

ANKÜNDIGUNGEN

EC Conference

Creating and Applying vision in the Regions Towards Agile and Networked Regions through Foresight

Dublin, Ireland, December 13th 2001

Regions participate, collaborate, and sometimes compete in the knowledge-based economy. Strategic choices are ever more necessary, for example, concerning specialisation and differentiation, outsourcing, co-operation and the facilitation of a wide range of interactions between actors in the economy. Increasingly, such strategies are being informed by newly emerging forward-planning-type practices. One of the most important sets of practices is constituted by Foresight, which emphasises interactive and participative methods of analysis and decision support. Regional Foresight activities have not achieved the prominence that national exercises have attained, but, nonetheless, these efforts are proliferating. They have proved to constitute valuable inputs to the setting of priorities for public and/or private initiatives, as well as in vision building, network formation, education, and knowledge dissemination among relevant actors and decision makers.

This Conference focuses on regional Foresight. It will explain how such activities may help regional policies achieve their major objectives (e.g. improvement of competitiveness, job creation, sustainable development). It will examine what good practice is in Foresight, and will unveil a practical guide for regional Foresight developed through the FOREN initiative. FOREN is an EC-supported network, under the STRATA programme, which has brought researchers and policymakers together to share experiences in regional Foresight and to learn from each other. The conference will also showcase keynote speeches and in-depth presentations by leading figures in regional futures thinking and action.

Organisation

First, Jan Miles, PREST, and François Farhi, CMI, will give an "Outline of the FOREN Practical Guide to Regional Foresight".

This is followed by four Thematic Sessions:

- Thematic Session 1 – *Foresight for City Regions*
- Thematic Session 2 – *Deploying Foresight in Less Developed Regions*
- Thematic Session 3 – *Supporting Industrial Innovation through Foresight*
- Thematic Session 4 – *Embedding Foresight in Regions.*

The Session will be followed by a *Roundtable on Regional Foresight*. A small panel of experts will debate a handful of key issues with contributions from the floor.

Conference language is **English**

Further Details and Registration

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Freie Märkte – Politische Steuerung: Die Zukunft der Energiewirtschaft

Köln, 19. März 2002

Mit dieser Konferenz führt das Energiewirtschaftliche Institut an der Universität zu Köln (EWI) die traditionell alle zwei Jahre vom EWI veranstaltete Arbeitstagung in veränderter Form fort. Neu sind die Kooperation mit der FAZ, der Rahmen der Konferenz sowie die Konzentration auf einen Tag.

Im Frühjahr 1998 wurde in Deutschland ein neuer Ordnungsrahmen für die Energiewirtschaft geschaffen. Auf der Konferenz soll eine

Zwischenbilanz knapp vier Jahre nach dem Start der Liberalisierung gezogen und über die zukünftige Entwicklung der Energiemärkte diskutiert werden.

Thematisch befasst sich die Konferenz mit folgenden Schwerpunkten:

- Energiepolitische Rahmenbedingungen
- Marktstrukturen
- Energiepreise
- Energie und Klima.

Als Referenten haben zugesagt: *Prof. Dr. C. Christian von Weizsäcker*, Direktor des Energiewirtschaftlichen Instituts an der Universität zu Köln; *Dr. Werner Müller*, Bundesminister für Wirtschaft und Technologie; *Dr. Gert Michael*, Vorsitzender des Vorstands der RWE Power AG; *Dr. Hans-Dieter Harig*, Vorsitzender des Vorstands der E.ON Energie AG; *Mats Fagerlund*, General Counsel and Executive Vice President of Vattenfall AB; *Reinier Zwitserloot*, Vorsitzender des Vorstands der Wintershall AG; *John Thompson*, Vice Chairman von Enron Europe Limited; *Prof. Henry D. Jacoby*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology und *Vicky A. Bailey*, Assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Domestic Policy.

Das vollständige Programm sowie weitere Informationen zu der Veranstaltung werden im November vorliegen.

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Neuer Fernstudienkurs „Europäisches Umweltrecht“ an der Universität Koblenz-Landau

Sommersemester 2002

EG-Abfallverbringungsverordnung, EU-Öko-Auditverordnung, EU-Wasserrahmenrichtlinie – diese Begriffe stehen stellvertretend für eine

Fülle umweltrechtlicher Bestimmungen der Europäischen Union, die in den letzten Jahren die Entwicklungen des nationalen Umweltrechts in den Mitgliedsstaaten geprägt haben. In Deutschland beispielsweise gab es mit Ausnahme des Bundes-Bodenschutzgesetzes in den zurückliegenden Jahren kaum eine Gesetzesinitiative, die nicht durch das europäische Umweltrecht vorbestimmt gewesen wäre. Und die Bedeutung der europäischen Legislative durch die EU-Kommission in Brüssel nimmt weiter zu.

