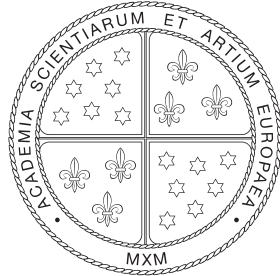


ACADEMIA SCIENTIARUM ET ARTIUM EUROPAEA  
EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS



**ACTIVITIES  
2012**



## **MISSION**

### **SCIENTIA OMNIBUS SERVIAT**

**In the light of the European tradition,  
the mission of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts is  
to contribute to the future of Europe  
and its unity by promoting knowledge,  
cooperation and tolerance.**



# **ANNUAL REPORT 2012**

**TO THE  
AUSTRIAN CHANCELLERY**

**PREPARED BY**

**FELIX UNGER  
PRESIDENT**



**THE ACADEMY IS GRATEFUL**  
**FOR THE SUPPORT OF**

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

BUNDESKANZLERAMT ■ ÖSTERREICH

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS, E.V., GERMANY

EUROPÄISCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN  
UND KÜNSTE - PRIVATSTIFTUNG

STIFTUNG SCHWEIZ DER EUROPÄISCHEN AKADEMIE  
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN UND KÜNSTE

FREUNDE DER EUROPÄISCHEN AKADEMIE  
DER WISSENSCHAFTEN UND KÜNSTE IN DEUTSCHLAND

HERZZENTRUM SALZBURG KEG

EUROPEAN HEART INSTITUTE

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH

PETERSBURGER DIALOG E.V.



## PREFACE

It is always great pleasure to compile all the data from the previous year. The year 2012 was a productive year as well. This report is the reflection of the intensive work we are doing every day in the office of our Academy and it gives me great pleasure handing over this report to our members.

Our Senate, our Boards and our members are contributing very well to the Academy. They enrich our work and help us to fulfil the Academy's mission. We have to state as well that the feedback is increasing month by month. This report should also stimulate further activities in 2013 and onward.

As specific highlights we had the handover of the "Manifest for Europe" in December 2012 at the European Parliament in Brussels, the awarding of the Tolerance Rings in Frankfurt in June 2012 as well as the presentation of the report "Health in the Regions" to the European Commission in April 2012.

The basic structures are more or less the same. There are two foundations, one in Austria and one in Switzerland. We are extremely hard working on the Alma Mater Europaea as a new European University and we have now the first severe activities to record, especially in Maribor.

One concern which gives me a headache is the issue of raising funds. I wish that our members are helping us to fulfil our tasks and endeavours. That is the reason why we have a very slim office but as our beloved Cardinal König always said: "The best is having a very slim office".

In the year 2013 the work with the European Commission is continuing as well as our co-operations in Europe whereby one new endeavour is the Danube Academies Conference.

We have to thank all supportive members and supporters of the Academy for the wonderful endeavours. We are very grateful for the support of the Austrian Chancellery, especially to Dr. Helga Luczensky.

This presented report 2012 should be a new stimulus for our members to contribute with their activities, to enrich our work and to come to new results in 2013.

We have to commemorate that in 2015 we celebrate our 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary.

Felix Unger  
*President*

Maria Eder  
*Secretary General*





## CONTENTS

I. GENERAL.....	11
II. MANIFEST FOR EUROPE .....	17
III. EVENTS 2012 .....	23
IV. OFFICE.....	25
V. REPORTS OF THE DELEGATIONS .....	27
VI. REPORTS OF THE CLASSES .....	31
VII. CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBERS .....	51
- Maria Eder .....	51
- Erich Hoedl.....	54
- Hermes Andreas Kick .....	63
- Jean-Pierre Massué .....	66
- Anatolii Tolstoukhov .....	71
- Felix Unger.....	75
VIII. INSTITUTES .....	77
- European Heart Institute .....	77
- Institute of Advanced Studies on Sustainability .....	78
- Kardinal König Institut – Forum für Glaubende und Nichtglaubende .....	88
- European Institute of Health .....	89
- Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Cultural Exchanges .....	94
- Hellenic Academy of Medical Education .....	95
- Alma Mater Europaea .....	96
IX. DELEGATIONS .....	99
X. PUBLICATIONS .....	102







## **PRESIDENCY – 2015**

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Medicine - Konrad Meßmer, Günter Schiepek

Arts - Manfred Wagner

Natural Sciences - Branko Stanovnik

Social Sciences, Law and Economics - Brigitte Tag

Technical and Environmental Sciences - Momir Djurović, Maks Babuder

World Religions - Elmar Kuhn

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Jože Krašovec

Sotirios Raptis

José Angel Sánchez Asiaín

Beat Sitter-Liver

Sylvester E. Vizi



### **PROTECTORS**

The European Academy is protected by H.M. Juan Carlos de Borbón, Milo Đukanović, Heinz Fischer, Ivan Gašparovič, Gjorge Ivanov, Ivo Josipović, Doris Leuthard, H.R.H. Jean de Luxembourg, Borut Pahor, Karolos Papoulias, Wladimir W. Putin, H.R.H. Prince Philippe of Belgium.

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### **CLASSES**

The Academy is comprised of seven classes: Humanities, Medicine, Arts, Natural Sciences, Social Sciences, Law and Economics, Technical and Environmental Sciences, and World Religions.



## **I. GENERAL**

### **ACTIVITIES HEADQUARTERS SALZBURG**

In March 2012 we had our Festive Plenary Session where we inaugurated Gjorge Ivanov, President of the Republic of Macedonia, as Protector and introduced Janis Stradiņš from Riga, Latvia, as Honorary Senator.



### **PAX EUROPAEA FIERI NON POTEST NISI BALCANICA PACE**

President Ivanov has a very strong interest in supporting our activities on the South Balkans. He is a very active Pro-European and supports all European work. In August 2012 he organised an international meeting on “Young European Leadership” which was very impressive.

We also inaugurated Prof. Janis Stradiņš as Honorary Senator. We are much related with the Latvian Academy of Sciences and Prof. Stradins has always been the key element in the friendship with Latvia.



In June 2012 we handed over the Rings of Tolerance to Lord George Weidenfeld, Cardinal Karl Lehmann and Zaki Anwar Nusseibeh according to the parable of Ephraim Lessing.



This festive incentive will be repeated on June 14, 2013 in Frankfurt where the new awardees will be Sir Evelyn de Rothschild, Friede Springer and Nemir Kirdar.

A special event for the Academy has been the Danube Academies Conference. The 3rd one took place in Budapest. The 4th will take place in Bucharest.



The Alma Mater Europaea is growing day after day and we have to find investors, which is at this time not so easy.

In general we have at present 1,500 members in and outside of Europe, concentrated in 31 delegations, 11 institutes where some are very active and contribute to the prestige of our whole Academy.

More and more people share activities with us. There has been the possibility of a meeting at the Campus Symposium in Iserlohn, on initiative by Dietrich Walther, with Mr. Alberts from Israel and Condoleezza Rice from the United States.



In 2012 many important projects could be performed. The main prestigious work was “Health in Regions” which finds more and more interest and now we have to implement it.



At the end of the year we could hand over the “Manifest for Europe” to the President of the European Parliament, Mr. Schulz.



On December 19, 2012 the Friends of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts in Germany, headed by Beata Baroth, organised the symposium “Staatsschulden – Wohin?” in Munich. Our members Prof. Bernhard Felderer and Prof. Paul Kirchhof convened a stimulating discussion with representation of different political parties.





There have been many meetings, as for instance in Nano-Medicine, Philosophy, World-Religions and Natural Sciences and we are focusing always on an interdisciplinary approach.

In the report some activities are listed and I am very grateful to the organisers. I am especially grateful to Prof. Brigitte Tag, Prof. Helmut Reinalter, Dr. Elmar Kuhn and Prof. Konrad Meßmer, who brought a specific impact.

I have to thank all helping members and all who helped the Academy to fulfil its endeavours, especially Dr. Helga Luczensky from the Austrian Chancellery.

This presented report 2012 should act as a new stimulus for all contributors who are, with their personal capacity, enriching our work and thus leading to new results at the end of 2013.

We always have to keep in mind that the main mission of the Academy is to work interdisciplinary, to break down the frontiers in our hearts and our brains, to build up bridges which have to be used by everybody, in order to approach a new Europe. The overall idea of the Academy is to form Europe.

**Felix Unger**  
*President*





## **II. MANIFEST FOR EUROPE**



On December 5, 2012 we handed over the “Manifest for Europe” to the President of the European Parliament, Mr. Martin Schulz, in Brussels.

### **Manifest for Europe in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century**

- Europe is the place of freedom, tolerance and peace, conditions for the coherence of a multidimensional society. It is the cultural treasure of the future and for our descendants.
- Nationalism is the biggest opponent of the European integration project. Overcoming it cannot be achieved only through vertical integration, but must focus increasingly on those processes that occur horizontally. A horizontal approach creates a European society, which is able to overcome the nation-state barriers and break through nationalist mindsets permanently.
- The European political system is characterized by a lack of democratic legitimacy and transparency. The participation of citizens in political decision making processes is insufficient, and limited to direct democratic and/or representative elements. A lively and prosperous Europe requires the participation of its citizens – an improvement in their political participation and transparency needs to be tackled to abolish democratic deficit in Europe. Overcoming national boundaries will lead towards a tangible success for Europe.



- The European Parliament must be strengthened in its role and be integrated stronger in the important processes of decision making. The Lisbon Treaty has provided a first and important but not sufficient contribution. As the only directly democratically elected body, the competencies of the Parliament on key policy areas, such as the financial and economic policy, have to be extended.
- Europe is in a fundamental crisis of orientation lacking long-term strategies for the future of the European project of integration. Greatest importance is to the sciences, to make a significant contribution to a definition, which way Europe wants to pursue and therefore which paths have to be selected.
- Europe's economic competitiveness must be increased. The Member States are encouraged to keep their political promise to invest 3% of European GDP in research, development and innovation. The current crisis serves as a reason to cut back on their research and development budgets. However, these areas are essential for Europe's medium-and-long-term development and international competitiveness.
- The role of education and science for the design and future of the European project must be perceived consciously. The stronger integration of European topics in the structures of education and science must be a declared goal of all states to lay the foundation for those European citizens who will later carry Europe.
- Europe is more than just politics. The sciences, arts and religions enrich Europe; their freedom must be protected and ensured at all times and their important contributions for Europe and its society has to be acknowledged. European citizens altogether must be motivated in shaping our European future and overcoming of the past. Combating poverty and promoting jobs are a priority.

Brussels, 5<sup>th</sup> December 2012

For the Academy

Felix Unger  
President EASA

Werner Weidenfeld  
Principal Alma Mater Europaea

Stefan Schepers  
Soc. Acad.



### Comment on the Manifest

The European integration has fundamentally changed the continent “Europe”. For the first time in history the whole of Europe is united peacefully. The 27 Member States of the European Union have moved extensive decision-making powers from the national to the European level and embrace these now jointly. Its citizens live in a Europe where national borders were removed. The European single market generates market opportunities and thus jobs - even beyond the EU itself. Worldwide, the European Union is seen as a role model for the successful transformation of conflict, mistrust and war towards peace, trust and unity.

Nevertheless, crisis scenarios characterize the current image of the European Union. The terms “euro crisis”, “Europe crisis” and “European currency crisis” are encountered on a daily basis in the headlines of the media. General confusion seems to reign about the solution of the current crisis, the fundamental future of the euro and the European Union. The economic crisis scenario is not the only challenge that Europe must tackle currently. Rather, three other fundamental critical topics are again acute that were thought of having been overcome by the Treaty of Lisbon:

On the one hand here the *fundamental crisis* of legitimacy of European policy towards its citizens has to be mentioned. In the decision making structures of the EU there are still too few direct democratic or representative elements. Also, the opportunity of a European citizen’s initiative has not created any lasting improvements. In addition, increasing the transparency of European procedures is not as successful as it had been hoped for by the Lisbon Treaty. The Council meets mostly behind closed doors and the decision making is not always comprehensible for the public. Add to that the technocracy of policy making, which is driven by hectic crisis management. The lack of opportunities for active participation and the problems of transparency occur due to the lack of European politics more than ever and raise again the question of the legitimacy of European politics.

This is primed by a development which can be regarded as *crisis of orientation*. The nation-states operate on a purely situational crisis management and are not in a position to develop even a medium-term strategy, which provides guidance on how to continue with the European integration. Within the euro zone, the economically strong countries oppose the establishment of permanent transfer mechanisms, while the receiving countries fear a hierarchy of relationships that could limit their political choices permanently. Some of the Member States in turn, which have not adopted the euro, fear a two-tier EU with the euro group in the centre and all other at the political periphery. The reactive crisis management stirs distrust within Europe on the one hand, and opens up long-term consequences which magnitude cannot be fathomed yet on the other hand.

The third dimension of the crisis relates to the *institutional level* of the EU. The Treaty of Lisbon had launched major reforms which particular provide for the greater involvement of the European Parliament. The Parliament has been made a co-decider in most areas of policy. Currently it is obvious, that the Parliament as well as the Commission is not holding any key positions in areas such as the financial and economic policies. The heads of state make their decisions on an intergovernmental level and bypass the reforms of



the Lisbon Treaty by non-contractual arrangements in key policy fields. Thus, the already existing potential crisis of confidence is reinforced. Similarly, the crisis of legitimacy is further pushed, since the European Parliament as the only elected European body is by-passed.

Hence, Europe's crisis cannot be made smaller. The history of European integration has also shown that Europe has emerged stronger from each crisis so far. This requires, however, a strategic reflection, of which currently nothing can be seen unfortunately. It is the noble and urgent task of scientists and intellectuals to make a contribution here. They must bring up this painful subject and raise the basic issues that have been neglected due to the acute economic crisis. They must leave the beaten paths, question seemingly legitimate practices and thus provide the necessary intellectual corrective to the status quo. As independent and critical thinkers, they must focus on strategic and normative questions and consider political, social and cultural issues that are overlooked in the wake of the economic crisis. Recently, the European integration process in the context of the debate on the European Constitution has been accompanied by the input of science. The small results that have been achieved during the then proclaimed "phase of reflection" fatigued supposedly the intellectuals, although the results have also shown, that the question of the orientation of the EU has not been resolved finally.

