TA and STI policy as dancing partners

Critical insights in the new spirit of Technology
Assessment

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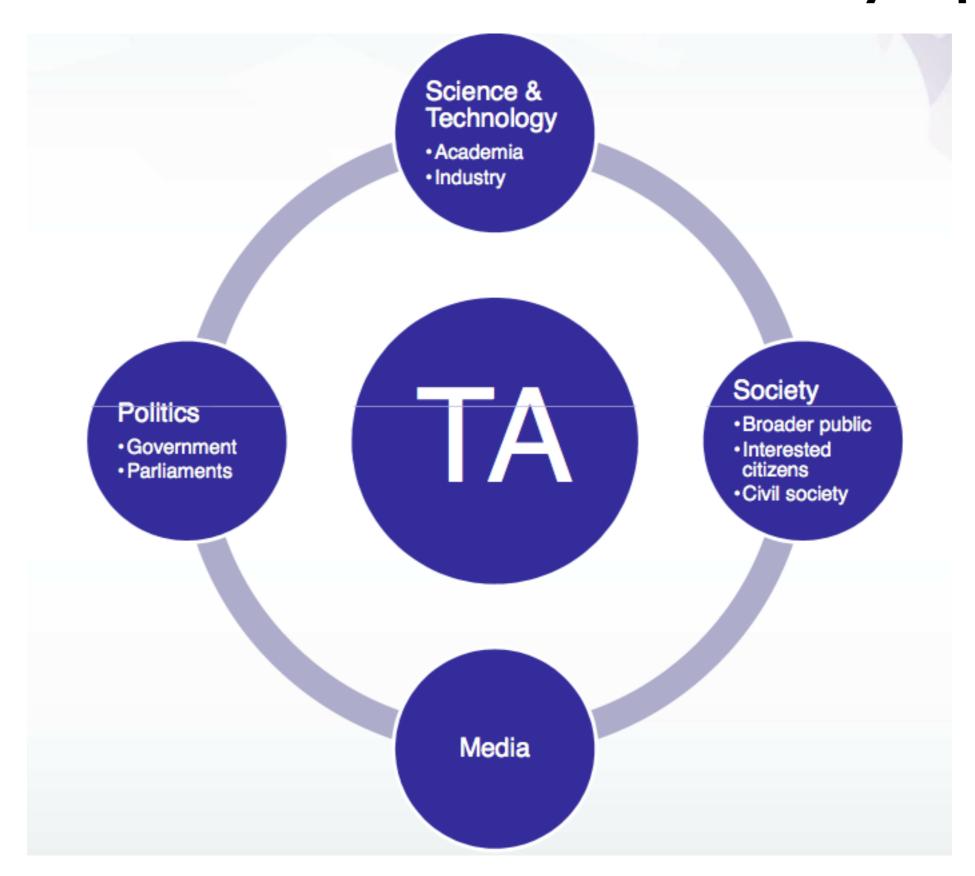




Overarching themes

- The rise, fall and possible renaissance of institutionalized Technology Assessment (TA)
- A power of capture of TA through interactive dynamics with STI
- TA are embarked in broader issues...
- ... where they (are asked to) act as « test legitimators » by exerting a critical capacity on STI (Boltanski & Chiapello 1999)

TA as an institutional boundary space



Institutionalized TA

- A concept imported from the US to Europe
- Link with the political world
- Multiple missions of anticipation and evaluation of STI...
- Focus on impacts on society, political agenda and connection with decisional processes

1972: A « proud reaction »

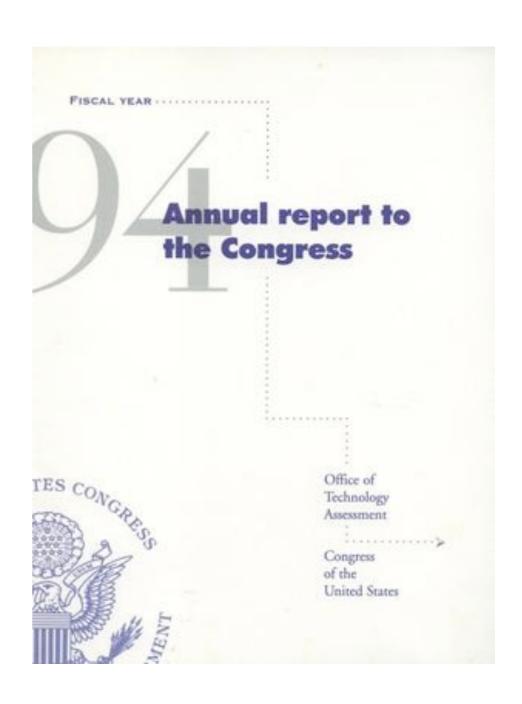
(Mironesco 1997)

