Allow me to introduce to you… IANUS

Ravenstein May 2 2023

Hub Zwart, coordinator IANUS (**In**spiring and **An**choring Tr**u**st in **S**cience)
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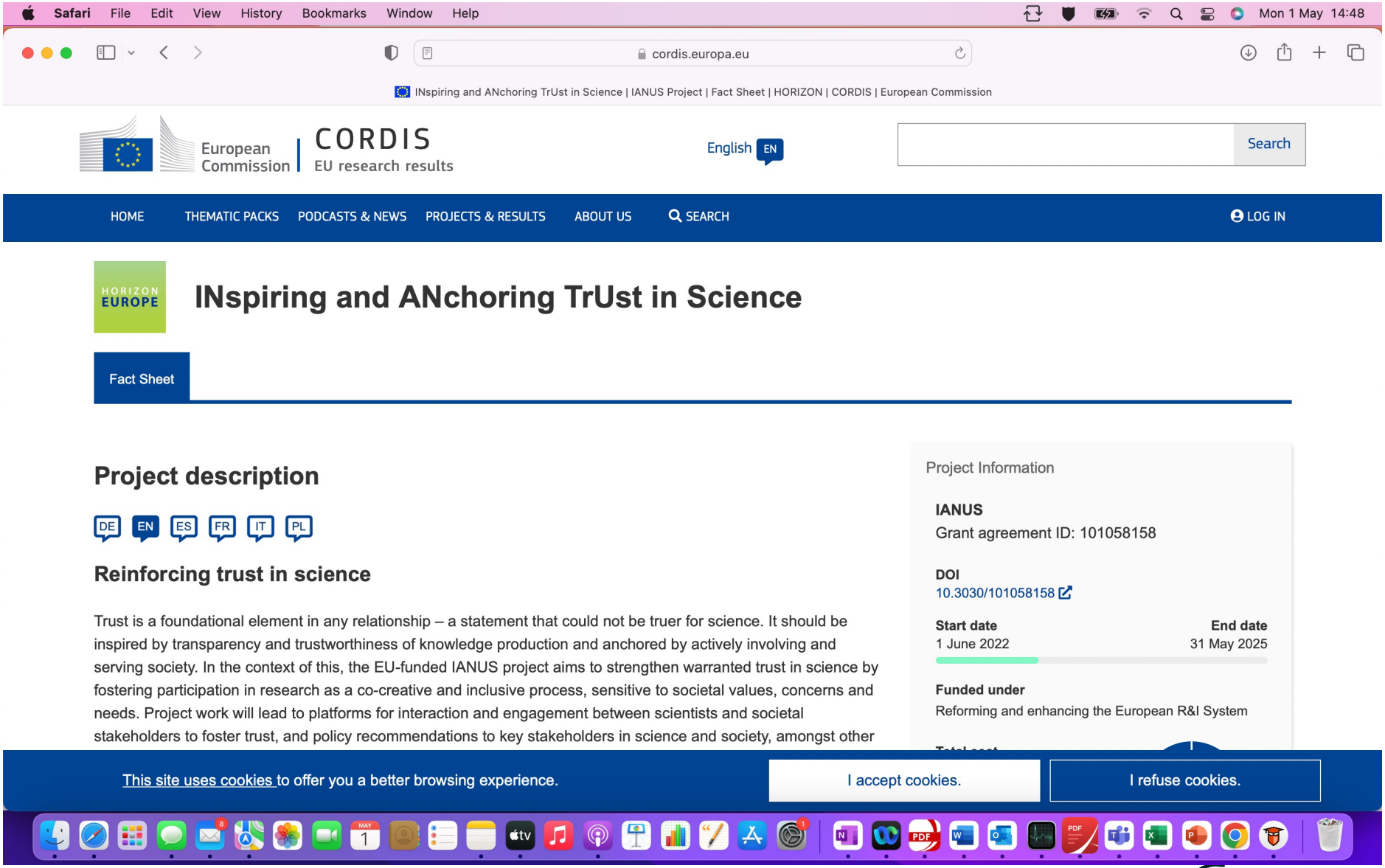
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INspiring and ANchoring TrUst in Science
Fact Sheet
Project description
DE EN ES FR IT PL
Reinforcing trust in science
Trust is a foundational element in any relationship – a statement that could not be truer for science. It should be inspired by transparency and trustworthiness of knowledge production and anchored by actively involving and serving society. In the context of this, the EU-funded IANUS project aims to strengthen warranted trust in science by fostering participation in research as a co-creative and inclusive process, sensitive to societal values, concerns and needs. Project work will lead to platforms for interaction and engagement between scientists and societal stakeholders to foster trust, and policy recommendations to key stakeholders in science and society, amongst other
Project Information
IANUS
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Initial conceptual framework