So far it has been attempted to respond to the crisis of legitimacy primarily through communication activities, which are based on public relations strategies. The crisis management aimed at preventing further loss of legitimacy. Transparency and inclusiveness as foundations of legitimacy are rarely taken into view - on the contrary: They seem to be seen as an obstacle. Science here has a communicative-media task to accompany the debates at the European level critically but fair, in order to mediate and question on European politics and thus facilitate and bring the discourse between society and politics in motion. Europe only has a future as a democratic community. This also requires an intellectually vital European cultural debate.

At the same time, however, it is valid to state, that European policy is always characterized by a certain degree of complexity. European issues must therefore be anchored in sustainable education and research structures in order to strengthen European political competencies and thus provide an indirect contribution for improvements and transparency.

To overcome the crisis in orientation and transform the challenges of the time in strengthening Europe, it requires strategic thinking and action. The sciences are encouraged to politically question the prevailing economically focused crisis management. It concerns a problem definition which takes into consideration the fundamental political challenges facing Europe. Only on this basis it is possible to develop a sustainable solution strategy, including a forecast on the consequences which provide long-term orientation assistance for Europe.

The institutions crisis can be overcome through critical analysis and honest self-reflection. Europe needs more than ever constructively cooperating institutions.



Europe is a place of freedom and peace and cannot be reduced only to banking crisis, sovereign debt and bail outs. But what Europe lacks is a confidence-building strategy, a vision, which provides orientation for European policy and which includes the normative dimension politically. Answers are missing to the question, where Europe wants to go and how the path can be treaded. A European debate which is searching for answers to these questions is missing and therefore we are lacking the pre-requisites, that this crisis will become an opportunity to make Europe stronger than before. Science plays a special role to address these shortcomings and to contribute actively to eliminate these.

## Signatory

### Coordinators and Authors

Felix Unger • Werner Weidenfeld • Konrad Meßmer • Stefan Schepers

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• Peter Polterauer • Thorsten Posselt • Albin Prinz • Christopher Provatidis •  
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• Günter R. Schmidt • Anton Spolar • Janis Stradins • Joseph Straus • George E.  
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George Weidenfeld • Rado Wutej • Jože Zadavec • Tadeusz Zasępa • Davor Žic  
• Rado Žic • Jan Zima • Otmar Zorn.



### **III. EVENTS 2012**

#### **16 – 20 January 2012**

Balkan Reise  
Skopje, Macedonia  
Tirana, Albania

#### **2 March 2012**

Reception  
Salzburg, Austria

#### **3 March 2012**

Festive Plenary Session 2012  
Salzburg, Austria

#### **7 March 2012**

Dialogreihe: Über Kreuz  
Salzburg, Austria

#### **8 March 2012**

Besuch: Protektor Ivan Gasparovic  
Bratislava, Slovakia

#### **8 March 2012**

2nd Danube Academies Conference  
Smolenice, Slovakia

#### **13 March 2012**

Besuch: Pál Schmitt  
Budapest, Hungary

#### **15 March 2012**

Inauguration: Protektorin Doris Leuthard  
Bern, Switzerland

#### **28 March 2012**

Theologie im öffentlichen Raum.  
Die Rolle der Universitäten  
Berlin, Germany

#### **4 April 2012**

Handover of the Report  
„Health in the Regions“  
Brussels, Belgium

#### **11 May 2012**

3rd Schloss Elmau Meeting „Resistance  
and Disease promoting Principles of  
Innate Immunity“  
Elmau, Germany

#### **13 May 2012**

IMTC International Instrumentation and  
Measurement Technology Conference  
Graz, Austria

#### **15 May 2012**

Wiener Gespräche. Woher kommen  
unsere Werte?  
Vienna, Austria

#### **23 May 2012**

Personalisierte Medizin  
Zurich, Switzerland

#### **7 June 2012**

Humanities and the Contemporary World  
Podgorica, Montenegro

#### **12 June 2012**

Verleihung der Toleranzringe  
Frankfurt am Main, Germany

#### **19 – 25 June 2012**

Japan Reise  
Kyoto, Tokio, Japan

#### **29 June 2012**

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Medizinischen  
Strahlenschutz (DGMS), Jahrestagung  
Neuherberg, Germany

#### **11 July 2012**

1st Nano Danube Workshop  
Ulm, Germany

#### **20 August 2012**

Besuch: Protektor Gjorge Ivanov  
Skopje, Macedonia

**21 August 2012**

Symposium, Autopsie und Religion  
Zurich, Switzerland

**3 September 2012**

Tagung, HIV-Test and Informed Consent  
Zurich, Switzerland

**3 September 2012**

A Sense of Place. Landschaft und Heimat  
im Umweltschutz  
Basel, Switzerland

**18 September 2012**

„Wie geht's in Europa weiter“  
Salzburg, Austria

**20 September 2012**

Campus Symposium 2012  
Iserlohn, Germany

**22 September 2012**

Chiemgauer Kardiologie Tage 2012  
Chieming/Ising, Germany

**24 September 2012**

3rd Danube Academies Conference  
Budapest, Hungary

**6 October 2012**

12. Mannheimer Ethiksymposium  
Mannheim, Germany

**8 October 2012**

Verfolgte und Verfolger, Weltreligionen,  
Gewalt und Gottesbilder  
Heiligenkreuz, Austria

**8 – 9 October 2012**

Besuch: Ministerin Vlahović  
Podgorica, Montenegro

**10 October 2012**

Religion der Vernunft oder Vernunft der  
Religion  
Hamburg, Germany

**18 October 2012**

18th Pan Hellenic Congress of Internal  
Medicine  
Athens, Greece

**19 October 2012**

Verleihung des Stadtschlüssels der Stadt  
Maribor an Präsident Unger  
Maribor, Slovenia

**2 November 2012**

Internationale Tagung „Nanomedizin“  
Zurich, Switzerland

**12 November 2012**

Inauguration: Ehrengast Sali Berisha  
Tirana, Albania

**13 – 16 November 2012**

Petersburger Dialog  
St. Petersburg, Russia

**17 November 2012**

Toleranz-Symposium  
Innsbruck, Austria

**5 December 2012**

Übergabe „Manifest für Europa“  
Brussels, Belgium

**19 December 2012**

Staatsschulden – Wohin?  
Munich, Germany





## **IV. OFFICE**

The Academy is situated in St. Peter in the heart of Salzburg and managed by Christine Greco/Chief of the Cabinet, Judith Gegenburger, MSc./International Relations and Martha Hofinger, MSc./Membership Management and General. The specific task is to focus on our interdisciplinary approach and to act transnational by networking, building bridges towards a mutual understanding of today's Europe.



Headquarter Salzburg, St. Peter Bezirk 10, Austria



## **AUSTRIAN FOUNDATION**

The European Academy of Sciences Arts holds a foundation in Austria entitled **“Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste- Privatstiftung”**. The foundation has the specific goal to identify additional funds for projects of the Academy and to raise hopefully 5 million Euros, that the Academy can be maintained by the interest. Of course we are working very hard to raise funds, which is quite difficult at this time.

### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Unger Felix, Bornschein Karl, von Schöning Wichard,  
Lobkowicz Nikolaus (Honorary Chairman)

### **BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Manstein Hans- Jörgen, Raidl Claus, Schmid Hans, Stadler Wilfried,  
Thun-Hohenstein Christoph  
For the Republic of Austria: Matzka Manfred

### **FOUNDERS**

Penk Andreas, Raidl Claus, Schmid Hans, Stadler Wilfried, Unger Felix.

### **SUPPORTERS**

Republic of Austria



## **SWISS FOUNDATION**

The main objective of the “**Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste – Stiftung Schweiz**” is to initiate and realize projects of European relevance. The Stiftung Schweiz is very closely linked to the Swiss Delegation.

### **SUPERVISORY BOARD**

Sitter-Liver Beat, President  
Studer Marcel, Vice-President  
Holderegger Adrian, Member  
Jorio Marco, Member  
Tag Brigitte, Member

## **ASSOCIATIONS**

Due to the various national laws in Europe, the Academy is registered as an association in Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Spain.

### **ADVISORY COUNCIL (2013)**

von Schöning Wichard (Chairman), Groeger Herbert, Kramer Thomas, von Aufschnaiter Reinhard.

### **ADVISORY BOARD**

Habermann Hans Christian, Rohan Albert, Ropac Thaddaeus, Graf Walderdorff Hohegg Johannes, Baron von Schilgen Wolfgang und Eva, Shine Clare

## **FRIENDS OF THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS IN GERMANY**

Baroth Beata (Chairwoman)

## **FRIENDS OF THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS IN ITALY**

Von Egen Alexander (Chairman)



## **V. REPORTS OF THE DELEGATIONS**

### **SPANISH DELEGATION**

*José Ángel Sánchez Asiain*

Activities carried out during 2012 by the Spanish Delegation of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts.

During this time of turmoil, the need for our Academy to strengthen the actions of promotion of the construction of the European project, have led our delegation to work in depth on the issues already initiated. As well, and among other tasks, in 2012 we continued working in the health system, education and the autonomous communities, in agreements between the EU and Morocco, and in the edition of the analysis of the project “European Union-Morocco: A privileged neighbourhood?”, research published at the end of 2012.

#### 1. THE HEALTH SYSTEM

The year 2012 it was critical in Spain in the area of public health and the Academy received many comments and demands of information through our website, or abundant correspondence to our previous work. And in this context, we continue to work one more year in the analysis in depth of the health system in Spain, as well as its possible evolution in the future of Europe in the 21st century. A Committee of experts, comprising 18 researchers, in turn provides the platform that has been responsible for the development and coordination of this research, framed in three specific working groups.

#### 2. THE AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

Our Academy conducted a study to analyse from various perspectives and approaches, how is structured the sharing of power in European States and their foreseeable impact on the process of reconstruction of Europe in a single key. They were thus particularly discussed the experiences of different federal States, as well as the positions of the European Commission, Courts of Justice and legislators. The results of this study, led by Professor Muñoz Machado, and completed in 2011 have been anticipated on the website of the Academy, preparing its edition in early 2013.

#### 3. THE EUROPEAN UNION AND MOROCCO: A PRIVILEGED NEIGHBOURHOOD?

The proposals of the European Commission on European neighbourhood policy (ENP), were the subject of attention of this delegation in the strategy paper of May 2004 and completed in December 2006 and December 2007 application reports. The implementation of the action plans of the ENP with Morocco, agreed already in 2005 and its impact on relations with Spain seriously worried about its complexity. Subsequently, the Academy continued with this project, paying special attention to the bilateral agreements between the EU and Morocco, insisting on the need for a gradual deepening of this line. Once



coordinated the different partial works, we were celebrating debates with the participation of Spanish and Moroccan specialists in Madrid and Tangiers. In the end this study, led by Professor Remiro Brotóns, to its final stretch in 2012. Its publishing was conditioned, and consequently delayed, by the developments in the North African country in recent months, which resulted in a reform of its Constitution.

#### 4. SPAIN AND THE BOLOGNA PROCESS: AN ESSENTIAL ENCOUNTER

In the area of education knowledge and further to other research in years earlier, in 2012 is contemplated the implications of the new economic situation on the strengths and weaknesses of the agreements adopted in Bologna, collected in our publication "Spain and the Bologna process: an essential encounter", 2010. Equally, and within this area, tried to dig deeper into our research "University at a crossroads: Europe and us" (2007) and "transfer to university research companies" (2003). Thus, the Academy intends to clarify several basic issues about both the Bologna process itself and its reasons, its implications and the consequences that may have ultimately compliance or failure. The objective is to facilitate the definition of a common area that could serve to attract faculty and students from other continents and arises as an alternative to the U.S. offer, model that exercises an undoubted world leadership at this level of education. So far, the findings of the team working on this project, clearly favorable to the process, reflect a very critical attitude with regard to the way in which this has been applied in Spanish universities.

#### 5. FIFTEEN YEARS OF ACTIVITY OF THE ACADEMY IN SPAIN

In 2012 was also approved and began the execution of a project that close history of activities that in our 15 years of life has developed this delegation.



## **SLOVAK DELEGATION**

March, distribution of Manifest for Europe in 21st Century, 16 signatories.

March, 2nd Danube Academies Conference, Smolenice, Slovakia, participation of 8 academies and 2 universities, first working meeting of the cluster, organizers: Slovak Acad. Sci. and EASA, L. Falťan, I. Hermanovská, V. Both, F. Fundárek, Š. Luby, F. Unger, C. Greco.

March, Festive meeting of EASA in Salzburg, inauguration of new members  
prof. Ľ. Jurga, DrSc.,  
RNDr. O. Pecháňová, DrSc.,  
mons. F. Rábek,  
prof. J. Švidroň,  
prof. T. Zasepa.

April, 5th Manifest from Smolenice, Institute of Landscape Ecology SAS, Z. Izakovičová, J. Oszlányi, under the patronage of EASA.

June, Agreement on cooperation and participation of EASA in the next years of *Identification code of Slovakia*, Artem Ltd., L. Mózsa.

September, 3rd Danube Academies Conference in Budapest, Š. Luby - member of Org. Comm. and paper on the Security in the Danube Region, from SAS participation of L. Falťan, coordinator of the priority No. 7, presentation.

September, Landscape ecology, from theory to practice, Smolenice, Institute of Landscape Ecology SAV, Z. Izakovičová, J. Oszlányi, under the patronage of EASA.

