



PACITA Project

Expanding Knowledge-Based Policy-Making on Science, Technology and Innovation

Technology is a central element in the policy response to the great challenges of our time, such as ageing societies, climate change and public health. In addition, emerging technologies such as synthetic biology, nanotechnology and the ever-changing Internet all challenge established policies. The encompassing quality of technology today is influencing the lives of citizens all over the world. The global transforming power of technology, thus, has to be aligned with policy-making and democracy.

Technology Assessment (TA) can be seen as a democratic project in Europe, providing and supporting robust and knowledge-based policy making on societal topics related to science, technology and innovation. It has mostly been established in the western parts of Europe and in connection to national parliaments.

Technology development and policies are becoming trans-national. At the same time the need for multi-level action on the grand challenges of our societies is obvious. Modern policy-making needs to bridge these trans-national and multi-level dimensions of the development, regulation, implementation and management of technology. The rapid technological development, in combination with science and technology's profound influence on societal developments and policy making, calls for an important and increasing role for European TA in the future.

The PACITA project has during 2011-15 enhanced European TA by:

- Enhancing the capacity for doing TA in and across European nations.
- Increasing cross-European collaboration in TA.
- Expanding the institutionalization of TA across Europe.
- Developing the conceptual framework of TA into a more comprehensive 'policy-oriented approach', adding to the traditional parliamentary-oriented TA in Europe.
- Raising awareness about the possibilities for modern policy-making that lies in TA.

Manifesto

The PACITA project 2011-15 was co-funded by the 7th Framework Programme for Research of the European Commission. It gathered 15 partners equally representing countries that do not have TA institutionalized and countries that have. It documented, trained and debated TA, and experimented with cross-European TA methods, all with a view to expanding the TA landscape – geographically, collaboratively, conceptionally and politically. www.pacitaproject.eu

TA – a multi-level and cross-border European capacity for the future

The PACITA project should be seen as a new setoff for a necessary expansion of the European TA landscape:

TA should collaborate to increase the capacity of providing robust and independent policy advice for policy makers in all of Europe. As the EU grows and Europe becomes more connected, TA can through strong knowledge sharing and collaboration contribute to knowledge exchange and synergies, which provide for widespread use of the independent and knowledge-based advice from TA. Countries should help each other by sharing TA knowledge and outcomes.

TA should be institutionalized in all European countries in order to provide for independent knowledge-based advice, and for engagement of stakeholders, experts, citizens and policy-makers in a collaborative democratic provision of policy options. The diversity in cultures and political contexts in Europe call for national implementation of TA in ways, which are optimal for the single nation. For Europe to develop strong knowledge-based and democratic decision-making TA needs to be implemented in all European states.

There is a clear political call for increased parliamentary dialogue across Europe on the technological development and its meaning for our societies. TA should play an active role in setting up that dialogue. In a context of globalization and European construction policy-making on many science- and technology-related issues needs a cross-border approach. As stated by two parliamentary meetings in PACITA TA has an important role to play in setting up parliamentary dialogue across Europe.

Citizens in Europe have a democratic right to be heard about the technological development, since technology is strongly influencing their lives. PACITA has proven that TA has the methodology to make that happen on the European level. Over the years, TA has developed a toolbox of methods and approaches for engaging different groups of actors, and especially the involvement of citizens in policy debates. Seeing that the “grand challenges” will demand an understanding of scientific and technological analysis as well as of societal values, TA is well suited for giving advice on these topics, also based upon citizen engagement.

Strong TA collaboration on project level across Europe should be encouraged and supported. The development of technology moves forward with increasing pace. Seeing that these developments happen on a European and international level, the need for cross-European TA is evident. Collaboration between countries and institutions will ensure that knowledge from experiences TA units is combined with new thoughts and ideas from emerging TA actors.

TA has a crucial role to play in the European strive for ensuring societally responsible research and innovation. Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) has shaped the last years’ policy discourse in Europe related to the societal role of research and innovation. It has given key concepts in TA, such as participation, forward-thinking, reflexivity and policy action, greater focus. TA can and should be a key carrier of the concept and play a light-house role in RRI.



This Manifesto was presented at the final European Conference of PACITA “The next Horizon of Technology Assessment” in Berlin, February 25-27 2015. It was supported by the participants of the conference, to be seen at pacitaproject.eu