Valid trust (validated knowledge)	Valid distrust (healthy scepticism)
Misplaced trust (limited evidence, overrated expertise)	Misplaced distrust (e.g. based on misinformation)

IANUS Core Objectives

- **Enable societal stakeholders** to distinguish valid from unsubstantiated trust, healthy from unfounded distrust.
- **Enable societal stakeholders** to deal with the uncertainties, incompleteness and epistemic pluralism inherent in scientific knowledge
- **Enable researchers to foster trust** in science through radical methodological transformation, making research inclusive, transparent and responsive to societal needs and concerns, lowering barriers between researchers and societal stakeholders
- **Enable researchers to conduct** relevant, engaged and value-driven research while foregoing partiality, ideological biases and conflicts of interests

Trustworthiness contested

Trust in Science

- Trust in science is not a given, scepticism is an integral part of the scientific method
- Emerging challenges: polarisation, disruptive technologies, growing inequalities, social media
- Restoring trust: open, transparent, responsible, responsive, interactive, inclusive research, sensitive to societal expectations, values and concerns

Trust in Science: EU projects (Horizon Europe)

- POEIESIS, VERITAS, IANUS

Partner	PI	Previous and ongoing projects
EUR	Hub Zwart	**Coordinator** PRINTEGER (H2020 project on research integrity); Partner in RRI projects RRING; GRRIP, Joinus4health, IHMCSA, NERRI, BaSyC
EUR	Jason Pridmore	**Coordinator** TRESCA (H2020 project on trustworthiness of scientific communication)
RU	Laurens Landeweerd	Partner in FP7 projects ENHANCE, Value Isobars, SYNTH-ETHICS and EPOCH
CEUT	Margit Sutrop	Partner in H2020 projects ACCOMPLISSH (co-creation in SSH), PRINTEGER (research integrity), PRO-RES (integrity in use of research results) and ROSIE (responsible open science); FP7 project TECHNOLIFE, Trust in Artificial Intelligence; Member of Parliament Estonia
KIT	Christopher Coenen	**Coordinator** SYNENERGENE (FP7) and partner, e.g. in EPOCH (FP6), SYNTH-ETHICS (FP7), PRISMA (H2020), CONTECS (FP6), VI-DAS (H2020); coordinator of the ERA-NET NEURON project FUTUREBODY
ISI	Ralf Lindner	Partner in projects Res-AGorA, MoRRI, SUPER MoRRI, JERRI, SMART-map and NewHoRRIzon
UNIROMA1	Andrea Riccio	Partner in FIT4RRI and RRIStart (improving training tools for RRI)
LSE	George Gaskell	**Coordinator** FP5 project *Life Sciences in European Society*, coordinator FP7 project STEPE (Sensitive technologies and European public ethics); Partner in FP 6 and 7 projects on research integrity and RRI (NERRI, SOPs4RI); member of advisory committees on food safety and risks; EFSA and FSA, Member Royal Society, Chair *Expert Group on Social Values, Science and Technology*
AUTH	Athena Vakali	Partner in INCENTIVE, RESET, LifeChamps, PTIWST
RCL	Reda Cimmperman	Partner in BiodivERsA, RRING and World Science Forum
AIST	Steffi Friedrichs	**Coordinator** of H2020 projects and of NanoFabNet and SeeingNano and of **4 OECD Projects**: Gene editing in an international context; Policy Assessment for Technology Convergence: Policy assessment and impact assessment of Science, Technology and Innovation. Policies for Biotech, Nanotech and Converging technologies; Review of Policies and Regulations pertaining to Genome Editing

Promoting Integrity as an Integral Dimension of Excellence in Research

H2020 *Science with and for society*

European Commission

iversity Rotterdam

Objective

- To enhance research integrity by promoting a research culture in which integrity is **part and parcel of what it means to do excellent research**, not as an external and restrictive control system.
- To promote such a culture, an improved and more effective governance of integrity and responsible research has to be **informed by practice**: the daily operation of research and research organisations, and the tensions of a complex and changing research system.