October, General Assembly of Slovak Delegation to EASA,

Program:

J. Breza, 40 years of kidney transplantation in Slovakia,

B. Lichardus, Comments to the Presidential Elections in USA,

M. Čič, Reflections of the global problems of economy and society.

November, Int. Workshop *Nanomedicine*, University of Zürich, invited paper Š. Luby.

November, Danube Rector`s Conference, Prague, participant Š. Luby.

Štefan Luby  
Bratislava, 2012



## **SWISS FOUNDATION**

### **Activities in 2012**

The council of the Swiss Foundation held three ordinary meetings, apart from frequent contacts by phone and E-mail. Its membership has not undergone any change. Together with its project team, the council worked for the publication of the contributions to the successful symposium on «Künste und Regelwerk», to appear in 2013. With *Progress Foundation*, a new symposium to be realized in 2014 is in preparation, on «Religious Convictions and the Secular Democratic Constitutional State» (a yet provisional title). - The council dealt with a growing number of requests. Again, it concentrated on applications relative to its proper tasks. – The council discussed and considered the near future of the Foundation.

The Swiss Foundation realized the formal inauguration of Doris Leuthard, Federal Councillor of Switzerland (Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication) as Swiss Protector in the European Academy of Sciences and Arts. The ceremonial act was carried out by Felix Unger, president of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts. It took place in the famous «von Wattenwyl Haus» at Bern, the capital of Switzerland, attended by the full council of the Swiss Foundation and staff of the upon mentioned Federal Department.

Beat Sitter-Liver  
President of the Swiss Foundation  
12.01.2013



## **VI. REPORTS OF THE CLASSES**

### **HUMANITIES**

**Dean: Helmut Reinalter**

In 2012 the class Humanities issued the book *"Krise der Geisteswissenschaften? Ihre Bedeutung und gesellschaftliche Relevanz heute."* Editor: Helmut Reinalter, Maria Eder. VDG Verlag und Datenbank für Geisteswissenschaften, Weimar. 2011. Additionally Helmut Reinalter organized a Tolerance-Symposium in November 2012 in Innsbruck.

### **MEDICINE**

**Deans: Konrad Meßmer, Günter Schiepek**

Für die Klasse Medizin hat Prof. Meßmer im Jahr 2012 folgende Aktivitäten auf den Weg gebracht:

- 1) Vorschlag für das Memorandum der EASA für EUROPA.
- 2) Tagung über Nanomedizin, Organisation der Tagung von Prof. Brigitte Tag – gemeinsam mit der Klasse Medizin, im November 2012 in Zürich.  
Bericht über die Tagung von Geraldine Meßmer wurde im Dezember bei der EASA eingereicht.
- 3) Vorbereitung 1st World Congress "Medicine in Revolution" on "Injury-Induced Innate Immunity" zusammen mit Soc.acad. Walter Land.



## **INTERNATIONALE TAGUNG „NANOMEDIZIN“**

*Geraldine Meßmer*

Am 02. November 2012 fand an der Universität Zürich die gantztägige Internationale Tagung „Nanomedizin“ statt, welche unter der Schirmherrschaft des universitären Kompetenzzentrums Medizin – Ethik – Recht Helvetiae und der Alma Mater Europaea der Europäischen Akademie für Wissenschaft und Künste (EASA), Salzburg organisiert wurde.

Die Tagung wurde durch die Dekanin der Klasse Law and Economics der EASA, Frau Prof. Brigitte Tag, mit einem Grußwort eröffnet. Im Anschluss wurden die Referierenden, Moderatoren und Teilnehmer von Herrn Prof. Fischer, Rektor der Universität Zürich, Herrn Prof. Grätz, Dekan der Medizinischen Fakultät der Universität Zürich und Herrn Prof. Unger, Präsident der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, begrüßt.

Das Tagungsprogramm war in drei Themenblöcke aufgeteilt. Themenblock I wurde vom Dekan der Klasse Medizin der EASA, Herrn Prof. Konrad Meßmer aus München, moderiert und trug den Titel „Nanomaterialien in der Medizin“. Die Referierenden dieses Themenblocks waren Frau Dr.-Ing. Hofmann-Antenbrink, welche im Vortrag von Herrn Prof. Hofmann vertreten wurde, Herr Prof. Hofmann, Frau Prof. von Rechenberg und Herr Prof. Rogler. Themenblock II, welcher von Herrn Prof. Rogler moderiert wurde, hatte die „Nanotechnologie in der Tumor-/Krebstherapie“ zum Gegenstand und beinhaltete Vorträge von Herrn Prof. Alexiou und Frau PD Dr. Spänkuch. Der letzte Themenblock III, erneut von Herrn Prof. Meßmer moderiert, beschäftigte sich mit den „Chancen und Risiken der Nanotechnologie in der Medizin“. Zu dieser Thematik referierten Herr Prof. Luby, Herr Prof. Hunziker und Frau Prof. Tag.

### I. Themenblock

Der von Frau Dr.-Ing. Hofmann-Antenbrink vorbereitete Vortrag trug den Titel „Europäische Nano-Forschung im Dienst des Patienten“ und gab einen umfassenden Überblick über die aktuelle Forschungslandschaft in Europa und deren aktuellen Stand wieder. Zu Anfang wurden die zu Beginn der Nanotechnologie gemachten Versprechen für die Bereiche Nanomedizin, Nanopharmazie und Nanodiagnostik aufgezeigt, um am Schluss des Vortrages darzustellen, inwieweit diese zum heutigen Zeitpunkt bereits erfüllt worden sind. Versprechen wurden besonders auf den Gebieten „lab on a chip“, „drug delivery“, Hyperthermie, „tissue engineering“ und Theragnostik gemacht. Des Weiteren wurde der Bekanntheitsgrad der Nanotechnologien in der Bevölkerung aufgezeigt. In den USA sind diese über 80 % der Bevölkerung und in Deutschland über 50 %, vor allem im Bereich der Medizin, ein Begriff. Nach der Darstellung möglicher Chancen und Risiken, wo und auf welchen Gebieten in Europa und insbesondere in der Schweiz geforscht wird, konnte am Ende festgestellt werden, dass die Versprechen bis auf die Bereiche „drug delivery“ und Theragnostik bereits größtenteils erfüllt worden sind.

Im Anschluss referierte Prof. Hofmann über „Nanomaterialien: Nutzen und Risiken bei





der medizinischen Anwendung“. Zu Anfang stellte Prof. Hofmann die unterschiedlichen Arten von Nanomaterialien, deren Struktur und Größe dar und ging im Folgenden auf die speziellen Eigenschaften ein, die Materialien in der Nanogrößenordnung aufweisen. Ein Goldnanopartikel hat beispielsweise bei einer Größe von 20nm andere Eigenschaften als das allgemein bekannte Gold. Ein weiterer spezieller Effekt, welcher im Nanometerbereich auftritt, ist der Superparamagnetismus. Ein magnetisches Partikel verliert, desto kleiner es wird, seine magnetischen Eigenschaften. Sobald es jedoch wieder einem Magnetfeld ausgesetzt wird, tritt eine erneute Magnetisierung des Partikels ein. Dieser Effekt ist beispielsweise hilfreich, um in den Körper eingeschleuste Nanopartikel mit Hilfe eines von außen angelegten Magneten an die gewünschte Stelle im Inneren des Körpers zu leiten. In diesem Zusammenhang ist die Frage zu stellen, ob in den Körper eingebrachte und dort magnetisierte Nanopartikel eine toxische Wirkung entfalten. Die Aufnahme von Nanopartikeln erfolgt in der Natur normalerweise über die Lunge, in der Medizin jedoch über die Blutbahn. Untersuchungen haben gezeigt, dass sich die Nanopartikel schnell in der Leber ansammeln und nicht in der Niere, durch welche sie aus dem Körper ausgeschieden werden würden. In diesem Zusammenhang stehen auch die aktuellen Forschungsthemen von Prof. Hofmann, das Verhalten von Nanopartikeln in biologischen Flüssigkeiten, die Wechselwirkung von Proteinen mit den Nanopartikeln und deren Einfluss auf das biologische Verhalten, die Entwicklung von adäquaten Testmethoden, die Reproduzierbarkeit und das Verhalten von Nanopartikeln.

Frau Prof. von Rechenberg stellte in ihrem Vortrag „Nanopartikel als Träger für Substanzen: Von der Zellkultur in den Patienten – wo liegen die Stolpersteine?“ die Probleme dar, welche bei der Umsetzung von einer Idee in in-vitro-Experimente und danach in in-vivo-Experimenten auftreten können. Die Darstellung erfolgte anhand aktueller Studien zum intraartikulären Gebrauch von supermagnetischen Nanopartikeln (SPION) an Schafen, wobei die ethischen Aspekte bzgl. der Tierversuche besonders betont wurden.

Der Vortrag von Herrn Prof. Rogler behandelte die Thematik „Nanopartikel aus der Nahrung als Entzündungsauslöser“. In seinem Vortrag brachte er mit der Nahrung aufgenommene Nanopartikel, z. B. Aluminium-, Titan- oder Siliziumoxide in Zusammenhang mit chronischen Darmentzündungen. Bei einer chronischen Darmentzündung (Morbus Crohn, Colitis ulcerosa) ist die natürliche Barrierefunktion des intestinalen Epithels so weit gestört, dass Nanopartikel diese überwinden können. Sehr interessant war, dass ein Mensch pro Tag ca. 2,5 mg Titandioxid allein durch die tägliche Nahrungsaufnahme oder Körperpflege auf Grund der Tatsache aufnimmt, dass dieses beispielsweise in Zahnpasta, Kaffeeweißler, Gebäck und Kaugummi enthalten ist.

## II. Themenblock

Herr Prof. Alexiou, welcher die Sektion Experimentelle Onkologie und Nanomedizin (SEON) an der Universität Erlangen leitet, stellte im Vortrag „Nanomedizin – neue Ansätze in der Tumorthherapie“ sein Forschungsprojekt vor. In der Europäischen Union erkranken jährlich 1,6 Millionen Einwohner neu an Krebs und über 1 Millionen Einwohner sterben jedes Jahr daran. Zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt besteht die Therapie aus chirurgischen



Eingriffen, Bestrahlung und/oder Chemotherapie. Im Tierversuch an Kaninchen erforschen Herr Prof. Alexiou und sein Team wie Krebs mittels der neuen Methode der Magnetic Drug Targeting (MDT)-Therapie behandelt werden kann. Im eigenen Labor werden magnetische Nanopartikel hergestellt, um diese in einen, am Kaninchen künstlich generierten, Tumor zu injizieren. Mit einem speziell entwickelten Magneten werden die in den Tumor eingeschleusten Nanopartikel aktiviert. Die bisher durchgeführten Studien haben gezeigt, dass mit der SEON-Methode (Section for Experimental Oncology and Nanomedicine, Erlangen) in der Tumorregion eine Akkumulation von über 50 % der injizierten Nanopartikel erreicht wird, wodurch sich das Tumorgewebe nach einer Magnetbehandlung beim Kaninchen innerhalb von elf Wochen nebenwirkungsfrei zur Gänze zurückbildet. Damit ist nach der SEON-Methode eine Behandlung mit 10 % der üblichen systemischen Dosierung möglich. Solche Forschungsergebnisse bergen ein großes Potential in sich und werden Menschen, die am Ende der zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt verwendeten Therapiemöglichkeiten angelangt sind, neue Hoffnung geben können.

Frau PD Dr. Spänkuch's Referat zur Thematik der Krebstherapie trug den Titel „Entwicklung und Einsatz von Nanopartikeln als Drug-Delivery-Systeme für die Krebstherapie. In ihrem Forschungsprojekt, welches sie im Jahre 1999 begonnen hat, untersucht sie auf Nanopartikeln basierende Behandlungsmöglichkeiten für Mammakarzinome. Nanopartikel bieten sich auf Grund ihrer raschen Aufnahme durch die Zellen besonders dafür an, wobei die Aufnahmebereitschaft der Zellen von der Größe der Nanopartikel abhängt. Als sogenanntes Target für die Erforschung dieser Krebstherapiebehandlung wird die Polo-like-Kinase 1 (Plk 1) verwendet, da sie eine Überexpression in allen bekannten Krebsarten und nur eine geringe oder auch gar keine Expression in primärem Gewebe hat. Für alle Kinasen gilt, dass sie generell vielversprechende Drug Targets sind, da alle zellulären Ereignisse über die Signaltransduktion reguliert werden. Eines der nächsten Etappenziele ist, die bis dahin entwickelten Versuchsreihen von in vitro- auf in vivo-Verhältnisse zu übertragen.

Im Anschluss an diesen Vortrag fand eine lebhafte Round-Table-Diskussion statt, unter anderem über die Frage, warum die großen Unternehmen nicht solche Forschungsvorhaben unterstützen oder gar selbst vorantreiben. Frau Prof. von Rechenberg wies darauf hin, dass die von den Forschern entwickelten Ideen nur dann von Interesse für die Unternehmen sind, wenn sie in Produkte umgesetzt werden können.

### III. Themenblock

Den Anfang im dritten Themenblock machte Herr Prof. Luby mit dem Vortrag „Nanotechnology in medicine – some benefits and threats“. Anfangs stellte er die geschichtlichen Eckdaten der Nanotechnologie dar und wies darauf hin, dass man sich zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt in einer post-hype-Phase befinde. Es stehe nun nicht mehr die Illusion ob der künftigen Möglichkeiten im Vordergrund, sondern die Sicherheit im Bereich der Nanotechnologien. In diesem Zusammenhang erlangt auch der von der Europäischen Kommission im Jahre 2007 aufgestellte Verhaltenskodex Bedeutung. Nach diesen generellen Prinzipien sollten die Nanowissenschaft und Nanotechnologie für die Öffentlichkeit verständlich, sicher, ethisch, nachhaltig sein und mögliche



sicherheitsrelevante Auswirkungen antizipieren. Die rechtliche Regulierung der Nanotechnologie sollte daher auch von einem kurzzeitigen in einen längerfristigen Zeitrahmen übergehen. Im zweiten Teil seines Vortrags stellte Herr Prof. Luby in einer Auswahl, die von ihm und seinem Team entwickelten Nanopartikel, beispielsweise Fe203 und CoFe204, vor.