Aus der enormen Dynamik des europäischen Umweltrechts resultiert u.a. ein großer Weiterbildungsbedarf in diesem Bereich. Das Zentrum für Fernstudien und Universitäre Weiterbildung (ZFUW) der Universität Koblenz-Landau hat daher erstmals im Frühjahr 2001 den Fernstudien-Lehrgang „Europäisches Umweltrecht“ angeboten und damit eine große Resonanz erzielt. Zahlreiche Teilnehmer aus Deutschland und anderen europäischen Ländern beschäftigten sich ein Semester lang berufsbegleitend mit der Umweltgesetzgebung auf europäischer Ebene.

Aufgrund der anhaltenden Nachfrage nach einem weiteren Kurs wird die Universität den Fernstudien-Lehrgang im Sommersemester 2002 erneut anbieten. Schriftliche Studienmaterialien, Internetunterstützung sowie ein zweitägiges Abschlusssseminar bilden den organisatorischen Rahmen des Lehrgangs, der mit einem Zertifikat abgeschlossen wird. Neben einer umfassenden Darstellung der Geschichte, der Grundstrukturen und der rechtlichen Rahmenbedingungen der Europäischen Union sind aktuelle, umweltrechtlich relevante Sachverhalte aus den Themenbereichen Atmosphärenschutz, Chemikalien und Gefahrstoffe, Lärm, Abfall, Gewässerschutz, Bodenschutz, Naturschutz und Landschaftsplanung wie auch ökonomische und finanzielle Instrumente der europäischen Umweltpolitik Schwerpunkte des Studienprogramms.

Das Weiterbildungsangebot wendet sich in erster Linie an Universitäts- und Fachhochschulabsolventen der Natur- und Ingenieurwissenschaften, der Verwaltungs-, Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften sowie der Sozial- und Politikwissenschaften. Bei fehlendem Hochschulabschluss wird eine berufliche Tä-

tigkeit im Umweltbereich vorausgesetzt. Englisch-Kenntnisse sind erforderlich.

Anmeldeschluss ist der **15. März 2002**.

Kontakt

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Conference

Acceptability of transport pricing strategies

Dresden, Germany, May 23 - 24, 2002

Acceptance of pricing systems is one of the important factors in managing new technology in transport. If acceptance is not taken into consideration the risk of ruinous investments in this policy arises. Since the early nineties, many studies of the acceptability of transport pricing systems have been conducted or are still on the way (on EU-level e.g. MIRO, TransPrice, AFFORD, PRIMA, PATS, CUPID). The results are rather unanimous: Empirical findings have shown that in general (public and political) acceptability of *pricing* measures is low.

The empirical results raise several questions:

- How to explain the different levels of public acceptance of various travel demand management measures?
- Which factors influence the degree of acceptability? And following from this
- How should a phased approach look like from the point of view of acceptability of pricing strategies?

However, most of the past projects dealt with acceptability of various pricing strategies by measuring the rates of acceptance (and of variables behind) with acceptance surveys. But the predictive value of this approach might be

rather low, above all if the surveys are dealing with hypothetical future innovations people have no experience with. As 10 years of practical experience in Norway show acceptance afterwards might be higher than (hypothetical) acceptability before it is introduced. One of the reasons behind the scientific problems of prediction in this field is the lack of a commonly shared theoretical and methodological framework validly and reliably describing and explaining the phenomenon "acceptance", its correlates and important variables behind.

Thus, the first aim of the proposed international conference is a contribution to an interdisciplinary scientific exchange which covers all relevant aspects of acceptance, integrating economic, psychological, sociological and political points of views. One result should be a commonly agreed theoretical and methodological framework for acceptance studies in different transportation related fields or at least the discussion of different approaches on a high level. The second aim of the planned transport pricing acceptability conference is to deal with *the lack of public and political acceptability*, to bring together the most advanced state of the art and to propose forthcomings and possible solutions as basis for a phased approach towards marginal cost pricing. It addresses all institutions and interested parties who work on this topic within the scope of implementing innovative measures for the transport sector. An exchange of knowledge about applied theories and methods shall be encouraged and therefore build a basis for the future realisation of valid acceptance studies and of successful implementation strategies.

