

Method	PACITA Class	External Link
Backcasting	Stakeholder based	http://forlearn.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guide/2_design/meth_backcasting.htm
Civisti	Public consultation/ Stakeholder based	www.civisti.org/
Citizens Hearing public	Public consultation	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=816&toppic=kategori12&language=uk
Consensus Conference	Public consultation	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=468&toppic=kategori12&language=uk
Delphi	Expert based	http://forlearn.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guide/2_design/meth_delphi.htm
Expert Panels	Expert based	http://forlearn.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guide/2_design/meth_expert-panel.htm
Future Lab	Stakeholder based	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1235&toppic=kategori12&language=uk
Future Panel	Expert based	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=815&toppic=kategori12&language=uk
Future Search Conference	Stakeholder based/Expert based	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1235&language=uk&category=12&toppic=kategori12
Interview Meeting	Public consultation/Expert based	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1234&toppic=kategori12&language=uk
Parliamentary Hearing	Stakeholder based	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=470&toppic=kategori12&language=uk
Perspective Workshop	Public consultation/Expert based	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1235&language=uk&category=12&toppic=kategori12
S & T Roadmapping	Stakeholder based	http://forlearn.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guide/2_design/meth_roadmapping.htm
Scenario Building	Stakeholder based/Expert based	http://forlearn.jrc.ec.europa.eu/guide/2_design/meth_scenario.htm
Scenario Workshop	Stakeholder based/Expert based	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1235&language=uk&category=12&toppic=kategori12
Science theatre/festival	Public consultation	www.samenlevingentechnologie.be/ists/en/pdf/projects/toolkittechnologyfestival.pdf
Stakeholder Panel	Stakeholder based	www.unido.org/fileadmin/import/16955_ExpertPanels.pdf
Voting Conference	Public consultation	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=469&toppic=kategori12&language=uk
Citizens' Summit	Public consultation	www.tekno.dk/subpage.php3?article=1232&toppic=kategori12&language=uk

METHOD	DESCRIPTION	SKILLS	ACCESS	OUTPUT	PRICE (K€)	PERSON MONTHS	DURATION (Months)
Backcasting	Backcasting is based on an idea of writing a normative scenario(s) leading to a desirable future vision. Solutions and actions needed for achieving a joint vision are mapped out together with important stakeholders. Alternative solutions are explored, and bottlenecks identified. The aim is to create a joint action plan by involving the stakeholders. The detailed process can be implemented in many ways and the method is often combined with vision building and participatory methods	Expertise on the use of the method is needed to guide the process	Need access to relevant stakeholders who can legitimately define the future vision and to experts who know the current state of the art and understand knowledge required for achieving a certain goal	Understanding of the actions that are needed for achieving a given vision	1-12	3-12	2-6
Citizens Hearing public	The overall purpose of a citizens hearing is to build a bridge between citizens and politicians – often at local level. In the course of the hearing citizens' recommendations and assessments are collected, so that by the end of the hearing there is a catalogue of ideas including all results of the day. Results are displayed so that they can be viewed and discussed by participants, politicians, the press and other interested parties	Project manager skills about design and planning of an appropriate process are needed	Access to random recruitment of a group of citizens as representative as possible is needed	Catalogue of citizens' visions and proposals how to realize them. Local or national level	7-21	1-3	2-4

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Civisti (Citizen visions on science, technology and innovation)	The CIVISTI project was a new European research foresight exercise funded by EU 7th Framework Programme (2007-2013). The aim of the project was to identify new and emerging topics for EU R&D policy by consulting citizens in 7 European countries (Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Finland, Malta, Bulgaria, and Hungary) and contribute to the future EU research programme for 2014-2020. In each of the 7 CIVISTI partner countries one Citizen Panel of 25 people was established. Each Citizen Consultation (CC1) took a long-term look at the needs, wishes, concerns and challenges of the future., That resulted in 69 visions. Next, experts and stakeholders analysed the citizens' visions and transformed them into precise research recommendations and policy options for EU research. That list of 30 recommendations was then passed back to the citizens, which validated and prioritized the new Science and Technology agendas on the basis of their visions. Results were presented to the Commission in a policy workshop.	A standard method for citizen consultation (creative workshop) for vision development. Experts and stakeholder workshop Analysis of contents good coordination and communication skills	Access to implicit knowledge of lay-experts (i.e. not real experts) on wishes, and concerns in prioritization, planning and decision making in the field of science and technology. Access to scientific and technological experts, policy makers and stakeholders that match the visions of the lay experts.	Citizens' visions, which are then transformed into precise research recommendations and policy options. Validated recommendations for policy and research.	700 for 7 countries (includes the costs for the development of the method) CIVISTI is in the optimization phase.	Until now about 20 PMs This point is under optimization.	36 months for the first project including development of the method. A new CIVISTI (on Ambient Assisted Living) in Vienna will take 18 months.
Consensus Conference	The consensus conference allows the public rather than experts and politicians to set the agenda for the topic under discussion. A citizen panel is trained to formulate a set of questions for experts to answer at a public conference. The citizens panel writes a final document with conclusions and recommendations for policy makers and the public in general.	Quite demanding and time consuming for citizens. Need of a skilled facilitator	Access needed to relevant actors (citizens, stakeholders, experts and/or politicians)	Conclusions and recommendations for policy makers. Bridge building and dialogue among experts, policy makers and citizens.	95-140	6-9	5-8

