### **Question From Project Officer**



❖ The EU framework 7 program has invested Ms€ in the research area:

## "ICT for Governance and Policy Modelling"

- What are the gaps in this research area that need to addressed in the RTD work programme for 2013-14?
- February 2012



## **Approach**



- Meta analysis or position paper
- The Usual Questions:
  - 1. Scope what is the topic area?
  - 2. What sources will be covered?
  - 3. What is the analysis framework?
- Limitations: Resources and Time
  - The following conclusions about projects are based on the way they describe themselves on Cordis or their home page – no time for interviews or reading deliverables.



## **Scope: Funding History**



- 2008 objective 7.3 in FP7 call 7: "ICT for Governance and Policy Modelling"
- 2010 objective 5.6 in FP7 call.
- 2006-8 (pre FP7) Special "eParticipation" research (PSP preparative action).
- 2009 PSP call for pilot dissemination projects in "eParticipation".



## **Scope: Additional Cases**



- What else has the EU funded recently?
- Search Terms:
  - policy modelling, policy making and policy analysis
  - > simulation
  - > governance
  - participation (eParticipation and e-Participation)
- Search Places
  - EU project data (cordis and europa)
  - > e-forum
  - e-practice



## **Project Portfolio**



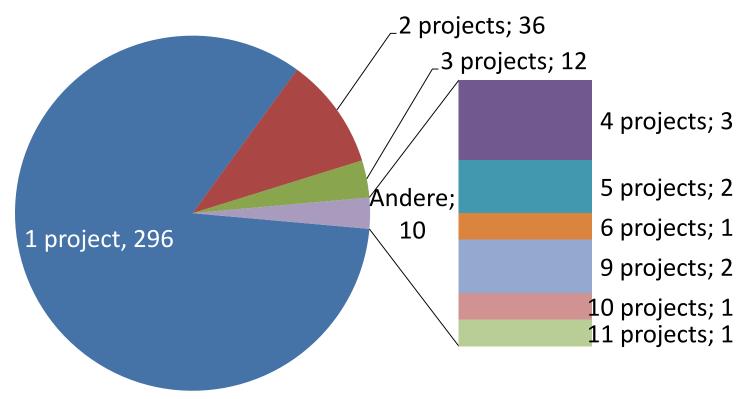
- 64 projects from 2005 onwards, 80M€ of EU support.
- ❖ FP7 RTD (31), and
- Preparative actions PSP projects (26).
- About ½ still in progress
- 17 not from main ICT funding streams
  - > 4 in the Environment Programme
  - > A support action in Energy.
  - One in research infrastructure development
  - European Research Centres grants (7)
  - ➤ Marie Currie actions (4)



## IP Transfer: Organisational links



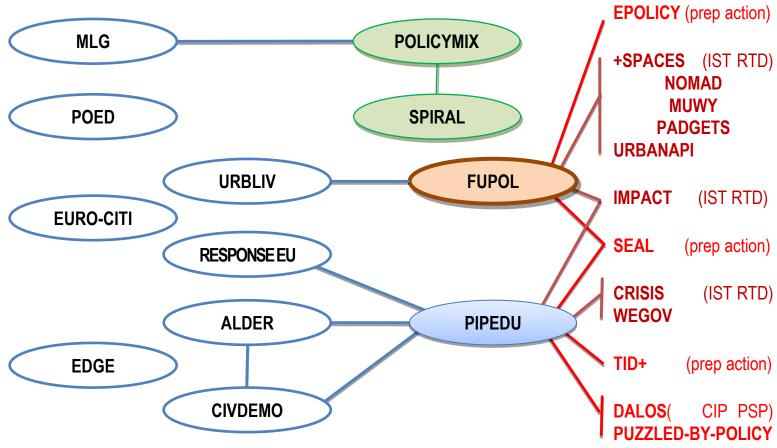
#### **Organisations (354) in Multiple Projects**





## **IP Transfer: Theory Producers**







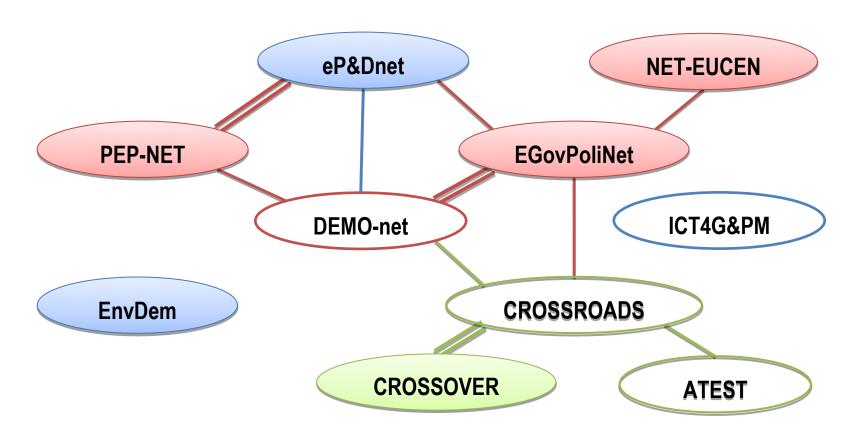


New funding should seek projects that explicitly build on or extend relevant theoretical insights as part of their objectives. Theory building institutions need to be encouraged to become part of the project consortia to ensure that these links are strengthened





