

Science Policy Society

Science-Policy-Society Interfaces (SPSI)

are defined as relational undertakings between scientists and other actors in the policy process. They allow for exchanges, co-evolution, and joint construction of knowledge to enrich decision-making.

Science-Policy-Society system

is the set of actors, and connections through which scientific knowledge is acquired, synthesised, translated, presented for use, and applied in the policymaking process.

In this infographic the CrossGov methodology for assessing SPSI related to EU marine policies and Green Deal related strategies is presented alongside a selection of key results and examples from case studies.

Scroll to go the methodology or click on the button to reach the page of interest.

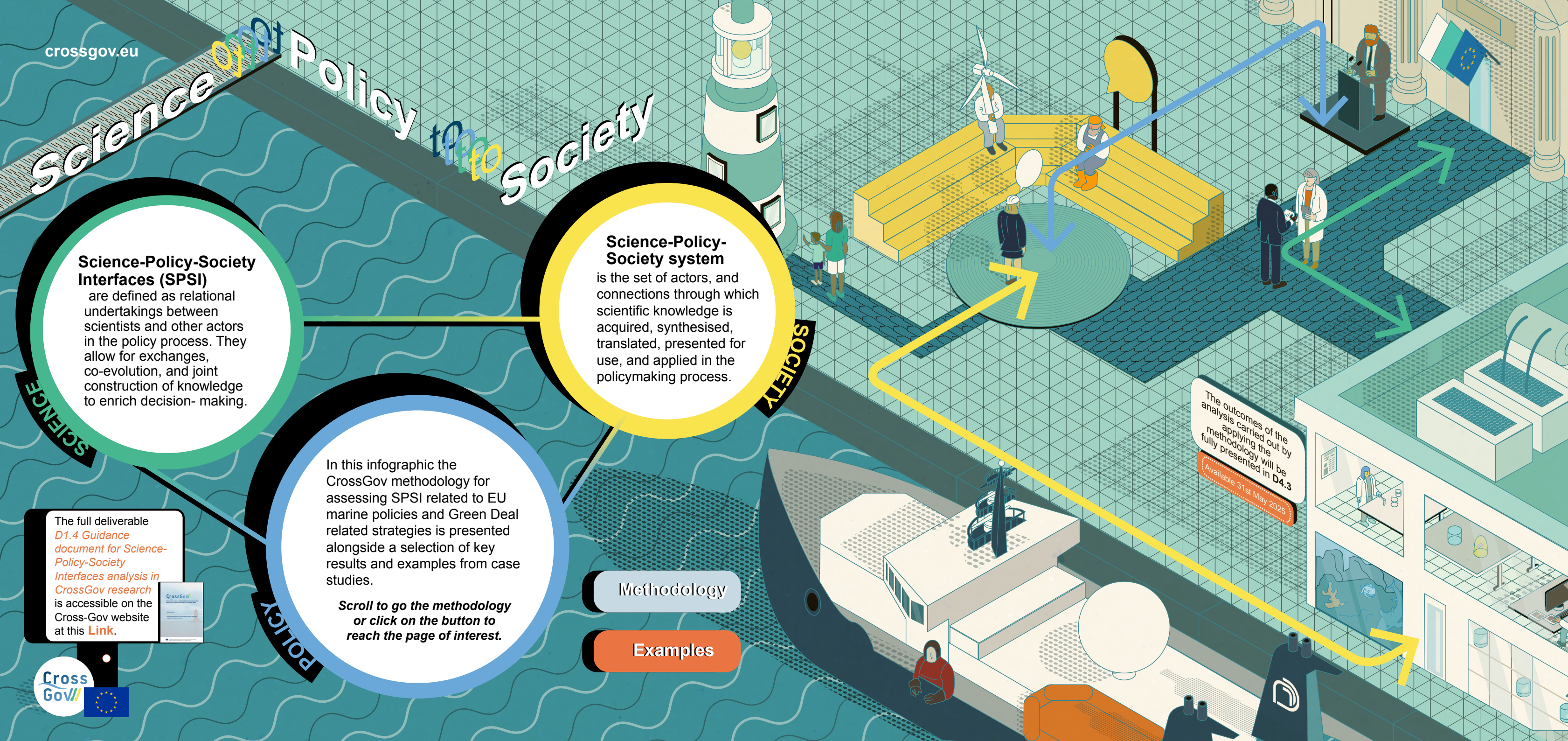
Methodology

Examples

The full deliverable *D1.4 Guidance document for Science-Policy-Society Interfaces analysis in CrossGov research* is accessible on the Cross-Gov website at this [Link](#).



The outcomes of the analysis carried out by applying the methodology will be fully presented in D4.3
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Are you in need of a SPSI Analysis Methodology?

The CrossGov SPS methodological approach is developed to analyse how efficient and effective SPSIs can contribute to sound policy-making and decision-taking, including coherence and cross-compliance of selected and Green Deal-related marine policies.

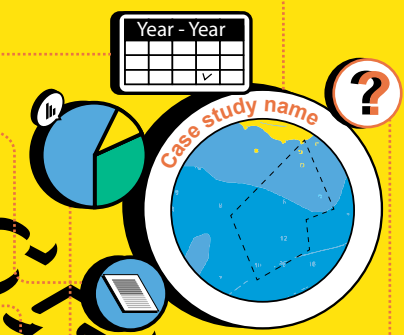
Click on the step's name to uncover it.

