

Gluckman, P. (2016). Science advice to governments: an emerging dimension of science diplomacy. *Sci Dipl*, 5(2), 9.

### **The International Network for Government Science Advice: we want you!**

- Science advice is increasingly needed in a post-normal world
- The International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA) is a reliable partner to provide leadership and capacity building around science advice
- Join us around the conversation on science advice so that our shared global challenges can be effectively tackled

More and more scholars, decision makers and national academies are engaging in the discussion on science advice. Science advice is a science in itself, but it is an art as well. In today's increasing complex world, we are facing wicked challenges, science is always incomplete and values from multiple interests' groups collide. How can science assist public policy in such a post-normal world? To answer this question, the conversation on science advice still needs to keep growing to do justice to the broader range of issues.

A key player in science advice is the International Network for Government Science Advice (INGSA). It provides the forum for policy makers, practitioners, national academies, scientific societies, and researchers to share experience, build capacities, and develop theoretical and practical approaches to the use of scientific evidence in informing policy at all levels of government.

But what do we exactly do at INGSA? We have four core activities: (1) we network and convey through organising international meetings for science advice; (2) we provide leadership and research on the science and art of scientific advice; (3) we share specific guidance for different domains regarding science advice; and (4) we leverage capacities through workshops to share knowledge and experience on science advice.

All these activities are shaped around what we call the taxonomy of science advice, or its diverse categories, which include: (1) technical advice (to ministries/departments on diverse aspects); (2) regulatory advice (for aspects such as new legislations, standards or regulations); (3) deliberative advice (to respond to complex questions through deliberative processes and expert panels); (4) informal advice (through science advisors in a demand-based basis); and (5) science advice in crises and emergencies (that can brokerage useful information to various departments).

So, do not hesitate it, and reach out to the INGSA family if you want to contribute to science advice. Thankfully, we have witnessed during the last decades how global concerns on improving the science-policy nexus are growing. Let's continue working together so that our shared global challenges can be effectively tackled!