# 3 road mapping, 4 networks, 4 ePractice communities.





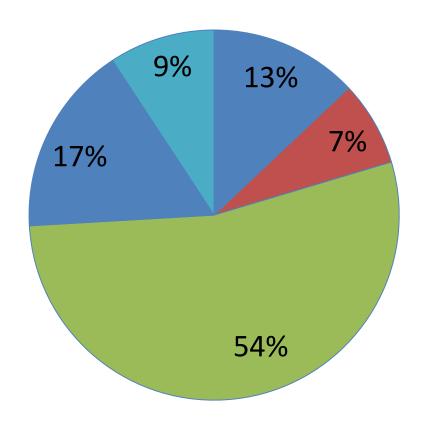


The European Research Base would be strengthened by targeting support action(s) at sustaining and combining the communities rather than forming new networks.



## Participation vs. Policy Modelling





- Theory building
- Participation theory building
- Participation
- Participation and policy modelling
- Policy modelling



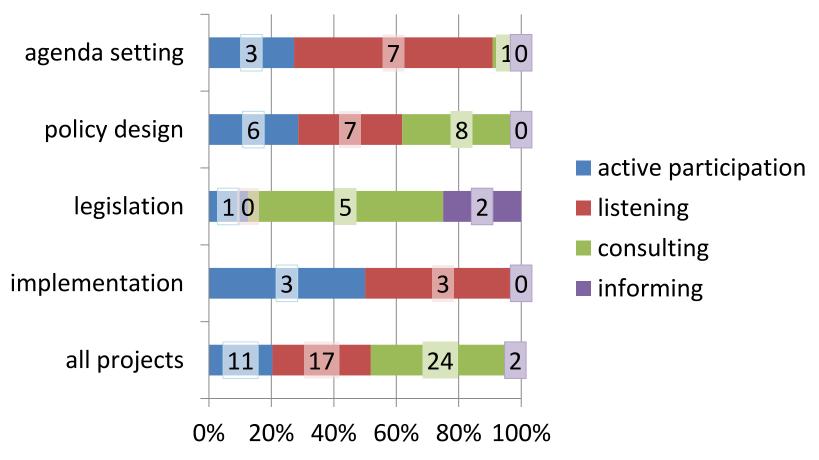


New funding needs to redress the balance between ICT to support participation and development of policy modelling techniques. The focus of new projects should therefore be the development of policy modelling techniques with public participation as secondary but necessary part of the way such models are used in decision-making



## The Stage and Form of Participation









Where new funding is applied to ICT for participation the project should clearly identify the intended mode(s) of participation and how that links to the intended stage in the policy life cycle. Preference should be given to areas which are underrepresented in the current portfolio – consultation at the agenda setting or implementation stages, and listening at the legislation stage.



## Participation technology



- ♦ Web 2.0 (11)
- opinion or data mining (8)
- social networking (7)
- online debates or web conferencing (5)
- visualisation (5)
- ePetitions (3)
- serious games (3)

- content management (2)
- computational linguistics and semantics(2)
- mobile technology (2)
- annotation of maps (1)
- ❖ polling (1)
- discussion forum (1)



## Participation technology



- foresight scenario analysis (2)
- decision support or optimisation (2)
- game theory (2)
- citizen behaviour
- socio-economic models,

- governance of risk
- models of governance
- models of legal elements
- Ontologies
- complexity science





Where new funding is applied to ICT for participation the project should clearly identify the new functionality to be developed rather than assume new technology must inevitably bring some added value for the stakeholders.

Areas that appear to be under developed are:

- Serious games to solicit views, engage, and educate stakeholders.
- Map based interfaces to facilitate interaction areas like local planning policy.
- Mixed mode simulation to address complex policy interactions.
- Agent-based models to reflect citizen and industry motivation and behaviour.

## **Challenge 1**



❖ We cannot, except by accident, build ICT to enhance governance without first understanding the institutions of governance and the way these can be supported or undermined by ICT. The challenge is to understand how the institutions of government can possibly adapt to encompass the aspirations of citizens to participate in a meaningful way when the nature and impact of policy decisions are becoming harder for the expert or professional decision-maker to understand.



## Challenge 2



❖ Significant ICT for public engagement in governance and policy modelling may come from the self-organised activity of citizens themselves and often have no need or intention to create an industry or revenue stream. How can public funding initiatives driven by an economic growth model, like FP7, facilitate or support this type of community based ICT research and development?

