3.3 Citizens & civil society in science advice

• **Why to involve citizens already in knowledge production?**
  1) **Value judgments** inevitably involved even in robust, reliable science for policy
     • E.g., framing issues and relevance; how much uncertainty acceptable?; vulnerabilities; focus on common good and justice issues (e.g., in climate policy debate); ...
     → Formation of (often lacking) informed preferences requires joint public deliberation (beyond standard scientific and policy communities) about policy alternatives
  2) Citizens can have relevant knowledge; “experimental society”: dynamic & diverse

• **How to do it, and regain trust in the institutions?**
  • Beyond narrow stakeholder engagement in standing advisory bodies: *representative sample techniques* (beyond surveys)
    • Ideally: participatory research process (in addit. to standing committees)! Value transparency
    • Also involve new, fluid actor groups, and new coalitions (e.g. Pope & IPCC in 2015)
    • Need to know citizen values before crisis arises (also provide risk information before)

→ Good return expected on investments in open *deliberative democratic learning processes* on divergent viewpoints