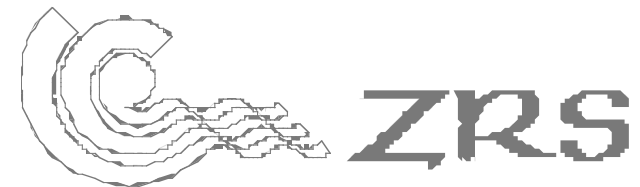




FRAMEWORK PROGRAMME

Citizens and governance in a
knowledge-based society

Scientific communication






The case of Slovenia

- Science is interesting only to **restricted circles** of academics.
- **No effective communication** between potentially involved parties.
- **Lack of understanding** of what science can contribute to the development of the society.



Problems encountered

- **Weak communication** between disciplines.
- Political leaders command the field of science **authoritatively**.
- Private companies are interested only in exploiting innovations – **no democratic accountability**.
- The public is many times worried only about the **risks** that science has brought into the society.



Interactions between universities, political institutions and industrial enterprises

- Rigid and/or time consuming communication procedures.
- Knowledge production at universities can hardly keep pace with demands that the market is dictating - long negotiation processes.
- Companies seek fast turnover of capital.
- Slow response from political sector.



The Public

- **Understanding** of the **content** of scientific and technological research.
- **Understanding** of the **process**.
- **Understanding** of the **influence** of science and technology.
- **TRUST !!**



Improvement of communication

- Knowledge of:
 - Entire **communication network**.

 - **Modes and forms** of internal and external communication.

 - **Critical points** or bottlenecks.

 - **Competences and requirements** of participants.



The portal “Network of Excellence”

- **Publicly-accessible** communication channels.
- Formation of a group of **basic communication norms**.
- Formation of a **value system**.
- **User-friendliness**.
- **Cooperation of all the users** at the formation of the portal.