

Public Engagement with Chinese Characteristics?

State-Science-Society Dynamic in Mainland China

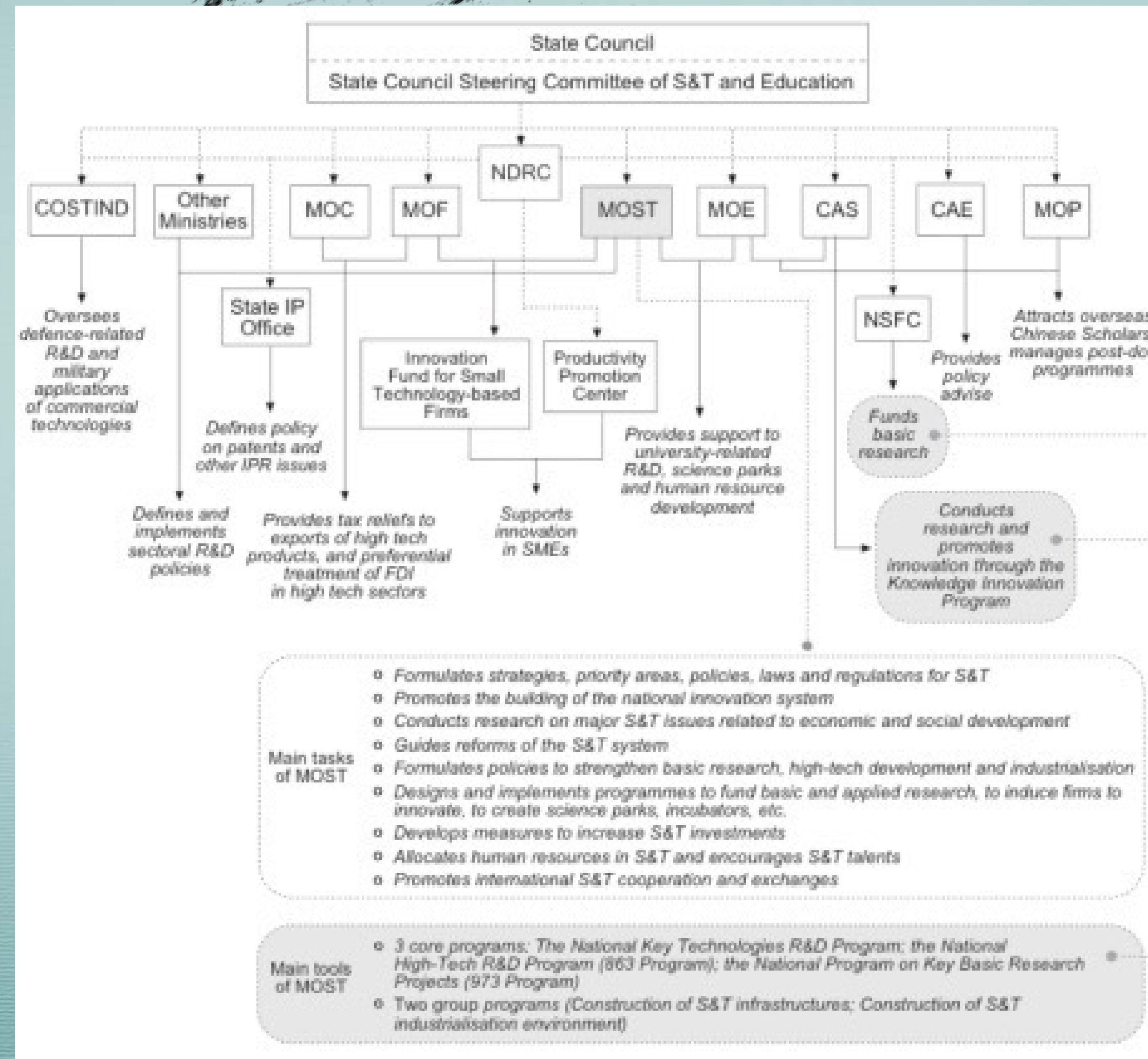
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內地與香港創科合作

新時代 新機遇



Public/ Public Engagement?