- Context of environmental and pacific movements
- Rebalance executive and legislative powers
- Provide Congress with their own experts on STI issues



1st generation

- Early warning TA: providing information about possible side effects of S&T at the earliest possible stage
- Scientific report to support decision-making
- Adopting a neutral, non partisan perspective







1995: OTA's dismantling

« OTA was politically biased, we need to save public money »

European wave of TA institutionalization

- 1983: Creation of OPECST, France, followed by DBT (85), RI (1986), STOA (87), POST (89), TAB (90), TA-SWISS (92), ITA (94), NBT (99), IST (00)
- OTA as a model, leading to different institutional configurations



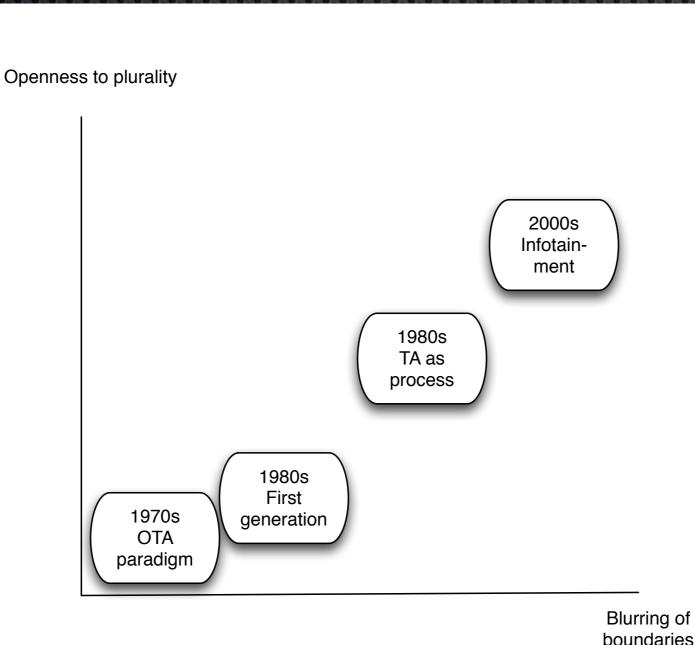
EPTA network



A second generation of TA

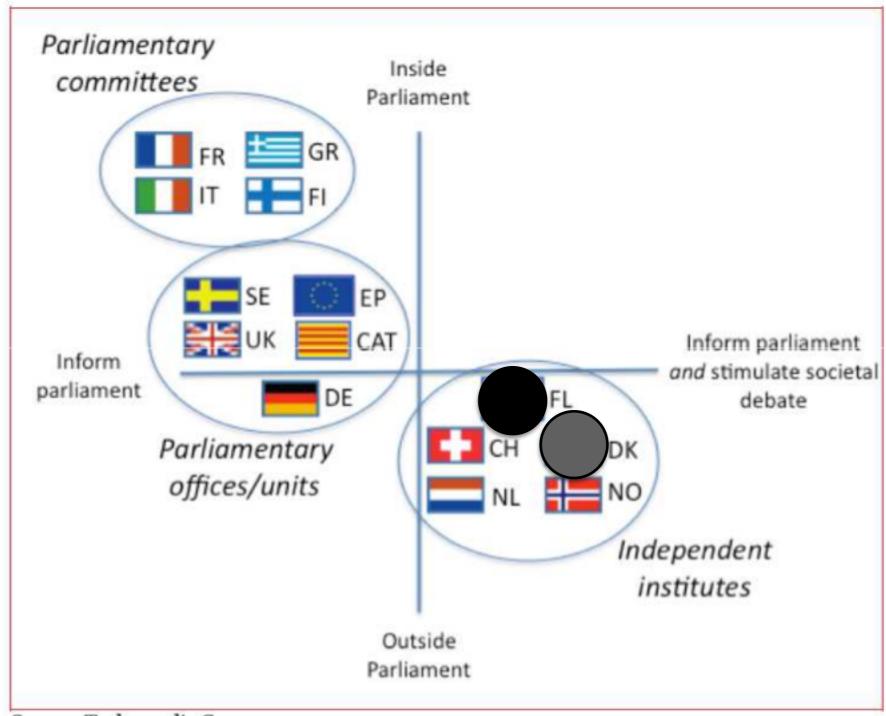
Process-oriented TA (Van Eijndhoven 1997)