Metaphors

- Individualisation
- Resilience of the research ecosystem

Francis Collins HGP / NIH

- October 30 1996
- Dr. Francis Collins, the head of the HGP, is retracting five research papers in leading scientific journals because a junior colleague had fabricated data.
- Upon learning of the problem in mid-August, Dr. Collins said in an interview, he "thought it was an isolated instance whereby a trainee in my laboratory manipulated the data." But two weeks later, after examining the colleague's laboratory notebooks and testing material in the freezer, he said, "the significance and the scope of the fabrication in this circumstance, of which I had not the slightest idea, began to be very apparent."
- He said he confronted the trainee and "gave him a chance to confess, which he did both verbally and in writing, that he had systematically fabricated data over two years." Dr. Collins added, "It was the most devastating experience in my life."

PRINTEGER

Sci Eng Ethics
https://doi.org/10.1007/s11948-018-0034-4

EUROPEAN CONSENSUS STATEMENT

Working with Research Integrity—Guidance for Research Performing Organisations: The Bonn PRINTEGER Statement

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Abstract This document presents the Bonn PRINTEGER Consensus Statement: Working with Research Integrity—Guidance for research performing organisations. The aim of the statement is to complement existing instruments by focusing specifically on institutional responsibilities for strengthening integrity. It takes into account the daily challenges and organisational contexts of most researchers. The statement intends to make research integrity challenges recognisable from the work-floor perspective, providing concrete advice on organisational measures to strengthen integ-

Quote

- Both in terms of diagnostics and in terms of therapy, the tendency in integrity discourse has been to focus on strategies of individualisation (detecting and punishing individual deviance). Other contributions to the integrity debate, however, focus more explicitly on environmental factors, e.g. on the quality and resilience of research ecosystems, on institutional rather than individual responsibilities, and on the quality of the research culture.

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TRUST IN SCIENCE

How Integrity and Open Science affect Public Trust in Science

A brief project overview

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The three basic assumptions

1.

Trust depends on scientists' capacity to demonstrate **high standards of research integrity**

2.

Citizen and civil society's involvement in co-creating research agendas and contents strengthens trust

3.

Institutions can foster integrity and societal integration by enabling and supporting researchers to act responsibly

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WHY VERITAS?