Im Anschluss referierte Herr Prof Hunziker mit dem Vortragstitel „Nanomedizin: Der Weg zu einer effektiveren, personalisierten, kosteneffektiven Medizin“. Eingangs wurde die Entwicklung der modernen Medizin skizziert und die Punkte, die für die künftige Medizin beachtet werden sollten. Beispielsweise besteht ein solcher Punkt in der Feststellung, welche Krankheiten häufig vorkommen, tödlich, chronisch oder mit einer kostenintensiven Behandlung verbunden sind. Um die Gesundheitskosten künftig kontrollieren zu können, zählte Herr Prof. Hunziker fünf Strategien auf:

- keine Rückerstattung ineffektiver Behandlungen,
- Limitierung des Zugangs zu Behandlungen,
- effizientere und weniger toxische Therapien,
- Personalisierung der Medizin und
- Heilung statt palliativer Medizin.

Die Anwendung der Nanotechnologie in der Medizin stellt ein Instrument dar, mit welchem diese Ziele erreicht werden können. Nano-Medikamente in der ersten und zweiten Generation konnten bereits klinische Erfolge für sich verbuchen. Der gezielte Medikamententransport („drug targeting“) kann eine nebenwirkungsärmere oder sogar -freie Behandlung ermöglichen. Die zukünftige Medizin sollte sich daher auch den Herausforderungen stellen, die mit der Anwendung der Nanotechnologie einhergehen. Diese sind die

- bevölkerungsweite Prävention,
- die Entwicklung neuer Therapien,
- das Einheits-Vorgehen im Vergleich zum personalisierten Vorgehen,
- die Heilung im Vergleich zur palliativen Behandlung,
- die Reduktion der Kosten für das Gesundheitssystem,
- die Ebnung der Wege, auch in regulatorischer Hinsicht, für neue Herangehensweisen,
- ein übergreifendes Krankheitsmanagement und
- die Optimierung der Einsatzmöglichkeiten.

Der letzte Vortrag des Tages wurde von Frau Prof. Tag gehalten und trug den Titel „Rechtliche Aspekte des Einsatzes der Nanotechnologie“. Frau Prof. Tag stellte den im Zeitpunkt geltenden Rechtsrahmen bezüglich der Nanotechnologie in der Medizin vor. Neben internationalen Regelungen sind auf nationaler Ebene u. a. die Bundesverfassung (BV), die EMRK, die Biomedizinkonvention, das Heilmittelgesetz, das Humanforschungsgesetz (Geltung ab 2014), das Zivilgesetzbuch, das Obligationenrecht, das Krankenversicherungsgesetz und auf kantonaler Ebene u. a. die Gesundheits- und Patientengesetze zu beachten. Die Nanomedizin ist im Rechtsbereich unter zwei unterschiedlichen Settings zu betrachten, zum einen im diagnostischen und



therapeutischen Setting inklusive des individuellen Heilversuchs und zum anderen im Setting der klinischen Forschung. Die Verwendung von nanomedizinischen Behandlungsmöglichkeiten wird sich auch auf das Arzt-Patienten-Verhältnis auswirken. Grundsätzlich liegt die Wahl der Diagnoseart bzw. der Therapie beim behandelnden Arzt, jedoch ist bei mehreren Behandlungsmethoden mit unterschiedlichen Risiken und Erfolgchancen von Gewicht, den Patienten miteinzubeziehen. Dieser Miteinbezug des Patienten wird auch bei der Nanomedizin erforderlich sein. Zum jetzigen Zeitpunkt wird eine neue, auf Nanotechnologie basierende Behandlungsart in Betracht kommen, insbesondere wenn die Möglichkeiten an Standardtherapien ausgeschöpft worden sind und somit ein individueller Heilversuch angezeigt ist. Solch ein individueller Heilversuch ist, unter der Verwendung von Nanopartikeln, für den behandelnden Arzt mit einer erhöhten Sorgfaltspflicht verbunden und gebietet eine Aufklärung des Patienten durch den Arzt über die Risiken, welche gerade durch die Verwendung der Nanotechnologie miteinhergehen, damit der Patient vollumfänglich informiert seine Einwilligung zur Behandlung geben kann. Für den Fall, dass die Anwendung der neuen Behandlungsmöglichkeit auf das Sammeln verallgemeinerbarer Erkenntnisse durch ein wiederholtes und systematisches Vorgehen abzielt, handelt es sich nicht mehr um einen individuellen Heilversuch, sondern um klinische Forschung. Die Einordnung in diesen Bereich ist in der Konsequenz mit einem anderen rechtlichen Rahmen verbunden. Sowohl in der Schweiz als auch in der Europäischen Union gibt es kaum nanospezifische Anforderungen in Bezug auf die Erforschung bzw. Zulassung von Arzneimittel, die Erforschung bzw. Konformitätsbewertung von Medizinprodukten, wengleich sich etliche Kommissionen mit der Risikofolgenabschätzung befassen. In der Folge bleibt es somit in der Schweiz bei den allgemeinen Bestimmungen des Heilmittelgesetzes mit seinen Ausführungsbestimmungen und dem voraussichtlich am 01.01.2014 in Kraft tretenden Humanforschungsgesetz mit seinen Ausführungsbestimmungen. Bei der Zulassung von Arzneimitteln wurde von Seiten der Swissmedic ab dem 01.10.2012 eine neue Deklarationspflicht eingeführt, wonach im Gesuch „enthält Nanopartikel“ aufgenommen werden muss, sollte das Arzneimittel neuartige Nanopartikel enthalten. Dies ist ein Schritt um dem Nichtwissen beim Verbraucher entgegenzuwirken. Weitere Schritte sollten in Richtung Vorsorgeprinzip, Risikomanagement, Sensibilisierung, Reduktion von Risiken und Anpassung der einschlägigen Gesetze folgen, beispielsweise auch um eine dem Risiko angepasste Haftung für Schäden beim Einsatz von Nanopartikeln zu erzielen.

Frau Prof. Tag beantwortete nach ihrem Vortrag eine Reihe von Fragen und verabschiedete sich im Anschluss von den Referierenden, Moderatoren und Teilnehmern der Tagung mit dem Hinweis auf die Möglichkeit den informationsreichen Tag bei einem gemeinsamen Apéro riche ausklingen zu lassen.



**ARTS**

**Dean: Manfred Wagner**

The class Arts contributed to interdisciplinary talks in arts and sciences.

**NATURAL SCIENCES**

**Dean: Branko Stanovnik**

The class Natural Sciences is planning a meeting which will be held in May 2014 in Ljubljana.



## **SOCIAL SCIENCES, LAW AND ECONOMICS**

**Dean: Brigitte Tag**

### **Annual Report 2012 – Class V-Social Sciences, Law and Economics**

#### **A. Summary/ Résumé of the projects**

In 2012, members of Class Social Sciences, Law and Economics (V) of the EASA, represented by the Dean, Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag, Professor of Criminal Law, Criminal Law Proceedings and Medical Law, University of Zurich (UZH) undertook the following academic meetings in close collaboration with *Centre of Competence Medicine – Ethics – Law Helvetiae (MERH)* and some more institutions at the University of Zurich (UZH).

#### **I. The Workshop „Personalized Medicine“**

On May 23<sup>rd</sup> 2012, Class V of the EASA hosted together with the *Centre of Competence Medicine – Ethics – Law Helvetiae (MERH)* in cooperation with the *PhD Program „Biomedical Ethics and Law“* a public workshop on „Personalized Medicine“ at the University of Zurich (UZH).

##### **1. Content of the workshop**

Giving input-lectures, renowned speakers of the medical and legal field as well as Pharmacologists and Molecular Biologists, hereunder the Dean of Class V of the EASA, Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag, and the President of the *Swiss Academy of Medical Sciences (SAMW)*, Prof. Dr. med. Peter Meier-Abt, illuminated the topic „Personalized Medicine“ from different perspectives.

The workshop revealed the potential impact of personalized medicine in future medical practice. Identifying three components as the main influences on health, namely the human behaviour and conduct, environmental conditions as well as the individual heritable information (genome), it was stated that the mapping of the genome is a major challenge in the medical field.

Thus being partially presented as a newly developed method of science, the speakers acknowledged the „Personalized Medicine“ not as a medical revolution but rather as a new and challenging chapter of the medical evolution. Although it has always been the medical demand to reveal the best options for the single patient in the history of medicine, developments and techniques in medical research have made it possible to sequence the human genome and by that offered promising opportunities for the „Personalized Medicine“ – the individual, preventive, curative and palliative analytical methods and customized treatments.

Among the 46 chromosomes of every human being, there are only very few chromosomes, who makes people differ from each other. These differences are causal for the different effects and side effects of medication. As this method gets increasingly affordable, it might be internationally and broadly applied in future health care systems. Whereas 10



years ago, the sequencing of the genome in six billion single information used to cost \$ 100.000,00, at present the costs amount to \$ 2000,00. Hence, single patients as well as the state health care systems benefit from this development and the guiding principle „one size does not fit all“ gains increasingly influence.

The well-respected referees accentuated the advantages of this individualised method, but in the same manner pointed out the risks that accompany the „Personalized Medicine“. Regarding the advantages it was stated, that on the one hand, the genomic analysis allows a tailored medication for the individuals` needs, on the other hand, it is expected to identify the reasons for healthiness and susceptibility to side effects leading to severe complications. In this context, the so called „Ethics of Sharing“ as well as the term „Publicness“ and „Crowd-Sourcing of health-data“– the social duty to reveal and provide personal data for the common welfare – was brought up.

But these models of social participation in research activities do not only foster the beneficial aims of the „Personalized Medicine“, but indeed also involve certain risks. Among those, the risk to data security is one of the central questions to be solved on legislative level. Huge data sets need to be administered. For this, a general cross-clinic database, a bio-database and the general application of electronic case histories would perspectively be required for national and international research projects. Hereby, personal rights on genetic and personal data, among those the right of nescience, need to be protected. As to the swiss law situation, data security is entrenched in different laws and regulations, but not sufficiently specific regarding genetic data. The future Swiss Federal Law of Human Research (Humanforschungsgesetz, HFG), which is supposed to come into effect on January 1<sup>st</sup> 2014, will be drawn on issues of „Personalized Medicine“ in future. But it still remains unsolved how to handle additional findings and their impacts.

The workshop lectures showed, that the patients` trust in the clinics, clinical research and pharmaceutical industry is necessary to implement „Personalized Medicine“ on a broad social basis. To achieve this, the costs of sequencing the genome have to be continuously reduced. Otherwise the method will not be accessible for every patient, but only for patients with a complementary health insurance. Besides that, several challenges in the interdisciplinary specialized research, the cooperation between research, industry and practice as well as the provision of services to the patients have to be promoted.

## **2. Audience and Framework Program**

The workshop was attended by nameable specialists of the research fields as well as by considerable practitioners, politicians and PhD students. The program was composed of six input-lectures, two discussion rounds between the lectures as well as one panel discussion at the end of the event. Hereby, the renowned referees and the auditorium had the opportunity to exchange, discuss and network.

## **II. The International Conference „Nanomedicine“**

On November 2<sup>nd</sup> 2012, Class V of the EASA, the *Centre of Competence Medicine – Ethics – Law Helvetiae (MERH)* in cooperation with the *Alma Mater Europaea* of the



*European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Salzburg (EASA)* staged the international conference „Nanomedicine“ at the University Hospital Zurich.

Members of the *European Academy of Sciences and Arts* contributed actively to the success of the conference. The honorable president of the *European Academy of Sciences and Arts*, Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. mult. Felix Unger, held the opening speech. Among the renowned referees were Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag, Dean of the Class Social Sciences Law and Economics (*EASA*), and the Vice-President of the *EASA*, Prof. Dr. Sc. Dr. h. c. mult. Štefan Luby, formerly President of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. The conference was moderated by Prof. Dr. Dr. h. c. mult. Konrad Meßmer, Dean of the Class Medicine of the *European Academy of Sciences and Arts*, and Prof. Dr. med. Dr. phil. Gerhard Rogler, who holds a Novartis-professorship at the University Hospital Zurich. Further members of the *EASA* followed the conference from the audience.

The President of the University of Zurich (UZH), Prof. Dr. phil. Andreas Fischer, and the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine (UZH), Prof. Dr. med. Dr. med. dent. Klaus W. Grätz, welcomed the audience to this international conference and stressed the necessity of extensive examining the topic on an interdisciplinary level, particularly with regard to the medical, legal and ethical aspects.

### **1. Content of the conference**

The international conference “Nanomedicine” commenced with the topic “Nanomaterials in Medicine”. Beginning with an overview of nano research at the service of patients, the European research landscape and its current state were presented. The revolutionary expectations and promises for nanomedicine, nanopharmacy and nanodiagnostics that were given at the very beginning of nanotechnology, were contrasted with the achievements today. Most of the promises were made on the fields of „lab on a chip“, „drug delivery“, hyperthermia, „tissue engineering“ and theragnostics. It was shown, that promises have largely been fulfilled. However, the fields of „drug delivery“ and theragnostics remain challenging today.

Furthermore, the very controversial question of use and risk of nanotechnology in medical treatment was discussed. Differing from nanoparticles in nature that are absorbed in the lung, examinations have shown that nanoparticles used in medical treatment accumulate in the liver and are thus not - likewise other substances - eliminated through the kidneys. Therefore, the characteristics of nanoparticles in biological liquids, the interaction with proteins and their influence on the biological performance, the development of adequate test methods and the reproducibility of nanoparticles are still to be examined. Hereby, the transfer of in-vitro experiments to in-vivo experiments through animal testing has to be strictly monitored and meet ethical standards. This remains a demanding task in implementing nanomedical therapies for human beings.