Co-existing TA practices



TA in Europe today

Figure 2 Classification of PTA organisations



Source: Technopolis Group

Legend: CAT=Catalonia, CH=Switzerland, DE=Germany, DK=Denmark, EP=European Parliament, FI=Finland, FL=Flanders, FR=France, GR=Greece, IT=Italy, NL=The Netherlands, NO=Norway, SE=Sweden, UK=United Kingdom. Source: Technopolis Group.

this side up

HANDLE with CARE

S&T institutions under pressure

- Universities need to be excellent while addressing a third mission (orientation to society)
- Research funding agencies cannot just continue in their original role (Rip, 2000)
- High-Tech firms and industries have to address their impact on health and the environment
- PTA have to consider their strategies of how to survive under changing circumstances (OTA, DBT, IST)



What's the future of institutionalized TA in the 21st century?

PACITA project

- Documenting, debating, doing TA
- Normative commitment towards « expanding the TA landscape »
- Catching up/deficit model (non-PTA countries)







Pure science is «put to test»

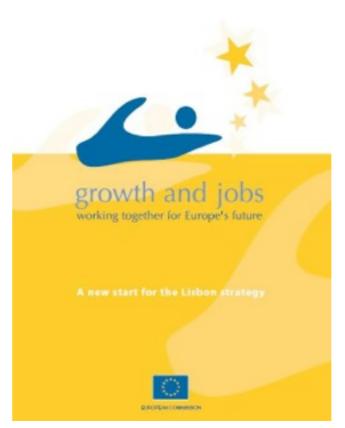
- STI faces critiques and responds by providing new justifications
- STI finds the moral support it lacks in its close cultural environment to maintain its power of mobilization
- Towards a strategic science (Rip 2000)
 - A new social contract (Guston 1999)
 - Synergies between policy-makers and scientists

TA is «put to test»

- Strategic science as the « habitat » of TA
 - TA contributes to broadening out STI (Van Oudheusden 2012)
- TA and some of its critiques:
 - Technology Arrestment
 - Re-constructing the modernist division of work
 - Tyranny of quantifiable impact

Where are we heading?

- The emergence of new political discourses (knowledge-based economy, responsible innovation)
- STI as strategic resources to address « grand challenges »
- TA as a boutique luxury, depends on its harmless incorporation into strategic science regimes?





The other side of the coin

- Society, the endless frontier (Bensaude-Vincent 2009)
- Pervasive neoliberalization of STI (Tyfield 2012):
 instrumentalization to serve an economic project,
 commercialisation of science, relevance > excellence
 ==> delegation of care about side effets and withdraw
 of the State
- TA's survival goes through a meaningful semantic shift: « knowledge-based policy-making », « instance of responsible research and innovation »

Conclusions (I)

- STI's superior capacity to adapt to changing circumstances versus increasing fragility of TA institutions (USA, FI, Dk)
 - A loss of critical capacity in TA
- Putting technologies in democracy is reduced (again) to the the narrow normative framing of social acceptability

Conclusions (2)

- STS is not enough to be critical of STI
 - STI need to be democratically debated: why are we developing new technologies? Whose for? According to what goals? How can we assess these goals are achieved?
- Neoliberalization of STI impacts TA
- Renaissance of Technology Assessment?

Thanks for your attention!

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