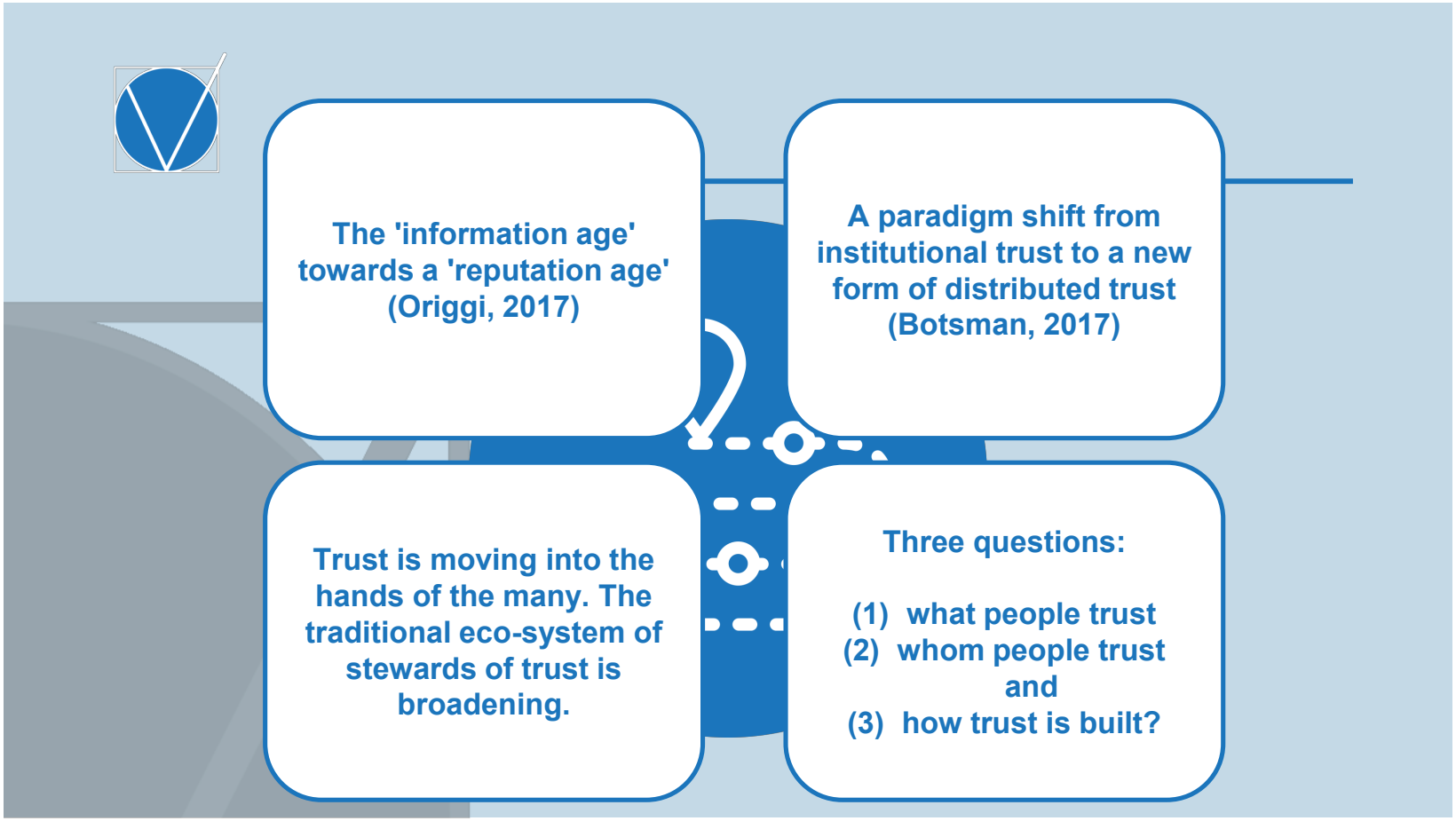
From January 2020 to December 2020, a small number of scientists defied all odds to do the impossible: design, develop, trial and circulate a world-saving vaccine that satisfies established safety requirements and has the potential to halt the spread of an unprecedented dangerous pandemic, i.e. COVID-19.

Yet, this enormous achievement did not exactly dominate the headlines of European media during 2020.

Does the COVID-19 vaccines story show that we are living in a post-science European society?
Not necessarily. Nearly three-quarters of people worldwide say they trust science (Wellcome Global Monitor, 2018).

The fact that people in general trust science does not mean that people will follow science-based recommendations on specific issues. People are not antiscience, we just disagree on who is the legitimate expert and who has got the right science.

A serious cause of the hesitancy or resistance to follow science-based recommendations is eroding trust in scientific institutions. While trust in science is much greater than trust in politics and economy, nowadays science is inevitably intertwined with politics and economy, exacerbating power relations and affecting trust in science.


The 'information age' towards a 'reputation age' (Origgi, 2017)
A paradigm shift from institutional trust to a new form of distributed trust (Botsman, 2017)
Trust is moving into the hands of the many. The traditional eco-system of stewards of trust is broadening.
Three questions:
(1) what people trust
(2) whom people trust and
(3) how trust is built?

OBJECTIVES

Develop a protocol for the stewards of trust
to increase societal trust in science, research & innovation (R&I)
and R&I institutions

Protocol based on:
Open science and stakeholder participation
and responsive to society's needs, expectations and values

5 machines of trust (connected):
research ethics, research integrity, science communication, benefit sharing and technology assessment

CORE CONCEPTS

STEWARDS OF TRUST

Organisations which are responsible for guiding societal trust in science and facilitating science-society co-creation. Their responsibility emanates either from their official mandate and mission, or from their de facto power and influence

ECOSTYSTEM OF TRUST

The stewards of trust interact with one another and with citizens within the ecosystem of trust, i.e. the conceptual space within which societal trust in science is constructed, negotiated, enhanced or reduced, as well as science-society co-creation and open science are sought.

Trust, integrity, academic freedom

- **Transparency**, **compliance** with codes and regulations, etc.
- Research is changing, resulting in new emerging dilemmas and the need for mutual learning (bottom-up rather than top-down).
- **Globalisation**; **impact-driven interactive research**; **culture wars** at universities
- Besides codes and regulations, what is required is a reflective research culture, an ecosystem of deliberation, where experiences are shared and discussed and dilemmas are addressed through mutual learning