

10 Viðaukar

10.1 Viðauki 1

Reglugerð um Vetraríþróttamiðstöð Íslands.

I. KAFLI

Hlutverk.

1. gr.

Vetraríþróttamiðstöð Íslands, VMÍ, er þjónustustofnun sem hefur það meginhlutverk að efla vetraríþróttir, íþróttافرæðslu og útivist og stuðla þannig að heilbrigðu lífi og heilsurækt meðal almennings, svo sem skólafólks, fatlaðra og keppnis- og afreksfólks í íþróttum með hefðbundnar vetraríþróttir, íþróttافرæðslu og útivist að leiðarljósi.

II. KAFLI

Markmið.

2. gr.

Vetraríþróttamiðstöð Íslands veitir einstaklingum og hópum aðstöðu til æfinga, keppni, funda, námskeiða og ráðstefnuhalds og veitir þjónustu á þessu sviði.

Vetraríþróttamiðstöðin leiðbeinir og fræðir um vetraríþróttir, heilsurækt og félagsmál á eigin vegum eða í samvinnu við aðra, og hvetur einstaklinga og félagasamtök til aukinnar þátttöku og samstarfs í vetraríþróttum, jafnt fyrir almenning sem keppnisfólk.

III. KAFLI

Samstarf.

3. gr.

Starfsemi og uppbygging VMÍ er samstarfsverkefni menntamálaráðuneytisins, Akureyrarbæjar, Íþróttasambands Íslands og Íþróttabandalags Akureyrar, samkvæmt þessari reglugerð.

IV. KAFLI

Stjórnun.

4. gr.

Menntamálaráðherra skipar 5 menn í stjórn VMÍ til fjögurra ára í senn að fengnum tillögum frá eftirtöldum aðilum: Menntamálaráðuneyti 1 fulltrúi; Akureyrarbær 2 fulltrúar; Íþróttasamband Íslands 1 fulltrúi; Íþróttabandalag Akureyrar 1 fulltrúi. Annar

fulltrúi Akureyrarbæjar er formaður stjórnar og fulltrúi menntamálaráðuneytis varaformaður.

5. gr.

Hlutverk stjórnar er að móta markmið og stefnu VMÍ, vinna að uppbyggingu starfseminnar og vera til ráðgjafar um uppbyggingu mannvirkja fyrir Vetrariþróttamiðstöð Íslands.

Stjórnin skal gera samninga um afnot af landi, íþróttamannvirkjum, húsnæði og annarri aðstöðu sem starfsemin þarfnast. Jafnframt verðleggur stjórnin þátttökugjöld og þjónustu sem hún lætur í té sbr. gr. 1-2.

Stjórninni er heimilt að ráða starfsmann og setja honum starfslýsingu.

V. KAFLI

Rekstur.

6. gr.

Stjórnstöð VMÍ er á Akureyri, enda miðast reksturinn við að nýta þau mannvirki sem þar eru ætluð til vetrariþróttar, auk annarra íþróttamannvirkja, skóla og félagsaðstöðu samkvæmt samningi þar um.

7. gr.

Tekjur VMÍ eru eftirfarandi:

Tekjur af seldri aðstöðu og þjónustu.

Framlög frá íþróttahreyfingunni.

Framlög frá Akureyrarbæ samkvæmt ákvörðun bæjarstjórnar.

Framlög frá ríkissjóði samkvæmt því sem stjórnvöld ákveða hverju sinni.

Framlög frá öðrum aðilum.

8. gr.

Reikningsár VMÍ skal vera almanaksárið. Ársreikningur VMÍ, endurskoðaður af löggiltum endurskoðanda, skal lagður fyrir stjórnina eigi síðar en 31. mars ár hvert og sendur ríkisendurskoðun.

Menntamálaráðuneytið, 18. mars 1995.

Ólafur G. Einarsson.

10.2 Viðauki 2

Interview guide

NICE project

Anne-Mette Hjalager Version 29.10.2006

Edward Huijbens Version 2 7. 11. 2006

Anne-Mette Hjalager Version 3, 14.11.2006

1 Selection of cases

The research being conducted is based on case studies and focuses on the activities of actors and the ways in which they relate to other actors in informal and formal, public and private networks and organisations in order to maintain the tourism related activities they are involved in. The research is to outline the complex interactions and feed-back that occurs between these different actors.

How can we be sure to recognise an innovation system when we see it? We cannot entirely, but we can try to approach cases in our screening which are likely to fulfil important criteria.

