**Digital and Sustainable – Transformative Business Models**

The track "Digital and Sustainable - Transformative Business Models" deals with the role of economic actors in socio-ecological transformation. A special focus is on the potential and limitations of entrepreneurial action for an economic upheaval and their embedding in political framework conditions. Another focus is on concrete business models and solutions with which economic actors strive to contribute to the socio-ecological transformation. In a series of workshops and lectures, actors from science and practice will present their approaches, solutions, and concepts. Diverse contributions deal, for example, with digital corporate responsibility, digitalization for sustainable agriculture, sustainability and digitalization in medium-sized companies, or the repairability of electronics. Look forward to exciting debates and innovative ideas, question, discuss, and be inspired - with the track "Digital and Sustainable - Transformative Business Models"!

Futhermore, we are also looking forward to our green "trash tank" - sustainable and without cameras. At "Pitch & Thrive for Sustainability", start-ups and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) show off their ideas in front of an expert jury and audience. They will receive valuable feedback and follow-up questions regarding the sustainability and economic viability of their project.

**Tech Design, Power Relations and Ownership**

Currently, technology design too often conforms to the principles of growing consumption, maximising profit and exploiting attention. In addition, tracking technologies, such as cookies, cause unnecessary data flows and energy consumption. To enable a social just and climate-friendly transformation, technology design and deployment need to be reconsidered. These include questions of democratic and individual control, equitable access, protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, as well as ensuring inclusion and participation and sufficiency in energy and resource consumption. Everyone should be able to participate in the design of technology as far as hardware and software are concerned. In this way, they can individually and collectively participate in deciding on the purpose, data protection, use, data security or energy and resource consumption of digital technologies. Thus, the actual needs of the users can be placed at the centre and technologies can become common goods. This requires political efforts. One main focus of this track is the question of how we can build a democratically legitimised and collectively organised technological infrastructure and how citizens can gain control over technical devices. The second main focus of this track deals with power relations and ownership. Not only since the Corona pandemic - but encouraged by it - we can witness the monopolization of more and more digital business fields. Ownership of data and platforms presents exert-bital value for large tech companies. Monopolization not only stifles true innovation and prevents choice. Big Tech companies also form new underdemocratic power centers with problematic political influence and turn citizens into mere consumers. This is not how the socio-ecological transformation in the digital space can succeed. The non-commercial scene, which builds on DIY, FabCities, Maker Spaces and Free & Open Source communities such as Wikipedia, Linux or OpenStreetMap, remains trapped in the niche. With the Digitalisation, Environmental and Climate Protection

The aim of this track is to assess the interlinkages between digitalisation and the climate crisis. We want to stress the competing necessity to think and treat climate neutrality as a precondition for digitalisation and climate protection as the most important application goal of digital technologies. This involves both the climate-neutral digitalisation of applications and devices as well as the use of digital technologies for the purpose of climate protection (e.g. energy/mobility/in-dustry/agriculture/consumption transition). In addition to climate-friendly digitalisation effects, the form and risks of possible misdesigns will be examined. These include points of friction between increases in efficiency and the resulting increase in total greenhouse gas emissions (rebound effects), critique of digital green-washing, demystification of hope technologies as well as questions regarding digital sufficiency and consumer protection of digital technologies. We will systemati-cally discuss relevant areas of conflict and try to resolve (seemingly) apparent contradictions. Furthermore, we want to politically mobilize the participants in this track. We want to develop concrete political approaches as to how digitalisation can serve climate protection or (at least) be compatible with it. We will engage critical-ly with political decision-makers. A goal is to go beyond the binary risk-opportunity logic and work out what a meaningful climate protection-oriented digitalisation may look like.

This thematic section aims at providing a platform to present findings from the Global South on the combined field of digitalisation and sustainability. On the one hand, we will raise questions of distributive justice and power dependencies in our globalised world, e.g. who benefits/profits from present-day digitalisation, and who suffers from it and in what way? On the other hand, we will discuss self-determination and agenda-setting within existing socio-political and eco-nomic structures. Questions of power play a central role here: Who shapes digitalisation? Who owns infras-tructure and who controls the Internet? What role do transnational corporations play? What is digital colonialism and which inequalities are reproduced by digitalisation? In addition to this critical viewpoint on digitalisation, we will also address questions such as to what extent communication and information technologies can be used to break down power asymmetries. Here, we find it particularly interesting to discuss possible trade-offs and how to deal with them. In short, we want to discuss approaches for a just digitalisation with a focus on possible solutions from people in the Global South. In this context, we also want to discuss what we need to demand from decision-makers in the Global North.

Emerging technologies often promise more equality, freedom, democracy. However, they can also lead to more harm: machine learning algorithms might make better climate predictions, but their training data raise new ethical questions. We want to discuss approaches for making processes more efficient, but it also bears biases and flaws. What is needed is critical, scientific, and intersectional perspectives on assessing the harms and potentials of these tech-nologies. What are the opportunities and pitfalls of emerging technologies? This track shows pathways towards building the just and sustainable futures we want to see.

**New Social Deal and Global Justice**

The infamous Cambridge Analytica case illustrates: powerful corporations like Meta pose a major threat to democracy. The digital public space is organized by corporations to which the state grants a lot of control. These corporations are fiercely focused on maximizing and lock public transparency. Fake news, hate speech and manipulation flourish in so-called ‘social media’. Their algorithms promote ‘echo chambers’ in which like-minded people spiral into ever more ex-treme views. Meta and Google endanger independent media that work with journalistic standards and whose business model is collapsing. Digital technologies accelerate political and social processes and leave little room for deliberative discourse. At the same time, state actors who should exert informational and regulatory influence often outsource their capacities and services to these companies, withholding public sector data and information from citizens.

In order to counter this, the following questions, among others, will be discussed in this track: How can a better discourse be shaped and which instruments do we need for this at which levels? What alternatives are already available today and how can we develop them further? How can aspects such as data protection, transparency and open source be better valued and implemented? Last but not least, the role of the state as an enabler or impediment to democratic opinion-forming will also be discussed in this context.