The conference should serve among other things

- to bring together state-of-the-art knowledge,
- to provoke an exchange between different research fields and disciplines as well as between transport experts and academics,
- to stimulate and encourage new and innovative approaches,
- to lead to a well reasoned *phased approach* and to an intelligent marketing strategy for the implementation of road pricing.

For further information, please contact:

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ISTAHC 2002: The Challenge of Collaboration
18th Annual Meeting of the International Society of Technology Assessment in Health Care

Berlin, June 9 - 12, 2002

The main focus of the conference lies with the challenge of collaboration and networking. HTA is still a relatively young but rapidly developing field of activity. The meeting program therefore emphasises a broad range of topics, ranging from methodological challenges to political issues. As more and more health care systems rely on HTA as one tool for managing innovations and increasing numbers of actors get involved in HTA as „doers“, international networking and collaboration have become crucial components for HTA. In this respect, the meeting will place a particular emphasis on HTA in German speaking countries as well as in Central and Eastern European countries.

The local organisers, the Local Advisory Board and the International Scientific Program Committee are actively promoting discussion and communication on the latest development through an exciting and stimulating program. While HTA faces many challenges, it should be prepared to meet them through scientific rigour, communication with policy-makers, patients, providers, managers, industry and the scientific community, and by taking up responsibility in health care and in society as a whole.

Interested persons are therefore encouraged to submit abstracts on any aspect of Health Technology Assessment. We are especially inviting abstracts regarding the main topics of the meeting:

- collaboration and networking in HTA;
- HTA in specialised fields: complementary and alternative medicine, dentistry, assessment of medical devices, biomedical engineering, clinical engineering;
- methodological challenges in HTA, e.g. standardisation of methods, rapid assessments.

The conference will be supplemented by a Satellite symposium: Clinical Practice Guidelines (Friday and Saturday, June 7 and 8, 2002) and Preconference workshops (Sunday, June 9).

Contact

ISTAHC 2002
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Call for papers
Integrating Regional and Global Initiatives in the Learning Society
6th International Conference on Technology Policy and Innovation

Kyoto, Japan, August 12 - 15, 2002

Background

Science and technology (S&T) are key global resources for wealth and job creation and for shared prosperity at home and abroad. The impact of S&T on economic development is a

result of complex processes involving the interaction of business, academia, and government. National and regional innovation systems impact the effective and efficient generation, application or use, and diffusion of S&T. Increasing interest in these processes has motivated creative and innovative research and practice across a wide range of businesses and academic disciplines – from management, marketing, engineering, and economics to public policy, sociology, history, and law.

The main objective of this series of international conferences on Technology Policy and Innovation is to bring together leading representatives of academic, business, and government sectors worldwide to present and discuss current and future issues of critical importance for using science and technology to foster regional economic development and shared prosperity at home and abroad. Multidisciplinary perspectives are encouraged to provide state-of-the-art and useful knowledge to decision makers in both the private and public sectors - including informed and effective education, business, and government policies and strategies for the global knowledge economy.

For 2002, the 6th Conference, KANSAI'2002, will emphasize "Integrating Regional and Global Initiatives in the Learning Society". As knowledge increasingly becomes a key strategic resource for regional as well as national economic development, there is a need to enhance our understanding of the barriers and incentives – in developed, developing, and emerging regions worldwide – for effective knowledge generation, transfer, application or use, and diffusion.

Theme and Selected Topics

The Conference will focus on economic, political, technological, ethical, and social transformations associated with the emerging global issue of knowledge for development. Participants are encouraged to present original research and to share best practices. Conference topics will include:

1. *Policy*: Emerging Issues in Science and Technology Government Policy and the Management of Knowledge; Socioeconomic Development and the Geography of Innovation; Shared Prosperity and Sustainability; Social, Environmental, and Ethical Issues; Intellectual Property Policy in the Digital Economy; Information and Telecommunication Policies
2. *Development*: Global Perspectives on Technology and Economic Growth; Entrepreneurship in the Global Economy; Technology Transfer: Regional, National, and Global Perspectives; Knowledge for Economic Development; Mergers and Acquisitions: Fostering Global Knowledge Partnerships, Regional Clusters and Development
3. *Managing Technology Companies*: From Start-ups to Multi-Nationals; Technology Acquisition and Transfer: Innovation and Global Competitiveness; Technology and Competitiveness for SMEs; Fostering Intra-preneurship in Large Companies; Education and Training; Talent for the Knowledge Society
4. *Learning Society*: Tools, Methods and Institutions; Regional and Global Systems of Knowledge Creation and Diffusion; The University in the Knowledge Society; Knowledge Transfer, Application, and Diffusion; Public Versus Private Resource Allocation and Incentives; Metrics for Knowledge
5. Networking and Partnerships for Development Maintenance of Knowledge Network.

