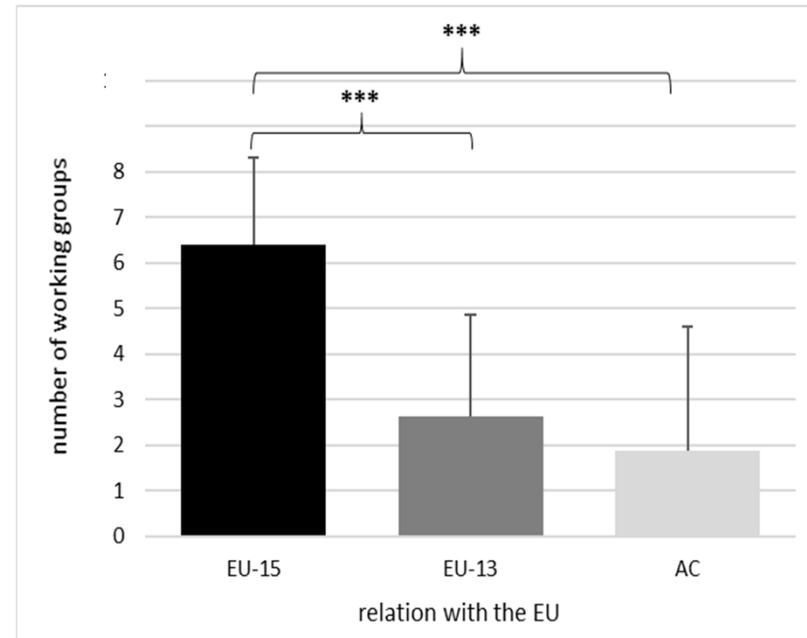


Figure 4: Average working group coverage of SCAR countries in 2016 grouped by relation with the EU. *** $p < 0.0001$.

Representation and inclusion in SCAR

Key findings

Country representation in 2016 – OECD regions

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



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

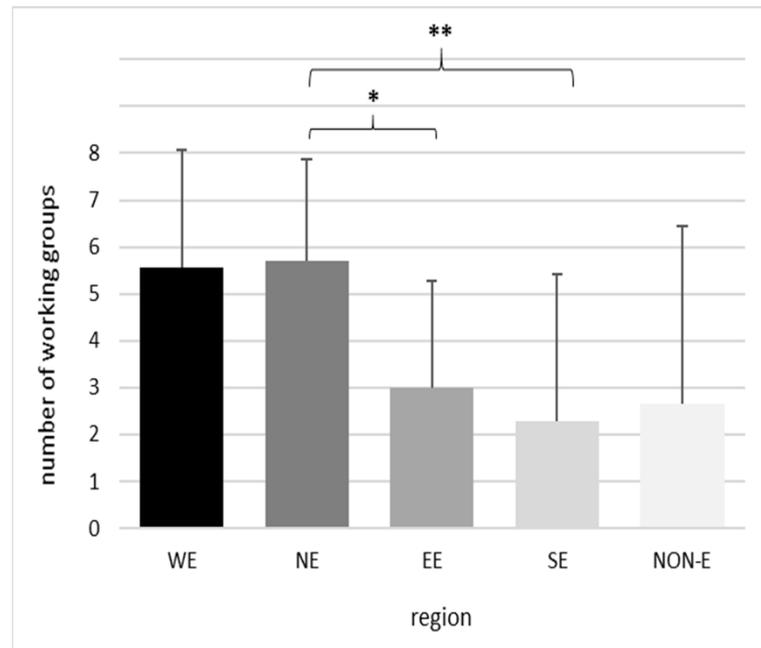


Figure 7: Average working group coverage of SCAR countries in 2016 per region. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Representation and inclusion in SCAR

Key findings

Country representation in 2016 – OECD regions

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

	2016	2018
Hungary	7	7
Poland	4	5 (6)
Slovakia	5	4 (5)
Romenia	2	2
Czech Republic	1	2 (4)
Bulgaria	1	1 (2)

**PL participation on SCAR average,
and higher than EE average**

EE: 'early adapters' and followers?

