

The Norwegian policy brief contains a brief summary of the concept of RRI, information about the RRI-Practice project and some main findings on the status on RRI in Norway.

A section in the brief summarises the main findings in the Norwegian case study: Norway is advanced in some key areas (research ethics, open access and gender equality). In these areas, the EC keys appear narrowly defined and unambitious. In Norway, ethics goes far beyond research integrity and a minimal research ethics, and includes broader reflection on the relation between science and society. Moreover, in Norway, the challenge now is to implement diversity policies, not isolated gender policies. Finally, in Norway, the Open access agenda is superseded by the broader Open science agenda. On the other hand, there is less focus on societal engagement and science education in Norwegian policy and research organisations. RRI as an integrated approach highlighting the importance of anticipation, inclusion, reflexivity and societal responsiveness in research is established in some areas of the RCN, but the visibility of such an approach can be increased if explicitly taken up in government white papers.

Another section summarises the recommendations from the report:

- Include RRI in national research and innovation policy
- Consider RRI friendly research assessment models and incentives
- The RRI concept should not be too explicitly defined in terms of keys
- Time must be given for RRI implementation processes to mature
- Find the right time to implement the RRI agenda, build on champions, build alliances around RRI-related goals, and be open and transparent about differences and conflicting understandings of the relation between science and society.
- Develop RRI as a learning process and develop learning arenas

There is in addition a short comment on RRI by the project's main contact person from the Research Council of Norway, Elisabeth Gulbrandsen. She explains that research, technology and innovation should neither be regarded as the *cause* of e.g. climate, environmental, developmental and financial crises, nor that they alone can solve them. Research and innovation work (only) as entangled in societal, cultural and historical relations. We need a better grasp of the complexities and dynamics in the co-evolution of science and society. How can researchers and their institutions be empowered to take responsibility for their "de facto" performance as citizens? Both researchers and funders need more opportunities and better skills to discuss and deliberate the choices they are making in the 'context of production', the assumptions their work reproduces, as well as the purposes to which it might be directed. The experiments that the Research Council of Norway invites under the umbrella term of RRI, are in the format of engaging learning arenas or networks, not only of individuals but also of institutions. RRI involves challenging exercises and assumes that the actors have something to learn from crossover collaborations.