# Technology Assessment in Transition: Mapping the Interplay of Policy Paradigms and TA in Flanders and Wallonia

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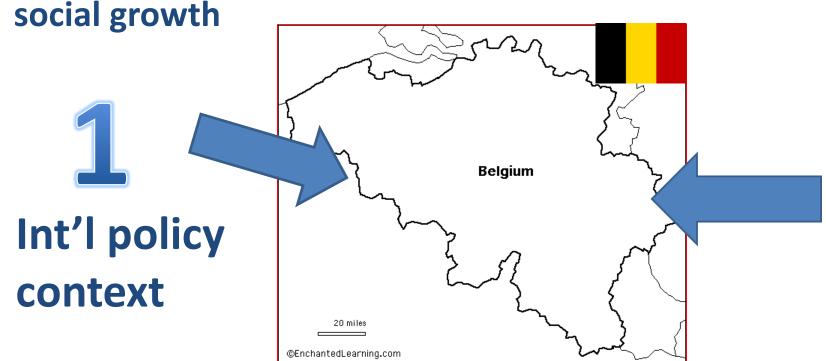




# **Entry point: 3 dynamics**

- Since the 1980s: convergence around particular STI regimes or models
- G8, OECD, WTO, EU...

• STI and "innovation" as drivers for economic and



- 2 interlinked dimensions:
- relevance: science that contributes to real-world problem solving
- AND excellence: the advancement of science for the sake of science (knowledge).
- Demands for relevance and excellence tied together in KBE narrative



# 3

• 1980s: constitutional reforms in Belgium

• unified state  $\rightarrow$  federal state

- Regions
- Communities
- Language areas





# 1 + 2 + 3

- Our research inquires into how Flanders and Wallonia have each adapted to these changing economic, political, and sociotechnical realities
- By empirically assessing how these macro-level changes are enacted on the micro- and mesolevels of research programs, government policies, R&D processes...
- Particular focus on Technology Assessment programs and processes

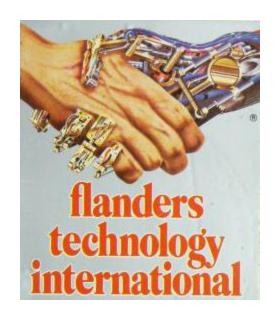
# Why TA? What can examination of TA tell us?

- TA = a knowledge actor (broker) in strategic science - KBE regime
- As TA opens science/technology to society
  - By bringing in new issues and actors to bear on STI
  - By providing new rationales (e.g. participation) for STI decision making
  - By tapping into KBE rationales
     e.g. knowledge-based policy making



## Flemish TA

- 1980s: TA extended economic, reductionist understanding of "innovation" in DIRV program:
  - →Social and ecological concerns
  - Trade unions, parties on the left, sociologists of labor







#### 2GIP 3GIP **1GIP** (e.g. DIRV) Technology- Feedback loops Networked + driven Involving social horizontal stakeholders Picking winners Interactive learning

- Successive TA waves facilitated innovation policies, thus smoothing transition to strategic KBE regime
- Push for TA institutionalization (2000)





## Walloon TA



- Wallonia did not fully embrace strategic science policy until recently: the shaping of regional STI policy has been a slow, incremental process (successive building blocks, 1980-2000)
- There's a strong influence of the 3<sup>rd</sup> dynamic: region vs. community = applied vs. basic research

## Walloon TA (cont'd)

- 2 failed Walloon TA attempts:
  - In the (late) 80s: study on the opportunity of a Walloon TA institute
  - 94-2002: TA mission institutionalized in the CPS with the social partners (// STV)
- But yet, broadening of STI policy much in line with an extended KBE narrative
  - Recent years: Marshall Plan, PM2.green, Creative Wallonia
  - Endogenous process w. policy programs, but no TA commitment/mediation?
- TA institute in 2013?



## Conclusion

- Macro-level STI policy analysis illuminated by microand meso-level analysis of TA
- Flanders: TA record as mediating instrument, mixed record as tool for MPs (IST)
- Wallonia: TA mobilized differently?
- In both regions: TA taps into + aligns itself with strategic science and dominant KBE narrative
- Only in acting capacity as knowledge broker can/will TA remain strategically relevant

# Conclusion (cont'd)

- Raises questions about TA's politics:
  - Challenge dominant discourses? Align with STI? Transformative potential?
  - Using ostensibly "neutral" tools + methods?
  - How is TA understood and positioned by policy makers and innovation actors?
- Consider closure of Flemish Parliamentary TA institute, IST (2012). One can ask: Flemish TA still relevant? Measure of success or conversely, failure?
- Wallonia: institutionalization in a STI regime that is already responsive to "social and ecological concerns"?
   What kind of knowledge broker role?



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