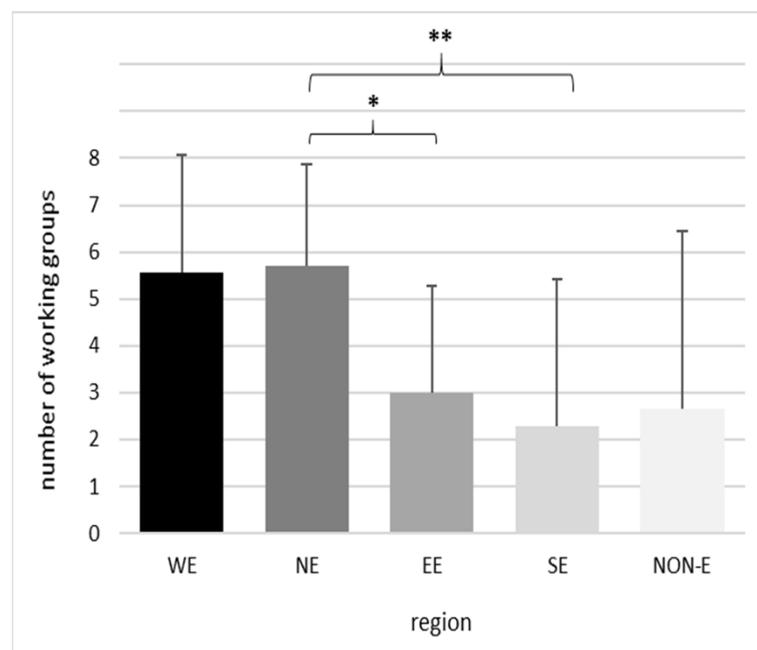


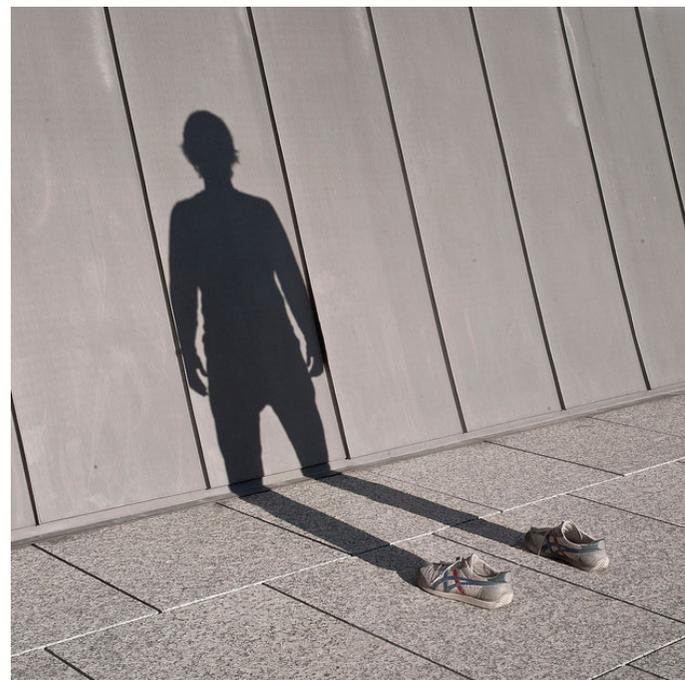
Figure 7: Average working group coverage of SCAR countries in 2016 per region. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$.

Representation and inclusion in SCAR

Key findings

Country representation (2016)

- Proportion of EU-15 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

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%)	PL ministry
Plenary officials from / affiliated with Ministries are in 83% from the Ministry that oversees Agriculture	PL also
Working groups 2016	
About 60% of the participants in WGs has a role as policy maker , almost 10% as funder. Experts make up the remaining 30% (<i>Stakeholders counted as observers</i>)	
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%)	

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'