Public/ Public Engagement?

‘Legislative boom’



Post-hoc Pragmatism



Lost in translation? Accountability and governance of clinical stem cell research in China

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Despite China's regulatory initiatives to promote its research accountability, it still needs to prove itself as a trusted player in life science research. In addition, in contrast to its huge investment, China is losing the race in delivering quality application of stem cells. The trial implementation of the 2015 ministerial regulations seemed to offer hope in ending this dual 'lost-in-translation'. Yet skepticism remains. By examining China's regulatory trajectory in the last 15 years, this paper illustrates that it is a *post hoc* pragmatic policy rationale and a soft centralization regulatory approach that have hampered China's governance. To improve China's



Chinese scientists to pioneer first human CRISPR trial

Gene-editing technique to treat lung cancer is due to be tested in people in August.

David Cyranoski

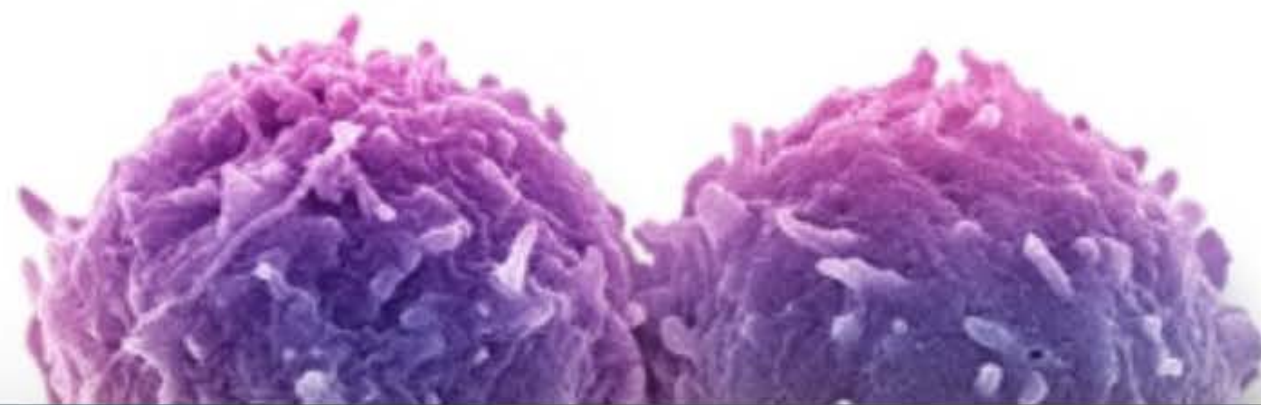
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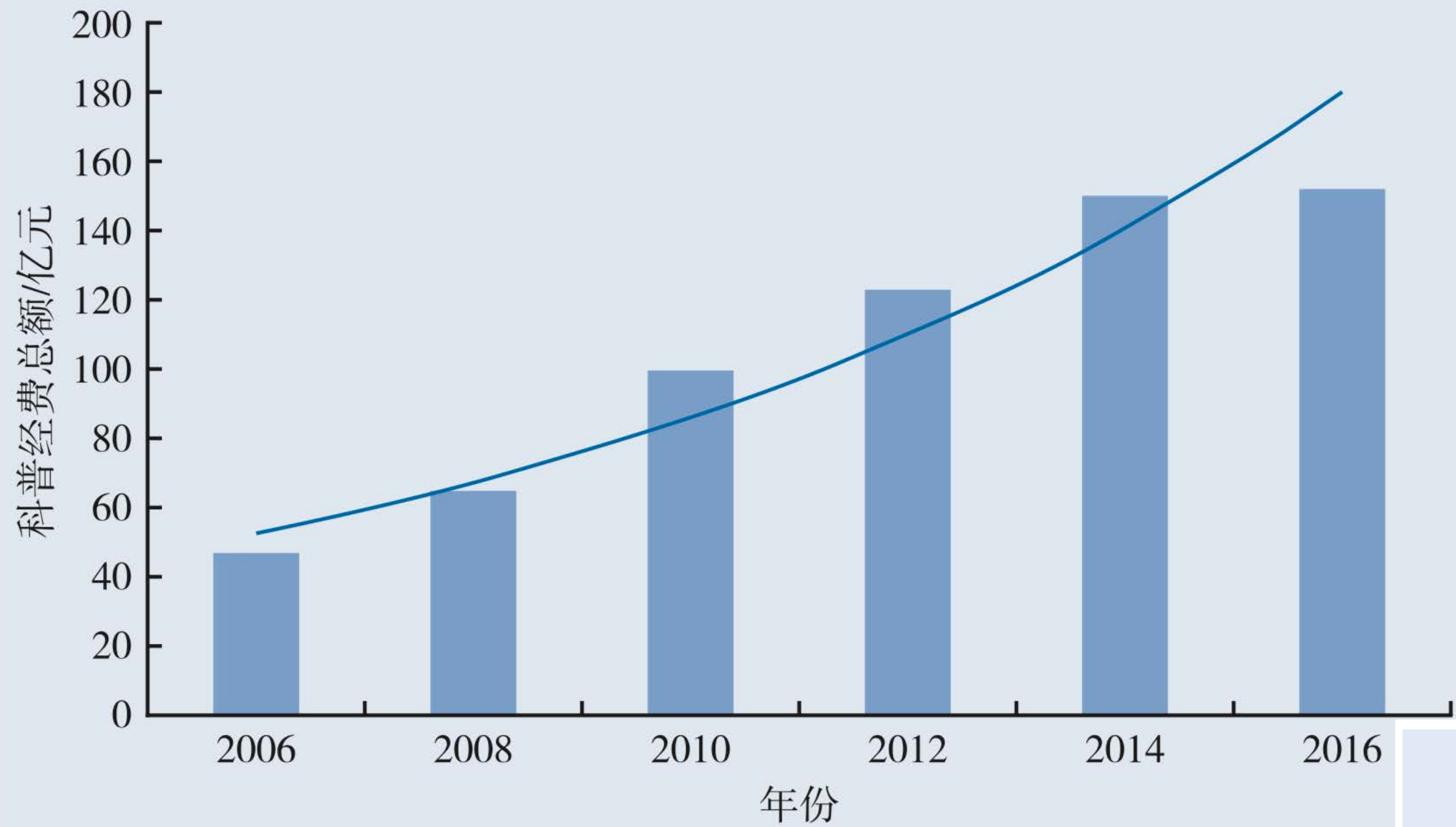
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Lu says that the review process, which took half a year, required that the team invest a lot of time and human resources, including close communication with the hospital's internal review board (IRB). "There was a lot of back and forth," he says. The NIH's approval of the other CRISPR trial "strengthened ours and our IRB's confidence in this study", he adds.