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Delphi	The Delphi method is a structured survey exploring the opinions, experience and knowledge of participants (mainly experts) and confronting and comparing these with the opinions, experience and knowledge of other experts. Thereby emphasizing the development of a mutual consensus by forcing the participant to explain the reasons for their views in the face of the opinion of others.	Concise formulation of issue needed. Not suited for complex issues	Access to experts from business, government, research, associations and other persons competent in the field of subject is needed	Debates the issue among experts in the face of future uncertainty. Produces a structured thinking about future occurrences based on the opinions of the involved experts.	1-18	2-6	3-9
Expert panels	Expert panels are one of the most frequently used methods in Foresight. The method aims at eliciting existing expert knowledge. The panels are typically groups of 12-20 individuals who represent different disciplines and who are given 3-18 months to deliberate upon the future of a given topic area, whether it be a technology, an application area, or an economic sector. The methods do not provide direct guidance for the implementation. It provides a flexible framework and other methods like scenarios and participatory facilitation methods are typically used as a part of the process	Need a clear formulation of the panel task and good coordination and facilitation support for the process	Access to experts needed	Expert view on the future and possible actions combining various disciplines	35-60	3-6	2-18
Future Lab	The Future Workshop is the classical, "prototype" workshop model designed by Jungk and Müller around 1980. Purpose is to formulate concrete solutions and action proposals in relation to a local issue or challenge. Participants are 15-25 directly affected actors. The workshop is a 3-phase process: critical analysis phase, visionary phase and implementation phase. Most common is a 1 day workshop	Facilitator skills needed	Access to concerned and interested actors	Visions and common ground for action for involved actors. Local orientation and preferably actors, whose common action can produce change. Suitable when social/technical innovation is needed	3-7	1-2	1-2

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Future Panel	The core idea behind the future panel method is that Parliament appoints up to 20 MPs as members of a future panel, which over a period of 1½ to 2 years is charged with carrying out a long-term, cross-sectorial, cross-disciplinary and cross-party project. Its goal is both to clarify and inform the public and the Parliament. The chief activity comprises 4 public hearings on selected topics of the overall theme (see also Parliamentary hearing)	Project manager skills are about networking the right panel of experts and communicate with MPs about focus and questions	Access to experts from relevant disciplines is needed in relation to preparations and as participants at the hearing(s). Furthermore engagement of MPs is needed in relation to preparations and as participants at the hearing(s)	A series of Parliamentary hearings produce knowledge on topic, public debate and debate among and between the 2 panels of experts and MPs. MP's follow up with policy seminar and report on questions for the future.	75- 90	5-12	12-36
Future Search Conference	Future Search or Community Work-shop is suitable for controversial and conflict ridden topics, where it can be used to set disagreements aside for a time and then focus on other aspects of the topic. The workshop works with 64 participants, 8 from each of 8 different groups (experts and/or stake holders). Participants work in both role groups and mixed groups. Results are written down on flipcharts, timelines and mind maps. The workshop results are common understandings agreed upon in the last plenum. Weisbord and Jasanoff published a Guide in 1995	Recruitment of the right combination of participants is a challenge in this method. Skills to facilitate - and networking skills to recruit participants is needed	Access to experts and stakeholders from business, government, research, associations and other persons, who are competent in the subject	Participants definition of common goals and possible courses of action for society concerning the topic. Disagreements are set aside in order to focus on common ground	6-14	2-4	2-4
Interview Meeting	It uses a combination of questionnaire survey and group interviews to ask citizens (about 30 at a time) about their attitudes, wishes, hopes and concerns in relation to threats and opportunities in relation to a topic. Prior to and during the meeting the participants are informed about the topic and possible threats and opportunities. The method can be compared with a focus group with survey in focus, but is more comprehensive and more self-reflecting.	Need to formulate both precise and unambiguous questions on topic - and a more open and qualitative approach on same topic	Access to citizens and expert needed	Knowledge on citizens' attitudes to e.g. ethical questions on technology and some of the background on which they are based. Method creates an excellent room for dialogue. Citizens discuss and reflect on their own answers to questionnaire	6-30	2-4	2-6