Subsequently, opportunities of nanotechnology in cancer and tumour therapy were presented. Whereas today tumour patients have to go through surgical intervention, chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy, nanotechnology offers less invasive methods





combating tumour cells. The newly developed Magnetic Drug Targeting (MDT)-Therapy for instance, which is being tested on animals, shows, that nanoparticles which had been injected into tumour cells and subsequently stimulated with a special magnetic treatment, receded within few weeks free of any side effects. This method has great potential for future cancer treatment, since a concomitant systemic therapy can be reduced to as less as 10 %. Besides the Magnetic Drug Targeting (MDT)-Therapy, the application of nanoparticles in Drug-Delivery-Systems is also a promising field of research, as nanoparticles are absorbed by cells rapidly.

In contrast to the impressive and encouraging results of research, the conference also illuminated the risks of nanotechnology in medicine. Describing the state as a post-hype phase, it was stated that not the future achievements of nanotechnology but the safety in nanomedicine is in focus today. In this context, the “Code of Conduct for Responsible Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies Research” (2008) of the *Commission of the European Communities* is of importance. With regard to the public needs, these general rules recommend nanoscience and nanotechnology to be understandable, safe, ethical, sustainable as well as able to anticipate security-relevant impacts. Today, Switzerland - just like the European Union - rarely knows any specific requirements regarding research, drug licensing and conformity assessment of medical products in the context of nanomedicine, although several commissions are concerned with the respective risk assessment. Therefore, temporary legal rules have to develop to long-term regulations. In Switzerland, the Federal Law of Therapeutical products (Heilmittelgesetz, HMG) as well as the already mentioned future Swiss Federal Law of Human Research (Humanforschungsgesetz, HFG), are applicable.

## 2. Framework Program and Audience

On the eve of the conference “Nanomedicine”, a joint dinner was preludeing the event. The conference program was structured into three thematic blocks, each followed by a discussion and pause in which the participants were able to critically analyse the questions raised by the lectures. At the end of the event, a panel discussion completed the day of the conference. The international conference was accredited as an advanced training seminar by the Swiss Institute for Postgraduate & Further Education in Medicine (SIWF) of the Swiss Medical Association (FMH) and attended by specialists of the medical field, veterinary medical field, legal field as well as by physics, biomedical ethicists, biotechnologists, biologists, sociologists and PhD students of the different fields.

## II. The Symposium “Autopsy and Religion“

On November 30<sup>th</sup> 2012, the Dean of the Class V of the EASA, Prof. Tag, the *Centre of Competence Medicine – Ethics – Law Helvetiae (MERH)* in cooperation with the *PhD Program „Biomedical Ethics and Law“* and the *University Hospital Zurich, Department Pathology*, hosted the international symposium “Autopsy and Religion“ at the University Hospital Zurich.

The symposium was staged under the patronage of the *Leopoldina, German National Academy of Sciences*. Several members of the *European Academy of Sciences and*



*Arts, Salzburg (EASA)*, such as Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag, Dean of the Class V, *EASA*, Prof. Dr.theol. Wilfried Härle, as well as Dr. Marian Eleganti, Auxiliary Bishop of Chur contributed to this multifaceted event. Prof. Dr. Robert Jütte, Director of the Institute for the History of Medicine of the *Robert Bosch Foundation* and Professor of History at the University of Stuttgart, and Prof. Dr. Hanspeter Schmitt, Professor of Theological Ethics, Theological College Chur, moderated the conference.

The State Council and Director of Public Health of the canton Zurich, Dr. iur. Thomas Heiniger, Prof. Dr. med. Holger Moch, Professor for pathology and Director of the Institute of Clinical Pathology at the University Hospital Zurich as well as Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag held the opening speech and welcomed the interdisciplinary audience.

### **1. Content of the symposium**

The Symposium “Autopsy and Religion” involved legal, medical, ethical and moral aspects as well as the views of autopsy in the five world religions – Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism.

Beginning with medical and legal basic aspects, the chances and rewards of autopsy were in the centre of considerations. An autopsy provides information on the cause of the death. It detects crimes, relieves relatives of the deceased from feelings of burden and guilt, identifies predispositions for relatives regarding certain clinical pictures of genetically-caused diseases and serves as a tool for quality management with regard to verification of accuracy in diagnosis and treatment. With regard to the technological progress, particularly the so called *virtopsy* (“virtual autopsy”) – a non-invasive method of post-mortem examinations performed without cutting open the body of the dead person – the autopsies were regrettably asserted to be decreasing. It was told that even medical students today are no longer inducted into the special field of autopsy which consequently leads to the loss of a holistic view on the human body and human being. Subsequently, the legal framework was discussed. Thereby, different kinds of sections were looked at, namely the forensic section, the anatomical section, section in insurance matters and private sections. Here, the respective reasons for the section, its aim, scope and legal basis were analysed. Since a dead person cannot be a subject of legal rights and duties, the legal status of the body was classified in being a special object. Thus, the deceased keeps some personal rights beyond death and therefore has to be treated with dignity.

After the basic considerations, the representatives of the different religions (Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Buddhism) pictured the specific religious views on autopsies. Providing background information on the respective sacred writings and sources, the relation between body and soul, the process of dying as well as the expected period of time in which the soul leaves the body was explained. Hereby, the different religious needs in respect of the section, its timely manner and proceedings and the questions on post mortem examinations of samples of the organs or tissues became clear. In their closing statements, the referees explained under which circumstances the different kinds of autopsies are objected, accepted or even promoted and thereby clarified essential questions for practitioners.



## **2. Audience and Framework Program**

The Swiss Society of Pathology (SGPath) and Swiss Society of Forensic Medicine (SGRM) of the FMH accredited the international symposium as an advanced training and by that it was recognized as further training in all other medical disciplines. The symposium was attended by specialists of the medical field, predominantly pathologists, forensic medics and coroners, forensic preparators, specialists of the legal field, hereunder professors of law and prosecutors, PhD Students, representatives of the municipal burial office and representatives of the world religions as well as by pastoral counsellors.

The symposium "Autopsy and Religion" was opened with a joint dinner for the referees on the eve of the event and thus – with regard to the sensitivity of the topic - offered the opportunity to open the dialogue between the stakeholders in a smaller setting.

The conference program was structured into four thematic blocks, each followed by a discussion and pause. Subsequent to the last lecture, a panel discussion with all referees completed the scientific part of the symposium.

### **B. Prospects**

The papers of the conferences "Nanomedicine" and "Autopsy and Religion" will be published in a conference transcript in order to document the valuable scientific findings and the multifaceted interactions. The transcript "Autopsy and Religion" is thereby supposed to be a general guidance for autopsies in the medical practice.



**TECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES**

**Dean: Momir Durovic, Maks Babuder**

Momir Durovic organized a meeting in Podgorica, with the focus on “how many humanities do we need” in June 2012.

**WORLD RELIGIONS**

**Dean Elmar Kuhn, Secretary Günter Gorschenek**

**Activities Class World Religions 2012**

**Berlin, 28. März 2012**

Theologie Im Öffentlichen Raum  
Die Rolle der Universitäten  
Gemeinsam mit der Akademie der Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

**Wien, 15. Mai 2012**

Wiener Positionen in Europa  
*Wert-lose Gesellschaft?*  
Braucht eine junge Stadt die Vielfalt der Religionen,  
ethische Grundlagen und gemeinsame Werte?  
Gemeinsam mit der Stadt Wien, Innere Stadt

**Tokio, 24.Juni 2012**

Joint Symposium on Medicine and Religion  
Gemeinsam mit The Institute of Oriental Philosophy, Japan

**Hamburg, 10. Oktober 2012**

Symposium gemeinsam mit Falkensteiner Gespräche  
Religion der Vernunft oder Vernunft der Religion  
in Judentum-Christentum-Islam  
gemeinsam mit der Universität Hamburg

**Hamburg, 10. Oktober 2012**

Klassensitzung der Klasse VII  
Wien-Heiligenkreuz, 18. Und 19. Oktober 2012  
Verfolger und Verfolgte  
Weltreligionen, Gewalt und Gottesbilder  
Gemeinsam mit dem Institut für Ethik und Sozialwissenschaften an der Phil.-Theol.  
Hochschule Benedikt XVI. Heiligenkreuz und CSI Österreich

**Innsbruck, 17. November 2012**

Toleranz-Symposium  
Universität Innsbruck mit der Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste,  
Klasse Humanities, Moderation gemeinsam mit Klasse VII, Kuhn



## **RELIGION DER VERNUNFT ODER VERNUNFT DER RELIGION** **IN JUDENTUM-CHRISTENTUM-ISLAM**

*Peter Fischer-Appelt*

### **Einführung**

in theologischer Zusammenfassung von vier vorangehenden Abenddiskussionen einer Hamburger Arbeitsgruppe der Klasse III der Academia Europa.

#### I. Der Begriff des Monotheismus in seiner neuzeitlichen Prägung

Monotheismus ist die Anerkennung und Verehrung nur eines einzigen Gottes und als solche kennzeichnend für Judentum, Christentum und Islam, aber auch für Zarathustra und neuere Formen des Hinduismus (HWP IV, 142). Betont wird die Einzigkeit Gottes als Ewigkeit und Allgegenwart, als Allmacht und Allwissenheit, als Unsichtbarkeit und Unvorstellbarkeit. Ausgeschlossen ist die Anerkennung von Naturgöttern: sie ist Sünde, im Islam als „Zugesellung“ (shirk) verdammt, denn Allah ist einzig.

Diese monotheistischen Religionen sind gestiftet. Sie haben ihren Ursprung in einem geschichtlichen Ereignis, das nicht allein oder primär historischen, sondern gedächtnisgeschichtlichen und damit aktualisierbaren Charakter hat. Daraus ergibt sich die prophetische und messianische Eigenart dieser Religionen sowie eine Auszeichnung der Sittlichkeit für das Verhältnis zwischen Gott und Mensch auf dem Weg, auf dem das künftige Heil erwartet wird. Der Begriff hat englische Ursprünge im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert und gewinnt dann bei David Hume und Immanuel Kant Gestalt. Kant identifiziert ihn mit der gedanklichen Konzentration auf ein höchstes Wesen oder eine höchste Ursache, die nach der *Kritik der reinen Vernunft* dem erfahrungsgeleiteten Denken nicht als Begriff verifizierbar ist.

Damit wird aber der Denkgestalt des Monotheismus eine Tradition unterlegt, die sich nicht dem hebräisch-christlichen, sondern dem griechischen Denken verdankt. Schon Aristoteles hatte in der Athener Aufklärung die Funktion der Götter, alles Seiende zu umfassen und zu steuern, in den Begriff eines Ersten Bewegers gefasst, dem er wohl wegen der religionsgeschichtlichen Herkunft dieser Appropriationen ein göttliches Prädikat gab: Der erste Bewegter ist Gott und als solcher eins, unteilbar, unbeweglich, leidensunfähig und vollkommen. Die Schlussfigur des Denkens ist die vom Bedingten aufs Unbedingte und daher nicht anders geartet als in allen kosmotheistischen Religionen, auch derjenigen Ägyptens. Gott ist nicht der Ursprung der Schöpfung und Erwählung, sondern das Urprädikat des veränderlichen Kosmos.

#### II. Drei monotheistische Religionen

##### 1. Jüdischer Glaube in ursprünglicher Wahrnehmung des Monotheismus?

Zwei Ureignisse der Geschichte Israels sind in ein und dasselbe Paradigma der Erzählung von Israels Auszug aus Ägypten eingelassen.



Es ist *erstens* das theologische Grundereignis des Monotheismus von der Berufung und Sendung des Moses durch die Stimme aus dem Dornbusch (Ex 3,1-4,17), die ihre Gestalt und ihre Identität nicht in einer Analogfassung zu erkennen gibt. Es ist *zweitens* das politische Grundereignis des Monotheismus von der Offenbarung des Gesetzes auf dem Sinai an Moses, der in seiner Rolle als Vertreter Israels, nicht als Mittler zwischen Gott und Volk, mit dem Grundgesetz des Dekalogs (Ex 20.1-17) einen langen Katalog von „Satzungen und Rechten“ empfängt.

Doch sind diese Narrative von der Begründung des Monotheismus gekennzeichnet durch eine Handlung Gottes am Menschen, die zum Ausdruck kommt in der Formel des Bundesschlusses „Ich bin der Herr, dein Gott, der ich dich aus Ägypten, aus der Knechtschaft, geführt habe“ (Ex 20,2). Nicht wie in der griechischen Metaphysik ist Gott ein Prädikat der Welt, sondern er ist das Subjekt seiner Offenbarung in der Erwählung Israels zu seinem Bundesvolk. Als Monotheismus müsste man also die Wahrnehmung des befreienden Verhältnisses Gottes zum Menschen verstehen, in dem Gott sich dem Menschen zuwendet, ohne seine Freiheit an ihn preiszugeben. Gerade diese Unverfügbarkeit Gottes ist der Sinn der Selbstvorstellung Gottes, wenn er auf die Frage Moses nach dem Namen dessen, der ihn beruft und sendet, die Antwort gibt: „Ich bin, der ich bin“ (Ex 3,14).

Nach der Bedeutung dieser Erzählungen gefragt, punktieren sie *erstens* die Befreiung nicht nur von der Unterdrückung in der ägyptischen Sklaverei, man könnte das auch einfach die Rückführung aus dem ägyptischen Exil nennen, sondern die Befreiung von der ägyptischen Theokratie, von der Herrschaft der göttergleichen Pharaonen. Während die Pharaonen nach ihren Göttern genannt sind, Echnaton, Tutenchamon, lässt sich der Gott Israels nach den Menschen nennen, denen er sich offenbart hat. Er ist der Gott Abrahams, Isaaks und Jakobs.