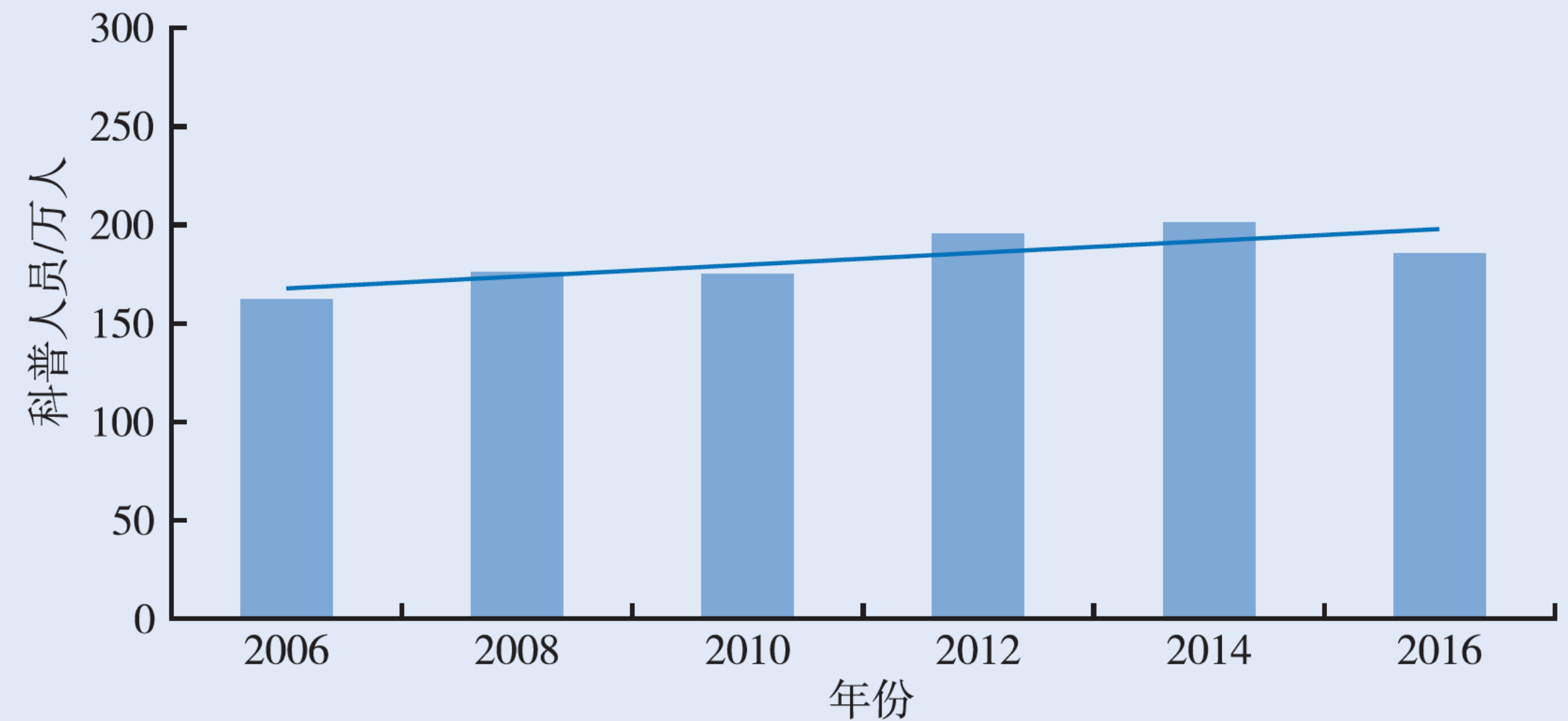


科普经费筹集总额变化情况

Increased funding
on science popularisation
since 2006



Expansion of science communication
professionals since 2006



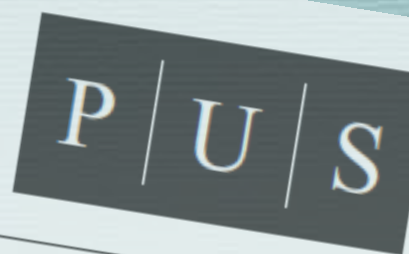
科普人员规模变化情况

Credibility Paradox

The public perception of scientists' credibility was often inversely proportional to the level of institutional backing.

“Am I ‘qualified’ to talk about my work?”

Theoretical/research paper



Public Understanding of Science
1–15

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The ‘credibility paradox’ in China’s science communication: Views from scientific practitioners

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Abstract

In contrast to increasing debates on China’s rising status as a global scientific power, issues of China’s science communication remain under-explored. Based on 21 in-depth interviews in three cities, this article examines Chinese scientists’ accounts of the entangled web of influence which conditions the process of how scientific knowledge achieves (or fails to achieve) its civic authority. A main finding of this study is a ‘credibility paradox’ as a result of the over-politicisation of science and science communication in China. Respondents report that an absence of visible institutional endorsements renders them more public credibility and better communication outcomes. Thus, instead of exploiting formal channels of science communication, scientists interviewed were more keen to act as ‘informal risk communicators’ in grassroots and private events. Chinese scientists’ perspectives on how to earn public support of their research sheds light on the nature and impact of a ‘civic epistemology’ in an authoritarian state.