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Parliamentary hearing	A parliamentary hearing (by DBT) begins with an application from one or more parliamentary committees wishing to have a hearing. The cornerstone is that the MP's are in focus in such a hearing. They set the programme, choose the experts and ask the questions during the hearing. The topic of the hearing is often based in an actual Science-Society debate, which requires a clarification.	Project manager skills are about networking the right panel of experts and communicate with MPs about focus and questions	Access to relevant stakeholders, experts from relevant disciplines and decision-makers is needed in relation to preparations and as participants at the hearing(s)	A parliamentary hearing produces knowledge on topic, public debate and debate among and between the two panels of experts and MPs. Results are reported and published	8-23	1-2	2-4
Perspective Workshop	The Perspective Workshop presents: strengths, weaknesses, possibilities and threats in relation to the topic. 36-48 participants divided into 6 groups. Tasks of the groups are to assess the presentations seen from their own perspectives: to consider attitudes and values, policies and legislation at local, national and global levelS	Project manager skills needed about design and planning of an appropriate process and knowledge on topics and perspectives	Access to experts and citizens is needed	Participants perspectives on all levels of change and action: national, global and local. Can be used on broad topics, not dependent on participants' common background	14-28	3-4	4-8
S & T Roadmapping	Road-mapping is a vision driven (normative) tool for presenting the path from the current state of the art to the desired future state. It provides a graphical presentation of the nodes representing state of knowledge and their interdependencies, which link the current development trends to the desired future. The detailed process can be implemented in many ways and the method is often combined with vision building and participatory methods	Need expertise on the use of the method to be able to guide the process	Need an access to stakeholders who can legitimately define the future vision, and to experts who know the current state of the art and understand knowledge required for achieving a certain goal	Path describing pieces (of knowledge) needed for moving from current state of the art to a given goal	6-88	3-12	4-24

METHOD	DESCRIPTION	SKILLS	ACCESS	OUTPUT	PRICE (K€)	PERSON MONTHS	DURATION (Months)
Scenario Building	The method helps the decision-maker or any other potential user to consider a range of plausible futures, to articulate preferred visions of the future, and to use what is learned during the scenario process in informal or formal strategy-making and decision-making. It may also help to unleash the creativity of participants and encourage them to challenge conventional wisdom. Good scenarios stimulate participants to take the long view.	Scenario processes are usually complex and difficult to conduct. Experience and specific, professional skills are needed in the design, implementation and follow-up of processes	You need to be able to include experts, relevant stakeholders and decision-makers. The purpose/degree of involvement may/should vary	The use of scenarios may help decision-makers acquire knowledge and understanding that will enable them to anticipate the context in which they have to act, and may also provide them with a broad(er) range of strategic options.	1-12	3-12	2-6
Scenario workshop	A set of scenarios is used to steer and stimulate dialogue and creativity. Participants in a Scenario workshop come from (around) 4 different action groups and the idea is to exchange experience and knowledge and develop action plans among different actors from same locality - as well as among same actor groups from different locality. Workshops last for normally two days - but with a month or so in between	Skills to imagine different futures - skills to plan and organise precise processes	Access to both expert knowledge and participating actors (stakeholders, decision-makers, citizens)	Scenarios, visions and plan of action for involved actors - and proposals/recommendations for policy-makers at local/national level	35-70	3-6	2-4
Science theatre/festival	The science theatre can be used to make vivid and dramatic illustrations of dilemmas etc. related to a topic – and to focus the awareness of participants and qualify a subsequent discussion or focus group interviews	Project manager must be able to formulate and communicate precise guidelines to author, producer and director	Need to be able to engage participants to take part	Theatrical illustrations of visions and/or dilemmas combined with more or less structured debate with auditorium	60-147	2-4	3-6

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Stakeholder panel	The stakeholder panel method aims at eliciting knowledge from various interest groups. The panels are typically groups of 12-20 individuals who are given 3-18 months to deliberate upon their views on the future of a given topic area, whether it be a technology, an application area, or an economic sector. The process is similar to expert panels but different types of participants and hence different types of topics are involved. The method provides a flexible framework and other methods like scenarios and participatory facilitation methods are typically used as a part of the process.	Need a clear formulation of the panel task and good coordination and facilitation support for the process	Access to stakeholders	Platform for analysing and discussing knowledge and its implications	29-59	3-6	2-18
Voting Conference	The voting conference presents the conflicting attitudes of interested parties as well as their proposed action plans, and each participant subsequently considers each of the proposals and prioritises them by voting. this type of conference is quite demanding for the participants and encourages active processing of the presented plans and proposals.	Precise instruction of "rules of game" and themes for voting is needed, i.e. facilitation is needed	Access needed to stakeholders, decisions-makers, experts and citizens	Voting results show views/attitudes of e.g. citizens vs. stakeholders and experts vs. policy makers and areas of conflicts. Produces public debate.	13-30	2-4	2-4
Citizens' Summit	The citizens' summit is a method to assess public opinion about political priorities and possible courses of action. Via debate and voting, citizens express their attitudes towards the summit issue and these attitudes are continually presented on a giant screen. So, instead of one-way communication between experts and citizens, it is the citizens who discuss information prepared by experts and who give the summit an expedient and detailed feedback.	Precise instruction of "rules of game" and themes for voting is needed, i.e. facilitation is needed	Access needed to citizens who are affected by problems relating to the summit issue and the political decisions in focus. Also access to stakeholders, decisions-makers and experts ("witnesses")	Voting results show a prioritised list of citizens' visions and possible courses of action within the given area. Produces advice and inspiration for the political decision-making process.	27-54	2-4	2-4