

XXXII kolokvijs

Laiks: **Piektdiena, 03.05.2013., plkst. 10.00 – 11.30**

Vieta: **LU ASI, Šķaudzēņu ielā 4. auditorija, 4. st.**

Vadītājs: **A. Čerņis**

10.0 – 10.15. Dr. A. Čerņis. Ievadvārds un referentu cildināšana
(Welcome address)

10.15 - 11.00. Dr. Kerstin Cuhls
Kā notiek foresaita vingrinājumi un kā to var izmantot
(How Foresight is performed and can be used)
CC Innovations- und Technologie Management und Vorausschau
Fraunhofer Institut für System- und Innovationsforschung (ISI)

In [futures studies](#), especially in Europe, the term "**foresight**" has become widely used to describe activities such as:

- [critical thinking](#) concerning long-term developments,
- [debate](#) and effort to create wider [participatory democracy](#),
- [shaping the future](#), especially by influencing [public policy](#).

In the last decade, scenario methods, for example, have become widely used in some European countries in policy-making.^[1] The FORSOCIETY network brings together national Foresight teams from most European countries, and the [European Foresight Monitoring Project](#) is collating material on Foresight activities around the world. In addition, foresight methods are being used more and more in [regional planning](#) and decision –making ("regional foresight").

Foresight (psychology) is the ability to predict, or the action of predicting, what will happen or what is needed in the future. Studies suggest that much of human daily thought is directed towards potential future events. Because of this and its role in human control on the planet, the nature and evolution of foresight is an important topic in psychology.^[1] Recent neuroscientific, developmental and cognitive studies have identified many commonalities to the human ability to recall past episodes.^[2] Science magazine selected new evidence for such commonalities one of the top ten scientific breakthroughs of 2007. However, there are fundamental differences between mentally travelling through time into the future versus the past^[3] ([episodic memory](#)).

1. ^[1] Suddendorf & Corballis (2007) "The evolution of foresight: What is mental time travel and is it uniquely human". Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 30, 299-313.
2. ^[2] Addis DR, Wong AT, Schacter DL. Remembering the Past and Imagining the Future: Common and Distinct Neural Substrates During Event Construction and Elaboration. Neuropsychologia 2007; 45:1363-1377. Hassabis D, Kumaran D, Vann SD, Maguire EA. Patients with Hippocampal Amnesia Cannot Imagine New Experiences. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 2007; 104:1726-1731.
3. ^[3] Suddendorf T. Episodic Memory Versus Episodic Foresight: Similarities and Differences. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews Cognitive test Science, 1, 99-107.

11.00 – 11.30 Jautājumi, diskusija un kafija
(Questions, comments, discussion and coffee)