PolSCA in Brussels - lobbying for science

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International SC6 Info-Day
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1. What is lobbying?
2. Lobbying in EU
3. Stakeholders
4. Methods of lobbying
5. Conclusions
1. What is lobbying?

• social, political and economic phenomenon e.g. legislative lobbying;
  depending on the stakeholders:
  scientific, economic or cultural lobbying

• a set of communication techniques to exert influence in decision-making process
Lobbying as communication

Sender → Message → Receiver

Interest group → Goal → Decision-maker
2. Lobbying in EU

Transparency Register:
„all activities carried out with the intention of directly or indirectly influencing the formulation or implementation of policy and the decision-making process of the EU institutions”

Scientific lobbying:
• Impact on the shape of the European Research Area
• Battle for funds for research and development
• Having own experts in institutions, advisory bodies, committees, etc.
Data from the EU Transparency Register

11, 891 registered interest groups
(7.17.2018)

- I – Professional consultancies/law firms/self-employed consultants (1,228)
- II – In-house lobbyists and trade/business/professional associations (5,930)
- III – Non-governmental organisations (3,150)
- IV – Think tanks, research and academic institutions (933)
- V - Organizations representing churches and religious communities (56)
- VI - Organizations representing local, regional and municipal authorities, other public or mixed entities, etc.(594)
Polish Science Contact Agency PolSCA

- registered in the EU Transparency Register
  (055587821539-77, category IV: research and academic institutions)

- international non profit association – ASBL
  (Moniteur belge, 884.331.776)

- subsidiary scientific establishment created on the basis of Art. 58 of the Statutory Act of the Polish Academy of Sciences
  (Journal of Laws 2016, item 572, and its subsequent amendments)
Main objectives of Polish Science Contact Agency

- Promoting and supporting participation of the Polish R&D community in the EU framework programs (Horizon 2020)
- Initiating and participating in activities in the field of science diplomacy and diplomacy for innovation
- Participating in the consultation processes on science policy in the EC
- Disseminating information useful for Polish researchers intending to submit applications to EU framework programs
3. Exemplary stakeholders in the scientific lobbying in Brussels

**Associations:**

- **European University Association (EUA)**
- **The Guild**
  19 European Research-Intensive Universities, including the Jagiellonian University in Cracow
- **The League of European Research Universities (LERU)** 23 European universities
- **Science Europe** – association of European Research Funding Organisations and Research Performing Organisations

**Other examples:**

- Liaison offices: **SLORD, CZELO**
- Research and innovation networks: **CLORA**
- **IGLO** – Informal Group of RTD Liaison Offices in Brussels
4. Methods of lobbying

**Direct**
- Face-to-face
- Membership in the committee
- Presence at the parliament session
- Presentation of the position
- Official petition
- Participation in a public hearing

**Indirect**
- Ad hoc group
- Scientists
- Celebrities
- Mid-level officials
- Consultants
- Media and journalists
- Political parties
- Networking
Position of the Polish Science Contact Agency PoIuCA on the Future Framework Programme

As an input to the public consultation on EU funds in the area of investment, research & innovation, SMEs and single market

The Polish Science Contact Agency PoIuCA is one of the 7 foreign stations of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Established in Brussels in 2006, it is registered in the Moniteur Belge (no. 184/31776) and in the Transparency Register (since 26/04/2016).

The Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN), which embraces 69 research institutes, is already the largest beneficiary of Horizon 2020 in Poland in terms of both the number of projects and the amount of funds received. The organisation has more Horizon 2020 projects than the three largest Polish universities taken together.

Mission-Oriented Research & Innovation in the European Union

ANNEX

European funding for research and development as a key driver for societal advances

POSITION STATEMENT BY THE V4 ACADEMIES OF SCIENCES ON FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME 9

Academies of Sciences, as representatives of the academia communities in the Visegrad (V4) countries, are committed to increasing their participation in the EU Framework Programmes for research, development and innovation, and acknowledge the fundamental role European funding for research and development as a key driver for societal advances.
East European countries push for changes in the next Framework Programme

East View debate over research funding priorities, as papers urge a new look at EU geography and pay roles

By Tomasz Zbierski

East European countries are pushing for changes in the next Framework Programme, which will be presented in Brussels on Thursday. The countries have been lobbying for a new look at EU geography and pay roles.

They argue that the current system is unfair, with some regions receiving more funding than others. They want a more balanced approach, where each region gets a fair share of the funding.

They also want to see more focus on sustainable development and innovation, especially in areas such as renewable energy and biotechnology.

The EU has been working on the new Framework Programme for some time, and it is expected to be presented to member states in December. The new programme will run from 2021 to 2030 and will be worth approximately €900 billion.
## PolISCA methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of activity</th>
<th>Number of activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyclical seminars for representatives of Polish regions</td>
<td>4 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co-organization of the conference <em>Woman in Science. Past and present</em></td>
<td>1 (D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits of Polish and foreign guests at the PolISCA office</td>
<td>16 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active participation of the PolISCA in scientific as well as promotional events in Poland</td>
<td>8 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation within the IGLO network</td>
<td>5 (I)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooperation within the V4 network</td>
<td>6 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study visits for university presidents</td>
<td>2 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking meetings for Poles working in EU institutions</td>
<td>2 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings with journalists and PR people</td>
<td>1 (I)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and participation in events related to the Horizon Europa program</td>
<td>4 (I/D)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual meetings of the Director of the PolISCA with MEPs</td>
<td>7 (D)</td>
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Why lobbying in the EU?

- legitimate counterbalance to decision-makers
- 80% of national law stems from EU law
- national lobbying is inherently political, whereas European lobbying is mainly technical
Effective lobbying requires:

- Substantive knowledge (experts, journalists)
- Knowledge of decision-making processes (national, European, global level)
- Knowledge of communication techniques (convincing and arguing)
Thank you for your attention!