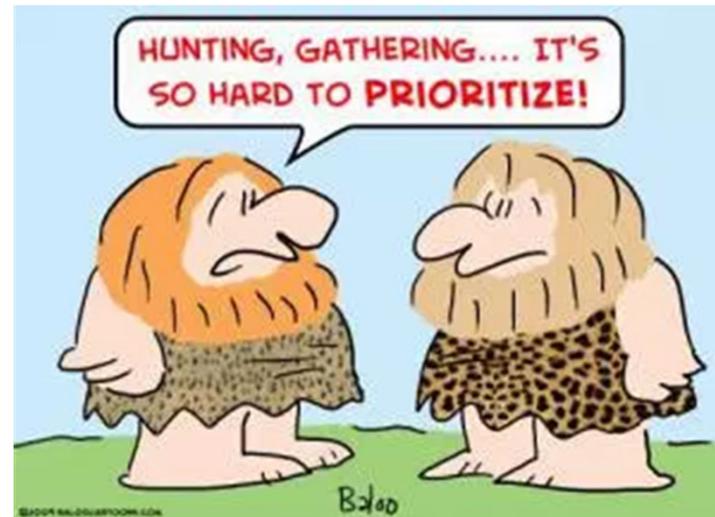
Participating in SCAR is not only beneficial at the policy level, but also a way to stimulate European research cooperation

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

Representation and inclusion in SCAR

Barriers for participation

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



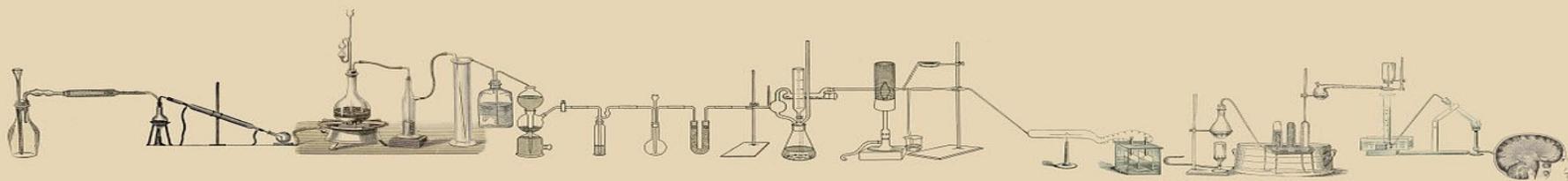
Cartoon © baloocartoons.com

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

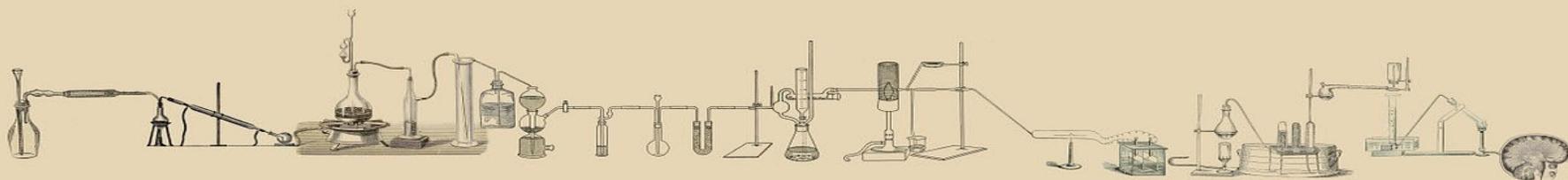


Representation and inclusion in SCAR

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

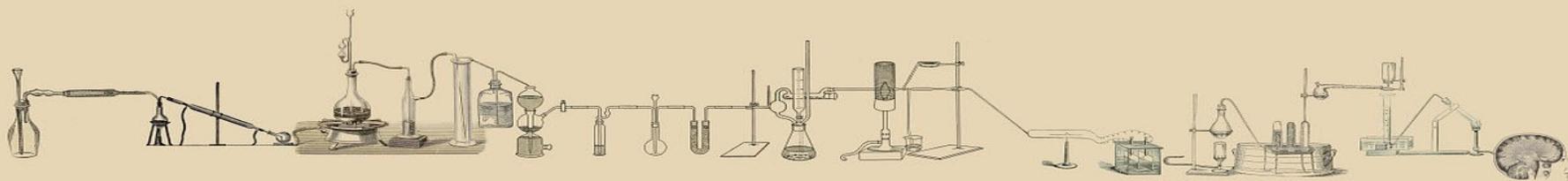


Representation and inclusion in SCAR

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



THANK YOU!

Questions?

Dorri te Boekhorst

d.teboekhorst@gmail.com