START

Define the scope of the analysis

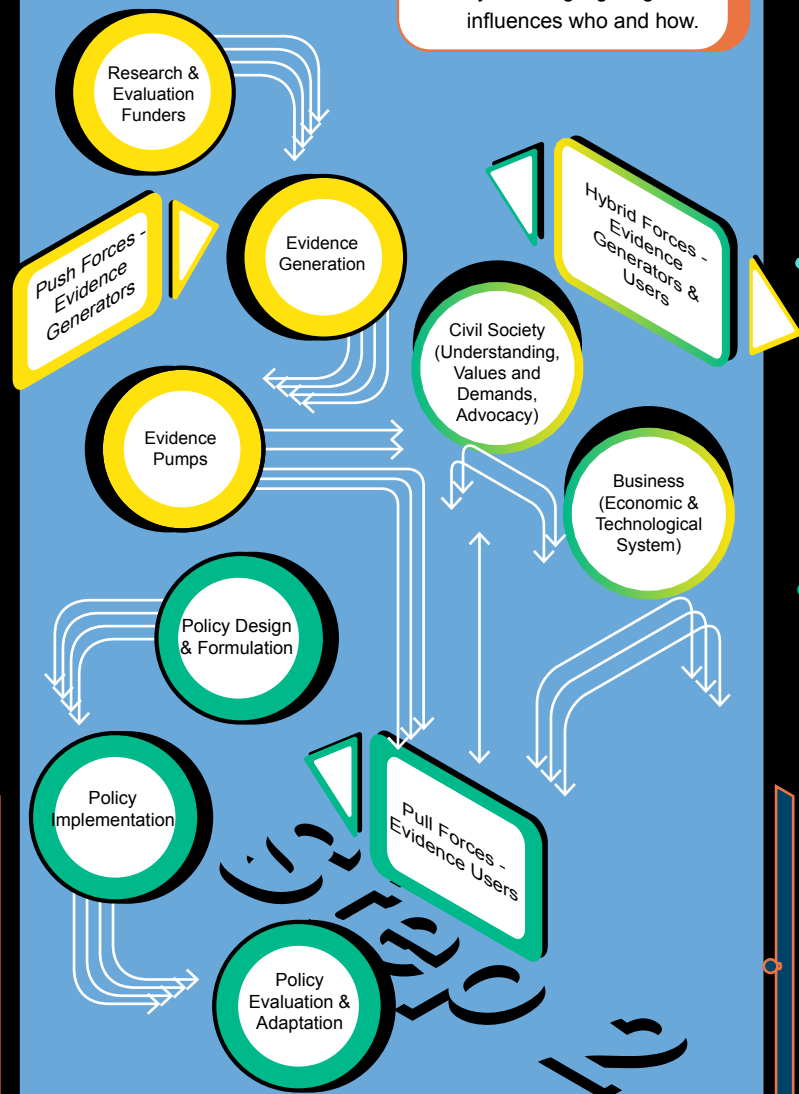
The methodology can be applied in a flexible way to different context. For this, an inception phase is needed, to define the scope of the analysis and the following steps.

- The geographical scope of the analysis
- The policies under analysis and which stages of the policy process need consideration
- The time frame of the analysis
- The research questions to be addressed
- The most important sources of information



Define the analyzed Science Policy Society System

By considering the involved actors it is possible to define a system, highlighting who influences who and how.



Characterize the Building Blocks of SPSI to answer the research questions

OUTPUTS

Data & Knowledge
How data and knowledge are made available and used in the policy making and decision making process.

Assessments
How assessments assemble the best knowledge available in a form useful for decision making.

ATTRIBUTES

Availability and access to data; Gaps and uncertainty; Problem framing.

Credibility; Relevance and Legitimacy; Data and knowledge providers; Problem framing.

METHODS

Models and mechanisms
Models of scientific advice and knowledge transfer mechanisms and their effectiveness.

Permanent SPSI platforms
Permanent platforms and their role in SPS and in implementing knowledge transfer mechanisms.

Type of model; Credibility; Relevance and Legitimacy; Type of transfer mechanisms; Utilisation.

Type and role of platforms; Participants; Problem framing.

INPUTS

Competence framework
How competence frameworks and related capacity building activities influence the SPS process.

Funding & resources
How funding, existing infrastructures and resources affect the multiple dimensions of SPSI.

Type of competence; List of competences; Training & capacity building activities and targets.

Type of funding; Drivers for funding; Level and adequacy of funding and resources (including human resources).

Synthesis: answering the research questions

What type of science, knowledge, and interactions do we need for coherent and cross compliant formulation and implementation of policies?

What type of knowledge is currently provided and used in the implementation stages?

Which role does science play in decision-making, policy-mapping and planning?

How is knowledge contributing to horizontal and vertical coherence and cross-compliance of policies?

NEEDS: the science we need

PRACTICES: the science we use

IMPACTS: the impacts of science

EXAMPLES

Sources Legend

- Desk review – Science
- Stakeholder – Society
- Government – Policy

Click on the drawers to access the answers. Roll over the **X** to close them.

* The methodology is still being applied. It will be updated thanks to the listed testers and further case studies that can be accessed on the project's website.

2004-today

German North Sea

Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive, Renewable Energy Directive (RED) III, biodiversity policies, MSFD, MSPD.

2019-today

Oslo Fjord

WFD, Municipal spatial plans, Integrated Norwegian Ocean Management Plans (and their effect and interplay of these 3 plans with the sectors agriculture, sewage, fisheries).

2014-today

Northern Adriatic Sea

WFD, MSFD, MSPD, fishery, aquaculture, biodiversity policies.

MSFD, MSPD, WFD, fisheries, renewable energy and biodiversity policies.

2018-today

French Mediterranean

2010-today

Mediterranean Sea

Fishery, biodiversity, and climate change policies.

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