Special Topics for "KANSAI'2002"

- Science and Technology Policy and Its National and Regional Planning
- Evaluation, Assessment, and Benchmarking of Science and Technology Policy
- Sustainable Management of Technopolis for New Industry Creation
- Towards a Medical City: Creation and Development
- Innovative SMEs and Creation of New Manufacturing Complexes
- University, Incubation and Technology Transfer in a Global Context
- Regional Initiatives for Venture Business Nurturing
- Women in the Knowledge Economy
- Technology Management Education: Creation, Development, and Networking

- Capitalization of Regional Cultural Assets: Integrating Fine Arts, Music and Crafts into Digital Technology
- Industrialization of Competitive Edge Technology: Bio-Science and Nano-Technology
- Lessons of History: Technology and Regional Development.

Abstract Submission and Deadline

Paper selection will be based upon an extended abstract of two-to-five pages (paper size: A4). Submission of the Abstracts should be made electronically through one of the Conference web-sites not later than **January 15, 2002**. For more details, please refer to the "Instruction" on the web-page: <http://www.keihanna-plaza.co.jp/ictpi2002/>.

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Detailed information on the policy of the Conference Series on Technology Policy and Innovation is available at <http://in3.dem.ist.utl.pt/confpolicy/>.

Note

Information about previous conferences is available at <http://in3.dem.ist.utl.pt/confpolicy/>. In addition, a series of special issues have been published in the international journal

"Technological Forecasting and Social Change" with selected and extended papers, <http://in3.dem.ist.utl.pt/TFSC>, and other outstanding material presented during the Conferences have been published through Greenwood Publishing Group Inc., <http://www.quorumbooks.com>, in a QUORUM BOOK SERIES, as available in <http://in3.dem.ist.utl.pt/quorumseries/>.

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IFIP 17th World Computer Congress **Human Choice and Computers-6: Issues of Choice and Quality of Life in the Information Society**

Montreal, Canada, August 25 - 30, 2002

Governments, the media, the IT industry and scientists publicly argue that information and communication technologies (ICTs) will bring about an inevitable transition from "industrial" to "information-" or "knowledge-based" economies and societies. It is assumed that all aspects of our economic and social lives, in both the public and private spheres, will be radically different from what they are today.

By underscoring the inevitability of such developments, these arguments suggest there is no room for "human choice" in the matter. In its previous five conferences under the umbrella theme "Human Choice and Computers", IFIP TC-9 ("The Relationship between Computers and Society") has consistently found that there is no simple causal (and hence unavoidable) relationship between information technologies and societal developments. To get a more accurate idea of where we are headed, we need to discuss key aspects of future information- or knowledge-based societies, particularly the question of whether contemporary (or other) notions of quality of life apply to current projections.

Determining "quality of life"

Aspects:

- Critical perspectives on the information/knowledge society

- Life in the global village and digital ubiquity
- Quality of information and misinformation
- Quality of life indicators in the information society and measuring methods
- Quality and “performance at any price”?

Determining the “quality of working life”

Aspects:

- E-commerce for whom?
- New e-economy-rise and fall?
- Marketing economics versus integration of home systems
- Consequences of work reorganisation in the third sector
- The challenge of open source software
- Grassroots (indigenous) versus top-down development.

Social accountability in the information society

Aspects:

- Preserving cultural heritage in a global society
- culture and language on the Internet versus “economistic“ ideas
- Equity and accessibility versus social inequalities
- Quality of life in the information home and society; “IT-freaks”-home users confined by technology?
- Social or technical “convergence”?

Ethics in the information society

Aspects:

- Ethics and hidden interests
- “Globalisation and unification” or “ethics and equal opportunities across regions, nations, races, genders, people”?
- Maximising international co-operation among national research centres working on the ethics of computing issues
- Status of territorial, ethnic and cultural identities within the information society
- Ethics, self-regulation and the role of the state.

Legitimacy, legality, power and crime in the information society, and the role of developing countries in the global context

Aspects:

- Who rules the Internet (Internet governance)?
- National governmental policies for an information society: discourses and reality
- Roles, opportunities and risks of developing countries in an global information society
- Is the information society blurring the boundaries between public and private?
- Privacy or surveillance?
- Can cyber-crime be prevented by law?

The information society and youth

Aspects:

Roles and attitudes of young professionals.

Pioneer Day

Ideas and achievements of ICT pioneers, especially from Canada and surrounding regions.

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