Der Bundesschluss am Sinai macht Israel *zweitens* zum Volk Gottes, dessen Gott für Israel der Einzige ist, um damit auszudrücken, dass er der Menschheit die Macht über die Einsetzung der Götter und den Göttern die Herrschaft über die Menschheit entzieht. Der Monotheismus Israels setzt dieser doppelten Selbstbespiegelung der Menschen in den Göttern und der Götter in den Menschen ein Ende. Er ist die nicht mehr versiegende Kritik an einer autoritären Herrschaftsstruktur, in der politische Führer sich zu Göttern erheben und menschliche Götter über wahr und unwahr im staatlichen und gesellschaftlichen Leben entscheiden.

*Drittens* eröffnet der Monotheismus Israels in der Verkündigung der Propheten eine messianische Perspektive, in der die Erwartung des universalen Heils in einer künftigen Zeit zu einem eminent kritischen Faktor der gesellschaftlichen Gestalt der Gegenwart wird. Der Messianismus ist die Frucht des Monotheismus.

## 2. Christlicher Glaube als trinitarischer Monotheismus?

Christlicher Glaube ist gegründet auf das Werk und die Person Jesu Christi. Als solcher



setzt er die jüdische Bundesgeschichte voraus, denn Jesus von Nazareth ist ein Mensch aus dem jüdischen Bundesvolk. Er nimmt den Gott dieses Bundes als den Vater aller, die zu ihm beten, in Anspruch. Seine Predigt schärft ein den Geist der Freiheit als Sinn der Beachtung des Gesetzes, den Geist der Liebe als Sinn der Erfüllung des Gesetzes und den Geist der Gerechtigkeit als Hoffnung auf das nahende Reich Gottes.

Doch trägt der Anspruch Jesu von Nazareth, dies im Namen des Gottes Israels zu tun, den Entscheid zum Leiden und zum Tode in sich. Dieser Entscheid lässt sich weder aus seinem Charakter noch aus seinem Verhalten noch aus seiner Verkündigung wegdenken, aber auch nicht daraus erklären. Wie die Szene im Garten zu Gethsemane bezeugt, liegt die Entscheidung einzig und allein in einer Willenseinigung zwischen dem Sohn und dem Vater. Mag Jesus nach jüdischem Gesetz als Gotteslästerer, mag er nach römischem Gesetz als Unruhestifter verurteilt sein, er stirbt zwischen zwei Schächern den Tod eines Ausgestoßenen, der bei Gott der Tod eines Angenommenen ist: der Tod des in das Sein Gottes aufgenommenen Menschen.

Doch ist diese Passion nicht tragisches Schicksal, sondern höchste Aktion Gottes. Es erleidet den Tod der erwählende Gott als der erwählte Mensch anstelle des in ihm erwählten Menschengeschlechts, das den ins Universale gehenden Bund brach und sein göttliches Siegel an sich riss. Es erleidet den Tod der Schöpfer der Welt als der wahre Mensch anstelle seiner Geschöpfe, die ihr Leben wie einen Raub lebten und sich zu Weltenherrschern aufwarfen. Es erleidet den Tod der Richter als der Gerichtete anstelle der Schuldigen, die über ihn zu Gericht sitzen und seinen Tod vollstrecken. In tiefer Verborgenheit ist das Kreuz auf Golgatha Gericht und Gnade zugleich, Gottes letzter Wille zur Versöhnung der Menschheit.

Christlicher Glaube beginnt deswegen nicht mit dem Glauben der Jünger, die alle davonliefen, sondern mit dem Glauben der ersten Zeugen des Auferstandenen (1.Kor. 15, 1-2, 3-8). Das Ereignis seiner Auferstehung ist ein solches in Raum und Zeit, das jedoch nicht den Kategorien historischer Forschung zugänglich ist: ihm fehlen Zusammenhang, Ähnlichkeit und Wahrscheinlichkeit innerhalb unserer Erfahrungswelt.

Ist der Gekreuzigte der Auferstandene und der Auferstandene der Gekreuzigte, so haben sich in ihm alle Verheißungen Israels erfüllt. Er ist der eingeborene Sohn Gottes, der vom Einziggeborenen zum Erstgeborenen wird: Alle Nachgeborenen sind seine Brüder und Schwestern; die es glauben, bekennen es schon jetzt vor aller Welt. Der Geist des Vaters und des Sohnes verkündigt ihn im Wort, das von seinem Geschick als der Versöhnungstat zeugt: nicht menschlicher, sondern göttlicher Geist verkündigt ihn.

Daraus erwächst das Bekenntnis zur Trinität Gottes: Gott existiert nicht als monotheistisches Prinzip, als oberste Ursache alles dessen, was ist, sondern in der Entsprechung Jesu Christi zu Gottes Wesen und Willen in seinem Kreuzestod und in der Entsprechung Gottes zu Jesu göttlichen Lebenswerk in der Tat der Auferweckung des Gekreuzigten, vergegenwärtigt durch den Heiligen Geist im Wort der Verkündigung als die Rettung der Welt aus ihrer Feindschaft gegen Gott. Gottes Wesen ist



Selbstunterscheidung in der Einheit dreier Personen und Selbstentsprechung in seinem ewigen und zeitlichen Handeln.

### 3. Islamischer Gottesglaube als reiner Monotheismus?

Der Verdacht, dass die Trinitätslehre einen Drei-Götter-Glauben repräsentiert, hat schon in der Alten Kirche die grundlegende Auseinandersetzung zwischen den alexandrinischen Theologen Athanasius und Arius bestimmt. Die aus der christlichen Lehre in Nicea ausgeschiedene These des Arianismus ist der Ursprung des Gottesbegriffs des Korans: Gott ist nur einer, Jesus ist Lehrer, Prophet, Vorbild, nicht Versöhner der Welt am Kreuz.

Gotteserkenntnis ist für den Muslim „Hingewandtheit“ zu Gott, wörtlich „Islam“, die bewusste Wiederholung jener abrahamitischen Bewegung, in der Abraham sich von Sonne, Mond und Sternen abwandte und sein Gesicht ganz Gott zuwandte (Sure 6,74-79). „Siehe, ich wende mein Angesicht lauterem Glauben zu dem, der die Himmel und die Erde erschaffen, und nicht gehöre ich zu denen, die (Allah) Gefährten geben“ (6,79). Insofern ist Abraham nach Muhammad der wichtigste Gesandte im Islam: Er ist hanif, der erste Monotheist. Er ist es noch vor Mose und Jesus: der Begründer des reinen Monotheismus, der das Heil schon im Handeln des Schöpfers erkennt. Der Islam sucht dieses Heil im Rückgang hinter die angereicherte Gestalt des Christentums und des Judentums als reinen Schöpferglauben zu erreichen und in der rituellen Wiederholung der abrahamitischen Gotteserkenntnis als Lebensmittelpunkt zu bewahren (Tilman Nagel, RGG 4.Aufl., I,76; III, 981f.).

Der Islam ist wie das Judentum und das Christentum eine Buchreligion. Erstens ist der Koran als Grundquelle des Islam nach muslimischer Überzeugung wahrhaft existent eigentlich nur in der Rezitation seiner Verse in klarer arabischer Sprache und erst danach berührbar als das geschriebene Wort Gottes, in dem sich der im Himmel auf einer Tafel verwahrte Urkoran manifestierte. Zweitens ist es für die Erkenntnis des Korans ausschlaggebend, den Stil der Suren als Merkmal ihres Inhalts und der darin inkorporierten Gedanken zu erfassen, eine besondere Art von rhythmischer Prosa, der die begriffliche Zuschärfung ihrer Lehre weitaus weniger entgegenkommt als die memorierende Nachahmung der Beter. Drittens scheint die kultische und kulturelle Inhabitation des Korans im Leben des einzelnen und der muslimischen Gemeinschaften im Ganzen eine so starke verhaltensbildende Wirklichkeit auszumachen, dass von ihr der Literalsinn der rezitierten Verse und der Glaubensinhalt der gebeteten Worte nur wie durch einen Riss abgelöst werden könnte. Insofern erscheint der Islam als eine Verbindung von Lebenswelten, die sich wie eine je eigene Inkarnation des im Koran manifestierten göttlichen Wortes darstellen: lebendige Sozialitäten eigener Rationalität, die nach außen schwer anschlussfähig, weil nicht universal sind. Aber waren sie in ihrer starken Tendenz zur Ausweitung je universal begründet?

Der Islam ist in seiner Grundgestalt so ungeteilt wie Allah: Er kennt keine Trennung von Religion und Politik, von Glaube und Recht, von religiösem und gesellschaftlichem Leben, von Religionsgemeinschaft und Zivilgesellschaft. Er ist theokratisch angelegt,





denn dem einen Gott in seiner universalen Idee kann letztlich nur seine Weltherrschaft entsprechen. Doch ist das genaue Korrelat dieser ungeteilten, gesetzesförmigen Grundgestalt des Islam der Dualismus von Glaube und Unglaube, der die eschatologische Gerichtsperspektive des Islam als Religion von Anfang an bestimmt. Diese Perspektive ist in der Tat die Erklärungsgestalt dafür, dass nicht ein jeder Mensch überhaupt und nicht jeder Muslim ohne Gesetzesverstöße und darüber hinaus nicht einfach alle Völker und Religionen in die universale Heilskundgabe des Propheten Muhammad und seiner Nachfolger eingekehrt sind, indem sie ihr Glauben schenkten. Insofern weiß der große Gott noch den kleinen Satan als sein Gegenüber: Gott und Gegengott, der sich in seine Widersacher inkorporiert, die gleiche Rechte nicht genießen können oder gar als Feinde entgegenstehen. Jedenfalls könnte man fragen, ob dies reiner Monotheismus ist. Hier, in diesem ganzen Zusammenhang, steht der Islam unter dem Druck seiner stark veränderten Lebenswelten in einem tief greifenden Prozess der Selbstaufklärung.

### III. Der notwendige Dialog zwischen unterschiedlichen Religionen und ihren Kulturen.

1. Der *erste* Ansatz könnte darin bestehen, dass Gott als das Göttliche zu vereinfachen ist, das in unterschiedlichen Religionen in ihren entsprechenden Manifestationen erscheint. Einen solchen Ansatz finden wir im Hinduismus, wo das Eine, Unnennbare, Unerkundbare in den Göttergestalten Vischnu, Brahma, Schiwa erscheint. Doch liegt in der Denkgestalt kaum etwas anderes als der Gedanke des Aristoteles, dass einem abschließenden Prinzip des Denkens das Prädikat des Göttlichen zugesprochen wird, weil wir wegen des fragmentarischen und hinfälligen Charakters aller Dinge den Gedanken eines schlechthin überlegenen Wesens hervorbringen können, das wie Gott vollkommen ist. Das aber erkennt der kritisch gewordene Geist als Selbsttäuschung.

2. Als *zweiter* gedanklicher Ansatz käme in Betracht, die Wahrheit, welche die drei als monotheistisch bezeichneten Religionen vertreten, aus der offenen Zukunft ihrer Selbstverwirklichung heraus zu verstehen. Das würde bedeuten, aus der messianischen Perspektive des Judentums und der eschatologischen Sicht des Christentums und aus dem gerichtsbezogenen Charakter des Islam einen gemeinsamen Dialoghorizont zu integrieren. Er müsste die Kontamination von Recht und Macht im jeweiligen Anspruch auflösen, die sich in der jüdischen, christlichen und islamischen Geschichte als Kampfgeschichte gezeigt hat. Es wäre nur logisch, dem behaupteten Glaubensgrund zuzutrauen, er würde selbst für seine Wahrheit sorgen, wo doch die Offenbarung als Ursprungsereignis des göttlichen Handelns selbst ein gewaltloses Ereignis war.

3. Ein *dritter*, den zweiten Weg begründender Ansatz wäre es, wenn diese sog. Religionen sich die Frage stellen würden, ob sie dann zureichend verstanden sind, wenn sie ein Verhältnis des Menschen zu Gott beschreiben und zugrunde legen. Wäre es nämlich so, dass derselbe Gott, dessen Handeln sie in Anspruch nehmen, ein Verhältnis zum Menschen eingegangen wäre, dann würde es nicht auf der Vereinbarung einer Gesprächsperspektive, sondern auf einer nur im gemeinsamen Gebet sprachlich herzustellenden Einsicht in die Ursprungsrelation ihres jeweiligen Glaubens beruhen,



dass sie die Differenz in der Einheit und die Einheit trotz der Differenz erkennen. Das würde jedoch bedeuten, dass sie nicht von sich aus gleichsam disponierend auf jeden Durchsetzungsanspruch verzichten können, sondern wahrnehmen, dass dieser Machtanspruch ihnen weitaus grundsätzlicher und früher durch das von ihnen geglaubte Handeln Gottes entzogen ist.



## **VII. CONTRIBUTIONS OF MEMBERS**

### **STRAFRECHTLICHE UND STRAFVERFAHRENSRECHTLICHE ASPEKTE PSYCHO-TRAUMATISCHER FOLGEN**

*Maria Eder*

#### I. Einleitung

Schwere Gewalt- und Sexualdelikte wie zB Raub, Entführung, Geiselnahme, Vergewaltigung, langjähriger sexueller Missbrauch, aber auch gefährliche Drohung oder Stalking können oft neben physischen Schäden auch tiefgreifende und nachhaltige psychische Beeinträchtigungen mit Kurzzeit- bzw Langzeitfolgen nach sich ziehen. Auch bei Angehörigen von Tötungsopfern – wie zB bei einem Verkehrsunfall – können Schock- und Trauerschäden auftreten. Zu nennen sind dabei vor allen emotionale und kognitive Störungen wie Depression, Angst, Furcht, Schuld- und Schamgefühle, Einsamkeits- aber auch Rachegefühle, autodestruktives Verhalten, Suizidalität, Zwänge, Resignation und Wutausbrüche, niedriges Selbstwertgefühl. Das Opfer verliert seine Selbstachtung und Gefühle der Verwundbarkeit bzw Alpträume, Schockreaktionen, posttraumatische Störungen, Schlafstörungen, Appetitlosigkeit, Ess- oder sexuelle Störungen und Verfolgungswahn können vorkommen. An somatischen Symptomen können quälende Kopfschmerzen, Magenkrämpfe, Menstruations- und Kohabitationsbeschwerden auftreten. Diese psychischen Störungen können bis zum Selbstmord führen.