Most of the cases already described in the paper seem to serve the purpose well. Before launching into interviews, these and new cases should, however, be screened for the following essential selection criteria:

- **Success.** As this research project is of limited scale, the cases should have shown some “success”. It is therefore also likely that successful innovation systems, upon which the cases draw, have existed for quite some time, say 5 years or more. In the selection of cases, projects/ideas/concepts in their preliminary phases should thus be avoided.
- **Scale and scope.** According to the definition of innovation systems it is also of importance that many and different categories of agents have an active share in the innovation system. Look for private enterprises, public authorities, organisation of various kinds, voluntary networks etc.
- **Dynamics.** Over a longer period of time, the case should have demonstrated an ability to change, adapt, and grow and to include new aspects, concepts and ideas. At best, the agents in the cases studied have demonstrated an ability to dramatically change courses and to address challenges met.
- **Mini and major.** The cases studied fall into two categories. A mini case study is one that does not necessarily fulfil all the above criteria, especially the duration

of success. The mini case studies can thus serve to draw attention to certain aspects of the innovation system or illuminate certain concepts. A major case study must fulfil all the above criteria, and is thus extended and integrated much further into the project.

2 Who to address?

The research approach to the cases studied should be pragmatic. Literature reviews can provide basic information. Internet sites are of course also relevant.

Interviews should start with the most central persons in the cases studied, those that offer, seemingly the best insights into relations within the innovation system upon which the case draws or mobilises and those with the highest interest in it. From here others can be included.

An interview is usually not enough to cover the practices of the actors involved, especially when we aim to get at tacit or informal codes of conduct and communication. If it can be arranged, a degree of ‘shadowing’ (passive participant observation) an interviewee is therefore useful in order to give a detailed description of day-to-day activities.

Also a point to bear in mind is that small cases often rely on one or two individuals, in these cases intimate knowledge of a related outside actor is important to get an alternative view of the case.

3 Important interview questions

It is important that we focus on researching the determinants and driving forces in innovation systems, and not to any great extent impacts of innovations and innovation systems. The focus is thus on the case and the context of the innovative practices of the actors involved. These practices are set in the context of informal and formal, public and private networks and organisations, which then drive or determine the way in which the case has developed and adapted, and thus the way in which it mobilises and maintains a type of innovation system. The starting point of the case study is often the specific organisation that the interviewees is employed with/owns.

The background of the interview person

- The interviewees relations to the place in which the case being studied is found
- Background in terms of education and experience – (what does he/she bring him/her into the case studied)?
- Initial relations to the case being studied.

The organisation

- A brief history of the case under study. The background, concept and initial idea.
- Development of the products/services provided. From the original concept to what is marketed or provided today.
- Information about size and development (in terms of employees, turnover and related measures of success)
- Who have a formal ownership?

Stories of hardship and change over the past years

- Can the interviewee identify the most important “moments of change” in the case being studied?
- Can the interviewee describe the how you handled the change? What was the role of outsiders?
- Has the interviewee come up with new concepts as a response to hardship or opportunities?

The relations of importance for the development of the case being studied

- What important relations does the interviewee have with others outside your area of concern? Why important?
- What important relations are there to other actors in the private sector, for example suppliers? Why important?
- What important relations does the interviewee have to the educational sector? Why important?
- What important relations does the interviewee have to voluntary organisations? Why important?
- What important relations does the interviewee have to the public sector? Why important?
- Who outside the interviewee’s concerns is regarded as most important for the continual development of the case?
- What is the role of relations in the region/local area in comparison with relations elsewhere (e.g. international/national)?
- What is the role of relations to publicly funded innovation support structures, such as venture funds, Tech institutes, universities etc...
- The nature of these relations: formal, informal, regular or sporadic.

The visions of the organisation

- What are the main visions?
- Where will the case being studied be in a five years time?

Rules, regulations etc

- Code of conduct! Try to find the ways in which the interviewee addresses and behaves in the presence of, or when talking about, various outside actors, representing different sectors.
- Are there unwritten rules in the field which are important for the interviewee not to break? (Gentleman agreements, moral commitments etc). Why?
- Are there any public regulations that have been of importance for the development – negative or positive?
- Are there any “values” that are important for success? Values that apply to the interviewee or actors (s)he cooperate with?

Acquisition of knowledge

- How does information travel in interviewee’s sector? Where does inspiration come from? Identify sources of knowledge.
 - Nature
 - Practice
 - Experiments
 - Experience
 - Other knowledge sources
- What is the role of the local area/region versus the agents outside, for example in other countries?
- How does knowledge flow within the case as compared to between actors interviewed and outside actors.
- How does the interviewee try to inspire others with what (s)he learned from their activities?
- The role of publicly funded innovation support. Incubators, venture funds and such like.