Keywords

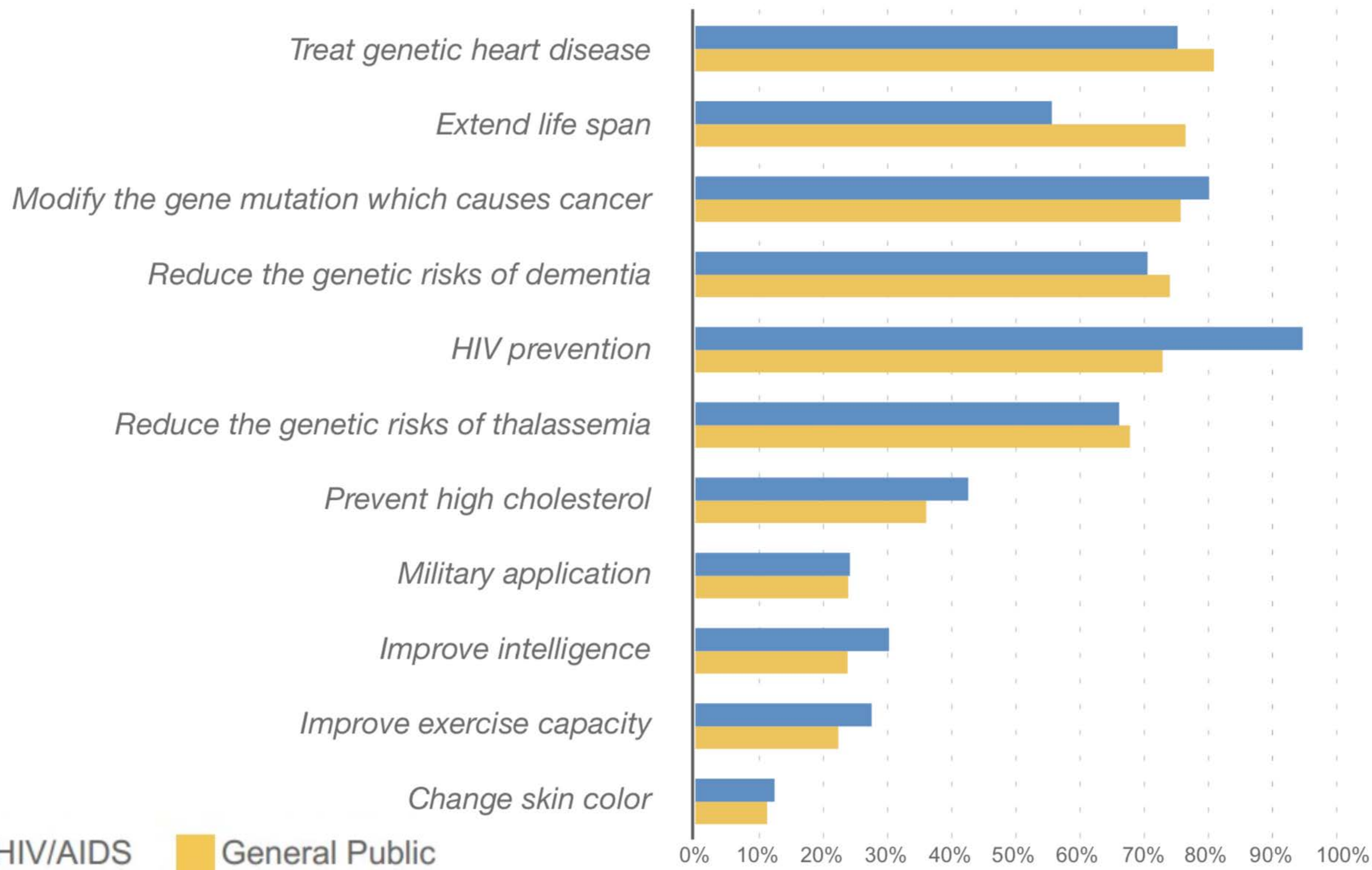
China, civic epistemology, credibility, politicisation of science, science communication