#### II. Psychische Erkrankung als Gesundheitsschädigung

Diese Psychotraumatische Erkrankungen stellen eine Gesundheitsschädigung maW eine Störung der inneren Lebensvorgänge, dar und erfüllen den Straftatbestand der vorsätzlichen oder fahrlässigen Körperverletzung (§ 83 Abs 1 oder § 88 Abs 1 StGB). Dauert diese Gesundheitsschädigung länger als 24 Tage oder zieht sie eine Berufsunfähigkeit von mehr als 24 Tagen nach sich, sind die – zumindest fahrlässig herbeigeführten – Erfolgsqualifikationen der schweren vorsätzlichen Körperverletzung (§§ 83, 84 Abs 1 StGB) gegeben und erhöhen den Strafrahmen. Diese Qualifikation ist zu bejahen, wenn das Opfer psychische Erkrankungen wie Angststörungen oder – syndrome, Depressionen, Schlafstörungen hat oder wegen schwerer Depressionen über 24 Tage dem Beruf nicht nachkommen kann. Derartige Tatfolgen führen zB bei Delikten der Vergewaltigung (§ 201 Abs 1 StGB), geschlechtlichen Nötigung (§ 202 Abs 1 StGB), dem sexuellen Missbrauch einer wehrlosen oder psychisch beeinträchtigten Person (§ 205 Abs 1 StGB), dem (schweren) sexuellen Missbrauch von Unmündigen (§§ 206 Abs 1 oder Abs 2, 207 Abs 1 StGB) und sexuellem Missbrauch von Unmündigen nach § 207 Abs 1 StGB aber auch beim Raub (§ 142) zur Strafrahmenerhöhung.

Für den Staatsanwalt und Richter ist es zur Klärung des Tatbestandes oder eventueller Qualifikationen äußerst wichtig, festzustellen, ob eine psychotraumatische Folge von Krankheitswert eine schwere Körperverletzung, bzw einen Dauerschaden oder einen Selbstmord bzw Selbstmordversuch nach sich gezogen hat. Dies dient dem Staatsanwalt



dazu, die entsprechende Anklage beim zuständigen Gericht einzubringen und dem Richter als Entscheidungshilfe. Der ärztliche (psychiatrische) Sachverständige kann mit seiner Beschreibung der traumatischen Störungen dafür die Grundlage liefern.

### III. Behandlung traumatisierter Tatopfer im Strafverfahren

#### 1) Opfer einer Straftat und seine Rechte

Das traumatisierte Opfer, dh Gewaltopfer, Verwandte von Tötungsopfern und Angehörige als Zeugen von Tötungen, gehört dabei zu der emotional besonders betroffenen Opfergruppe und hat verstärkte Rechte (§ 65 Z 1 lit a StPO).

Diese Opfer sind am Strafverfahren zu beteiligen (§ 10 Abs 1 StPO) und Strafverfolgungsbehörden und Gericht sind verpflichtet, auf deren Rechte und Interessen angemessen Bedacht zu nehmen. Dazu gehören nach § 66 Abs 1 StPO ua Vertretung durch Rechtsanwälte, anerkannte Opferschutzeinrichtungen oder sonst geeignete Personen (§ 73 StPO), Akteneinsicht, Erhalten von Informationen über Gegenstand des Verfahrens und über ihre wesentlichen Rechte, Verständigung über den Fortgang des Verfahrens, Übersetzungshilfe, Teilnahmerechte bei Augenschein und Tatrekonstruktion bzw Anwesenheit während der Hauptverhandlung. Dem Opfer stehen Einspruchsrechte (§ 106 StPO) bzw die Beschwerdemöglichkeit gegen gerichtliche Beschlüsse (§ 87 StPO) zu und es kann gegen eine Einstellung des Verfahrens durch die Staatsanwaltschaft einen Fortführungsantrag (§ 195 Abs 1 StPO) stellen. Des Weiteren müssen sie über ihre wesentlichen Rechte im Verfahren sowie über die Möglichkeit informiert werden, Entschädigungs- oder Hilfeleistungen zu erhalten.

Gewaltopfer (speziell minderjährige Missbrauchsopfer) und Verwandte von Tötungsopfern und Angehörige als Zeugen einer Tötung haben als besonderes Opferrecht den Anspruch auf kostenlose psychosoziale und juristische Prozessbegleitung (§ 66 Abs 2 StPO). Die psychosoziale Prozessbegleitung umfasst dabei die Vorbereitung der Betroffenen auf das Verfahren und die mit diesem verbundenen emotionalen Belastungen sowie die Begleitung zu Vernehmungen im Ermittlungs- und Hauptverfahren. Die juristische Prozessbegleitung enthält die rechtliche Beratung und Vertretung allein durch einen Rechtsanwalt.

Eine wesentliche Zeugenschutzbestimmung ist auch die im Ermittlungsverfahren bei unmündigen Tatopfern bzw bei Missbrauchs- bzw Sexualdeliktsoffern vorzunehmende kontradiktorische Vernehmung (§ 165 Abs 4 StPO). Diese kann auch schonend – mittels eines psychologischen Sachverständigen – und abgesondert – unter Anwendung von Videotechniken – stattfinden. Diese derart vernommenen Zeugen sind sodann in der Hauptverhandlung nach § 156 Abs 1 Z 2 StPO von der Aussage befreit und die aufgenommene Vernehmung wird in der Hauptverhandlung vorgeführt. Bei der Zeugenvernehmung hat das unmündige Opfer außerdem das Recht zur Befragung einen psychologischen Sachverständigen beizuziehen und die Anwesenheit einer Vertrauensperson zu verlangen (§ 160 Abs 3 StPO).



Außerdem können Sexualdeliktsoffer die Beantwortung von Fragen nach Umständen aus ihrem höchstpersönlichen Lebensbereich oder nach Einzelheiten der Straftat, deren Schilderung sie für unzumutbar halten, verweigern (§ 158 Abs 1 Z 2 und 3 StPO). Sie können jedoch zur Aussage verpflichtet werden, wenn dies wegen der besonderen Bedeutung ihrer Aussage für den Gegenstand des Verfahrens unerlässlich ist (§ 158 Abs 2 StPO).

## 2) Privatbeteiligtenanschluss

Wegen der psychotraumatischen Folgen kann sich das Opfer als Privatbeteiligter dem Verfahren anschließen und seine privatrechtlichen Ansprüche auf Schadenersatz oder Entschädigung ua Schmerzensgeld, Behandlungskosten nach §§ 1325, 1328, 1329 ABGB geltend machen und begründen (§ 67 Abs 2 StPO). Damit der Strafrichter in der Hauptverhandlung auch über diese zivilrechtlichen Ansprüche entscheiden kann, hat der Privatbeteiligte die Höhe des Schadenersatzes oder der Entschädigung zu beziffern (§ 67 Abs 2 StPO). Ist die Angabe der Schadenersatzhöhe ordnungsgemäß erfolgt, hat bei einer Verurteilung des Angeklagten das Strafgericht dem Privatbeteiligten den verlangten Schaden zuzusprechen. Bei Freispruch oder mangelhafter Grundlage für die Beurteilung des Anspruchs spricht das Gericht hingegen die Verweisung auf den Zivilrechtsweg aus (§ 366 Abs 2 StPO). Diese Entscheidung kann im letzten Fall vom Privatbeteiligten mit Berufung angefochten werden (§ 366 Abs 3 StPO).

Das Schmerzensgeld ist umso höher zu bemessen je länger die seelische Gesundheitsstörung, je intensiver die Schmerzen, je empfindlicher die Folgen für das Leben und die Gesundheit des Verletzten sind. Der Schmerzensgeldanspruch ist dabei nach Art, Dauer und Intensität der Schmerzen als Gobalsumme auszumessen. Als Hilfe bei der Bemessung der körperlichen oder seelischen Schmerzen werden dabei die Tage mit starken, mittelstarken und leichten Schmerzen bewertet, wozu ein psychiatrischer Sachverständige wesentlich beitragen kann.

## IV. Zusammenfassung

Von strafrechtlicher Seite ist die Beurteilung psychotraumatischer Folgen für die Klärung des Tatbestandes und einer eventuelle Qualifikation – wie schwere Körperverletzung, Dauerschaden, Selbstmordversuch – und damit auch für die Gerichtszuständigkeit von Bedeutung.

Im Strafverfahren können Opfer mit psychotraumatischen Folgen je nach Straftat neben den Mitwirkungsrechten auch Hilfestellungen bekommen. Speziell bei Sexualdelikten oder Kindesmissbrauch bietet das Gesetz durch die psychosoziale und juristische Prozessbegleitung, Beiziehung von Vertrauenspersonen bzw kontradiktorische Vernehmungen im Ermittlungsverfahren und Zuziehung von Psychiatern bei der Befragung der Zeugen einen weiteren besonderen Schutz an.

Die Intensität der psychotraumatischen Folgen spielt auch bei der Bewertung der Höhe des Schmerzensgeldes eine wesentliche Rolle.

**HORIZON 2020:****SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES HAVE TO PLAY A MAJOR ROLE***Erich Hoedl***Abstract**

In Horizon 2020, the new Framework Programme for Research and Innovation Social Sciences and Humanities have to play a major role, which was limited in the Seventh Framework Programme to only about 1% of the budget, mainly spent for projects separated from Natural- and Engineering Sciences. The success of Horizon 2020, especially of the priorities for Industrial Leadership and Societal Challenges depends not only on a higher budget for Social Sciences and Humanities, but also on more integrated projects, simultaneously elaborated with Natural- and Engineering Sciences. The Broad Lines of Activities in all parts of Horizon 2020 are opportunities for integrated projects for which cooperation models should be developed to bridge the existing gaps between the two scientific "cultures". A considerably augmented budget for integrated projects will be in favour of European scientific and industrial competitiveness and enhance the transition into a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

Keywords: Horizon 2020, Europe 2020 Strategy, Social Sciences, Humanities

**1. Horizon 2020 and Europe 2020 Strategy**

Towards the end of the deceiving Lisbon-Strategy the European Union adopted the Europe 2020 Strategy, which should assure both a recovery from the financial crises and a turn into a new economy, accomplishing a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (Commission 2010, pp.8). For this, seven closely interrelated flagship initiatives have been designed, most of them are intimately connected with science and technology, regarded as the basis for higher global competitiveness. According to supply-side policy, Horizon 2020 relates mainly to the flagship initiatives Innovation Union, Resource efficient Europe, Industrial policy for globalisation and Digital Europe (Commission 2011b, p.6). It brings together all research and innovation activities of the Union from 2014 to 2020 and will contain the Framework Programme for Research, the innovation-related activities of the Competitiveness and Innovation Framework Programme (CIP), the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT).

By this bundling, Horizon 2020 goes beyond the Seventh Framework Programme and is an important step towards the completion of the European Research Area (ERA). It has a strong orientation towards innovation by means of technologies, but refers also – more than the former research programmes – to societal problems. More cooperation between research institutions and business and a stronger orientation towards citizens are visible in the three distinct and mutually reinforcing priorities of Horizon 2020: (a) Excellent Research, (b) Industrial Leadership and (c) Societal Challenges. Excellent Science aims at global competitiveness of the European research system, Industrial Leadership at global industrial competitiveness and solving Societal Challenges should primarily augment the quality of life of European citizens.



The proposed Regulation for Horizon 2020 contains several sub-themes of the three priorities with further detailed Broad Lines of Activities (Commission 2011b, pp.28), which resulted from external advice and societal engagements, including forward-looking activities (Commission 2009). An important influence had the European Technology Platforms (ETP), Joint Programming Initiatives (JPI) and the European Innovation Partnerships (EIP), which growingly stresses the linkages and interfaces within and across the Broad Lines of Activities. By this, inter- and cross-disciplinary research gains in importance, but with few exceptions this concerns above all Natural- and Engineering Sciences and Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) play still a minor role. Although Horizon 2020 stresses the growing need for Open and Social Innovation, the Broad Lines of Activities demonstrate very clearly, that innovation is mainly understood as an introduction of new technologies and technological systems solutions.

## 2. Structure and Funding of Horizon 2020

Horizon 2020 embraces three priorities, the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and the European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT) with a funding volume, which exceeds the Seventh Framework Programme by about 70%. The priority Excellent Science accounts for about 32%, Industrial Leadership for about 23% and Societal Challenges for about 41%. The breakdown of the budget is specified by the following overview (Commission 2011b, p. 85; in EUR million and EIT in brackets).

