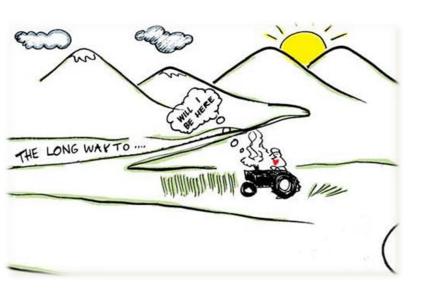# Foresight?

A common language allowing us to debate a strategy for future visions by understanding present challenges and uncertainties better

Common language

Foresight is a trans-disciplinary exercise an therefore it is essential that we have common understanding of the concepts we use

Example

Trans- disciplinarity orients its knowledge production not only around disciplinary problem-definitions but also around other definitions, derived from pressures, 'applications' or from societal stakeholders.

Technical University of Denmark

Concepts in BioSmart fx:

- Bio-economy: Probably has different meanings in the different sectors involved
- Sustainability: Is very fluffy and can be anything as long as it isn't harmful for future generations
- Resilience: Is more precise than "Sustainability" but depends on which school you ask: environmental or ecological economics
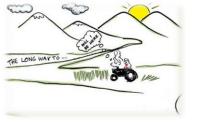- Etc.

Visions

- Sector visions
    - What can be achieved
    - New interdependencies
    - New institutions
- Overall visions
    - How do each sector contribute to the overall vision

- How ambitious do we want to be?
- What is "significant share of economic input"
- How do we measure success by 2030?
- How de we handle unmet expectations and controversies?

Present challenges

Mapping of the sectorial innovation systems identifying:

- The actors

- How knowledge is created

- How knowledge is diffused and implemented trough networks

- Inducement and blocking mechanisms

- How the are wired up and linked

Strategies reaching out for the Visions
The tool boks

- Scenario analysis – focusing on uncertainties
- Technology roadmaps – focusing on capabilities
- Delphi-questionnaires – focusing on reaching and integrating expert knowledge
- Critical technologies lists – focusing on the technologies or knowledge areas that are especially significant for reaching the vision
- Megatrend analysis - focus on stable trends in the macro environment
- Trend analysis – focus

Pre-foresight

Preparing

1. Goal of foresight
2. System definition
Motivation
Sponsor/finance
Budget
Duration
Expected outcomes

Organising

Methods
3. Participation
Management team
Project team
Time horizon

Foresight

Mapping

4. Innovation system analysis (descriptive): mapping current situation
Strengths and weaknesses

Foresighting

Driving factors
Trends
Vision building

Prioritising

Select and justify key areas for action based on clear decision criteria

Action planning

Formulating and priortising concrete actions and instruments to realise identified visions

Post-foresight

Implementation

Implementation of action plan
Anchoring results among participants
Broad dissemination of outputs

Learning

IS specific learning
Processual learning
Evaluation (monitoring)

DTU