1. Introduction

In contrast to increasing interest in China’s rising status as global scientific power, China’s public engagement efforts remain under-explored. Among the limited empirical studies on science communication in China, the focus has mainly been on evaluating the *outcome* of related national campaigns, such as public science literacy, rather than the *process* of how such efforts are carried out (see Chen et al., 2009; Lü, 2009). This empirical inattentiveness to the actual practice of science communication may be partially due to three widely shared characteristics of science communication: (1) science communication in China is both as the main sponsor and as a ‘deficit model’.

Does the public know what they
want?

Fig. 2 Acceptable applications for gene editing therapeutics



What is the role of scientific evidence in the public realm in China?

~~Knowledge~~

Possibility

~~Course~~

Choice

What is the role of scientific evidence in the public realm?

~~Knowledge~~

Possibility

~~Course~~

Choice

What is the role of scientific evidence in the public realm?

Culture *vs.* Technology

Cultures *of* Technology

涉及人的生物医学研究伦理审查办法

第一章 总则

为保护人的生命和健康，维护人的尊严，尊重和保护受试者的合法权益，规范生物医学研究伦理审查工作，制定本办法。

本办法适用于各级各类医疗卫生机构开展涉及人的生物医学研究包括以现代物理学、化学、生物学、中医药学、医学影像学、医学检验学、病理学、预防医学、以及疾病的预防、诊断、治疗、康复、以及疾病的新药、医疗器械、生物技术或者医疗新产品在人体上进行试验、观察、调查、随访、以及收集、整理、分析、研究资料的活动。

应当遵守国家法律法规规定，在研究中

科学技术部、卫生部关于

日期

国

区、直辖市、科技厅（委）、工

司，各有关单位：

医学领域人胚胎干细胞的研究活动遵守我国的有关规定、尊

干细胞研究的健康发展，科学技术部和卫生部联合制定了《

给你们，请认真贯彻执行。

二〇〇三年十二月二十四日

人胚胎干细胞研究伦理指导原则

国生物医学领域人胚胎干细胞研究符合生命伦理规范

到尊重和遵守，促进人胚胎干细胞研究



行政许可 卫生计生标 卫生计生统 通知公告 工作动态

浏览字体：【大、中、小】 2009-03-16 20:00:00

《医疗技术临床应用管理办法》的通知

国家卫生和计划生育委员会 www.moh.gov.cn

卫医政发〔2009〕18号

新疆生产建设兵团卫生局：

理，建立医疗技术准入和管理制度，促进

我部组织

理办法

的安全管理，保障公众和基因工程工作人员

A技术，以及利用物理或者化学方法把异源

培养技术。

一切基因工程工作，包括实验研究、中间试验

工作的，应当遵守本办法。

安全工作，成立全国基因工程安全委员会，

自的职责范围内对基因工程工作进行安全管

控制、分类归口审批制度。

第二章 安全等级和安全性评价

程工作安全管理实行

照潜在危险程度，将基因工程工作分为四个安全等级；

该类基因工程工作对人类健康和生态环境尚不存在危险；

工作对人类健康和生态环境具有低度危险；

环境具有中度危险；

环境具有高度危险。

中国国务院

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《药物临床试验伦理

中央政府门户网站 www.gov.cn

【字体：大 中 小】 【E-mail推荐】 发送 打印本页 关闭窗口

为加强药物临床试验质量管理和受试者保护，规范和指导伦理委员会的药物临床试验

Public Engagement with Chinese Characteristics?

Please let us know your view —

it will take only 3 mins!