<b>Priority 1: Excellent Research</b>	<b>27.818</b>
1. European Research Council	15.008
2. Future and Emerging Technologies (FET)	3.505
FET Open	
FET Proactive	
FET Flagships	
3. Marie Curie Actions	6.503
4. Research Infrastructures	2.802
<b>Priority 2: Industrial Leadership</b>	<b>20.280</b>
1. Leadership in Enabling and Industrial Technologies (Key Enabling Technologies (KET))	15.580 (500)
1.1. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)	
1.2. Nanotechnologies	
1.3. Advanced Materials	
1.4. Biotechnology	



- 1.5. Advanced Manufacturing and Processing
- 1.6. Space

2. Access to Risk Finance	
Equity Facility, demand –driven and targeted	4.000
3. Innovation in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	700

**Priority 3: Societal Challenges 35.888**

1. Health, Demographic Change and Wellbeing	9.077 (292)
2. Food, Security, Sustainable Agriculture, Marine and Maritime Research and the Bioeconomy	4.694 (150)
3. Secure, Clean and Efficient Energy	6.537 (210)
4. Smart, Green and Integrated Transport	7.690 (247)
5. Climate Action, Resource Efficiency and Raw Materials	3.573 (115)
6. Inclusive, Innovative and Secure Societies	4.317 (138)

**Non-nuclear Direct Actions of JRC 2.212**

**The European Institute for Innovation and Technology (EIT) 1.542+1.652 3194**

**Total of Horizon 2020 87.740**

**3. SSH-related Broad Lines of Activities**

Singling out the Broad Lines of Activities, which can tentatively ascribed to research in Natural- and Engineering Sciences and in Social Sciences and Humanities the composition of Horizon 2020 shows extensive fields for SSH research. Evidently, they overlap in many cases and a strict separation is only possible for few subjects. But what can be detected is a potentially much stronger orientation towards Social Sciences and Humanities than in the preceding Framework Programmes. Whereas the Seventh Framework Programme contained in the area of Socio-Economic Research only little more than 1% of the total budget (Commission 2005, pp.47), Horizon 2020 will need a much higher percentage for fulfilling the Broad Lines of Activities enumerated in the following tentative overview.





### **Priority 1: Excellent Research**

Future and Emerging Technologies: FET Open, FET Proactive, FET Flagships

### **Priority 2: Industrial Leadership**

Developing the societal dimension of nanotechnology; Materials for creative industries; Optimisation of the use of materials; Technologies for Factories of the Future; New sustainable business models; Debt facilities and debt finance for R&I; Equity facilities and equity finance for R&I; Mainstreaming SME support; Support for research intensive SMEs; Enhancing the innovation capacity of SMEs; Supporting market-driven innovation

### **Priority 3: Societal challenges**

Effective health promotion; Sustainable agriculture and forestry; Low-cost, low carbon electricity supply; Robust decision making and public engagement; Market uptake of energy innovation; Resource efficient transport; Socio-economic research and forward looking activities; Sustainable managing natural resources and ecosystems; Transition towards a green economy through eco-innovation; Global environmental observation and information systems; Promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth; Built resilient and inclusive societies in Europe; Strengthen Europe's role as a global actor; Close the research and innovation divide in Europe; New forms of innovation: Social innovation and creativity; Societal engagement in research and innovation; Effective cooperation with third countries; Fight crime and terrorism; Security through border management; Cyber security, crises and disasters; Ensure privacy and freedom in the Internet

### **Joint Research Centre (JRC)**

Anticipation and foresight: Society and public policy; Economics: Scientific and macro-economic aspects; Modelling: Scenario analysis by the Commission; Policy analysis: Cross-sectoral and policy options; Impact Assessment for support of policy options

### **European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)**

Activities for new business creation; Research of key economic and societal interest; Education for entrepreneurial people; Dissemination of best practises; International dimension and new opportunities; European innovative funding model; Regional development and European opportunities

High technological research and innovation will certainly remain in all three priorities the main driver for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, but Social Sciences and Humanities will considerably gain in importance. Evidently, Excellent Research has little



relations to Social Sciences and Humanities and gaining global competitiveness of the European scientific system should not be disturbed by premature interferences of Social Sciences and Humanities into progresses of basic “frontier” research. Only in developing Future and Emerging Technologies (FET) their participation will be helpful. In contrast, Industrial Leadership will highly depend on technologies, which consider also the human factor both for economic productivity and social welfare of the employed. For example, anthropocentric organisation of production may augment overall competitiveness. Coping with Societal Challenges depend even more on the participation of citizens. It will be fully at the advantage of the society, if technology applications take place in cooperation with the concerned citizens at the local, regional, national and European level.

Horizon 2020 enumerates a large spectrum of Broad Lines of Activities by which technological progress can potentially be shaped for social benefits. By introducing much more socially relevant research than in the preceding Framework Programmes, Social Sciences and Humanities will effectively contribute to the development of socially viable technologies, facilitating their implementation and augmenting their acceptance. For this, the definition and the factual funding during the whole product cycle should include Social Sciences and Humanities. Natural- and Engineering Sciences have to become more open for collaborative research activities. Prevailing behaviour and hierarchical thinking in both groups of scientists is still a main obstacle for cooperation.

#### **4. Integrating SSH via Funding and Organisation**

The augmentation of Social Sciences and Humanities in Horizon 2020 concerns the allocation of its budget, which should be at least doubled. The strong emphasis on innovation, including Social Innovation and the emerging strategies for Open Science and Open Innovation cannot be successful without more funds for implementation processes of specific research results, both for individual technologies and systems solutions. Therefore, the augmentation of funding has to be accomplished in parallel with an intimate collaboration between Social Sciences and Humanities and Natural- and Engineering Sciences. Whereas until now the Social Sciences and Humanities were mainly funded by separate projects, in Horizon 2020 the development and application of new technologies has to take place simultaneously. In the rare examples of this type, some encouraging experiences have been made in the previous Framework Programmes and led to some best practices. Other examples, like Technology Assessment (TA) and Integrated Product Policy (IPP) can enhance learning processes. Also ERAB has voted for an extension and stronger integration of SSH projects and only partly for more separate SSH projects (ERAB 2011, pp.4). Social Sciences and Humanities has since long been considered as a “culture” (Snow) different from that of Natural- and Engineering Sciences. As Societal Challenges and Industrial Leadership need a cooperation of the two cultures adequate models should be developed. Here too, some positive experiences have been made by bridging the gaps between the different “cultures” of research institutions and business by developing adequate science-business cooperation models (Weber; Duderstaedt 2006). The discussion of a comparable bridging between the two scientific cultures by adequately structured and well defined models and best practices is still at the beginning.



Horizon 2020 is the main R&D programme to enhance the Europe 2020 Strategy, especially by the flagships initiatives Innovation Union and Resource efficient Europe. But also the other R&D related flagships will have a important impact on the success of the Europe 2020 Strategy (Hoedl 2010, pp.13).The Innovation Competitiveness Report confirms that Europe has a globally leading position in sustainable technology development (Commission 2011c, pp.56). To remain competitive more and stronger alliances between scientists, engineers, social scientists and humanists will be decisive. Therefore, an augmented and integrated budget for Social Sciences and Humanities in Horizon 2020 will play a major role for both European industrial leadership and for tackling societal challenges.

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## **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND NEW STRUCTURAL ECONOMICS**

*Erich Hoedl*

Professor Lin has given a fascinating overview on the concept of the New Structural Economics and its possible application to developing countries (LIN 2009). In general terms, I fully agree with his tentative recipe to promote home industry without neglecting the agricultural sector, being an important part of the Albanian economy both for alleviating existing poverty and for creating demand for the potently growing industrial sector. Although many development concepts still rely on the promotion of the service sector, Professor Lin ascribes definitely priority to industry and for many good reasons he argues implicitly, that a sustainable development of the service sector depends strongly on the industrial basis (RIFKIN 2011). As in the Albanian economy about 60% account for the service sector and only about 20% for the industrial sector there is also an empirical evidence, that higher industrialisation for a developing country has to be at the core of an agenda for what should be the “next” for a new growth strategy.

New Structural Economics is a well defined guide for a switch into a self-sustaining economic growth, which in terms of the 2020 Strategy of the European Union combines a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (EUROPEAN COMMISSION 2010). Industrial development has to refer to modern technologies, which have to be resource efficient and employment creating and both dimensions depend heavily on the initial endowment of a country. In this respect, the European Union and its concepts for a socio-ecological market economy are primarily meant for highly industrialised Western European countries. Taking-off countries, like Albania should not engage too much in an illusionary competition with a foreseeable outcome. New Structural Economics clearly states that a developing country should strictly observe its existing initial endowment, look for its comparative advantages and upgrade it step by step by a corresponding optimal industrial structure and in parallel by the improvement of its hard and soft infrastructure (LIN 2012). Depending on the prevailing situation, instead of copying highly industrialised countries it is recommended to find a benchmark in other developing countries, where the per capita income is not more than about the double of Albania now. Former development concepts based on the implementation of high tech islands for import substitution and/or for export surpluses in view of a betterment of the balance of payments have been strongly deceiving. They led into dependencies from foreign capital without creating relevant employment and financial stability.

Developing the national industrial basis calls not only for a careful stock-taking of the existing economic endowment, but also for the creation of home markets according to national preferences and demand structures. Workable home markets do not appear from themselves, but need a support from public authorities. Although a market system contributes strongly to a rational resource allocation to different economic branches its functioning depends highly on a coherent legal and financial framework. Competitive markets and a facilitating state are intimately bound together and industrial development rests on a proactive role of public authorities (LIN 2009). Since technologies play an ever growing role for economic competitiveness technology policy by means of research



and education became decisive for an effective use of a given economic endowment, irrespective from the level of per capita income. In this field, the European Union has accumulated since decades a large amount of knowledge and experiences by its Research Framework Programmes (EUROPEAN COMMISSION 2011), visible by the creation of numerous “Regions of Knowledge” and manifold technological clusters (DILL, van VUGHT 2010). Clusters are decentralised cooperation networks applicable to virtually all economic branches. They can be organised nationally and trans-border and open-up an early access to the European Programmes, including their financial support. At the same time they combine regional and local activities of diverse economic and social agents (Private-Public Partnerships) and create motivation to use the existing initial endowment in favour of strengthening the industrial competitiveness of the concerned regions and economic branches (HOEDL 2011a).

All existing and future members of the European Union act under the restrictions of the prevailing financial crisis (SINN 2009). Therefore, all over Europe the industrial development has become more difficult, but both nationally and European-wide the recovery depends primarily on the real economic sector (HOEDL 2011b). The experiences, especially in Southern Europe demonstrate clearly, that the way out of the crisis depends on strengthening the real sector and finally on the industrial development. The Washington Consensus – also questioned by Professor Lin – had two negative effects: The first was the unlimited believe in the “good” of totally free markets and the “bad” of all state interventions. Today we know, that there are both market and government failures and we have to balance-out them in favour of industrial development. The second failure was, that overdone deregulation worsened income distribution and augmented savings surpluses, which went into the speculative financial sector dominating now both public budgets and the real economic sector. If a developing country would integrate fully into the global financial system it would loose its public and private freedom for industrial development (STIGLITZ 2011). In contrast, if the existing home capital, supplemented by foreign direct investments can be canalised into the real sector it would enhance industry, hard and soft infrastructure, economic growth and employment.

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## **AKTIVITÄTEN DES IEPG INSTITUTS IM JAHRE 2012**

*Hermes Andreas Kick*

Wichtig: Buchveröffentlichung

Kick H. A., v. Engelhardt D., Schmitt, W. (Hrsg.)

Ethik des Arztes. Ethik des Patienten. Ethik der Gesellschaft.

Basis für ein zukunftsfähiges Gesundheitssystem

Berlin 2012

12. Mannheimer Ethiksymposium „Gewalt und Macht – Interdisziplinäre Perspektiven“

Samstag 6. Oktober 2012

Universität Mannheim

Tagungsleitung: Prof. Dr. H. A. Kick

Tauromaquia

Komposition von Violeta Dinescu

Uraufführung im Rahmen des 12. Mannheimer Ethiksymposiums

*Ein wahrer Mythos muß, gerade weil er wahr ist, nicht durchgesetzt werden.*

*Walter J. Hollenweger*

Denken wir an die Auseinandersetzungen des vergangenen Jahres, die Kriege und Bürgerkriege, aber auch die Auseinandersetzungen im politischen und gesundheitspolitischen Raum, so erscheint das Zitat, hineingesprochen in einen Raum ungelöster Konflikte und Dilemmata, realitätsfern und idyllisch. Fragen zur Bestimmung des Verhältnisses zwischen Markt und Staat, zwischen Gesundheitsökonomie und Barmherzigkeit im therapeutischen Handeln, Fragen der Präimplantationsdiagnostik, der ärztlichen Begleitung Sterbender und Fragen des assistierten Suizids verlangen einen breiten gesellschaftlichen Diskurs und Auseinandersetzung. Während des vergangenen Jahres haben wir immer wieder erleben müssen, dass ethische Ratlosigkeit vorherrscht, etwa wenn es um Fragen der sog. Wunsch-Medizin ging, die die Medizin einseitig als ein kulturelles Produkt der Wünsche der Patienten, einer Kundenschar womöglich, auffasst. Hier gibt es im verzweifelten Bemühen ums Überleben im Wettbewerb der Krankenhäuser und Kliniken eine unglaubliche Orientierungslosigkeit in der Differenzierung der Arrangements von Kunde versus Patient, wenn etwa in großen Annoncen renommierter Kliniken im Deutschen Ärzteblatt mit positiver Konnotation zu lesen ist: „Wir sind ein kundenorientiertes Unternehmen“. Dies wird noch verstärkt durch Angebote der großen Ärzte-Organisationen, die den niedergelassenen Kollegen suggerieren, dass sie durch Kundenorientierung und die Führung der Praxis als Unternehmen zum Unternehmenserfolg gelangten. Demgegenüber ist es jedoch so, dass der Arzt und Therapeut in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Medizin-Ethiker zu formulieren hat, welche politisch und sozialetisch zu vertretenden Rahmenbedingungen benötigt werden, um ethisches Handeln in der Mikro-Situation, der therapeutischen Situation nämlich, zu ermöglichen. Medizinethische Verantwortung besteht eben darin zu zeigen, dass Patienten als Kunden nicht einfach Medizin gestalten. Kunden können sich einen



Markt erzwingen. Ein Gutteil des berechtigten Vertrauens der Patienten in die Medizin beruht aber darauf, dass dieses eben so in therapeutischen Situationen *nicht* der Fall ist. Das alles klingt nach Kampf, nach politischem Kampf übrigens ganz im Sinne von Karl Jaspers. Im Sinne des vorangestellten Zitats ist jedoch immer *auch* zu beachten, dass sich Wahrheit und Gewalt gegenseitig ausschließen.

In diesem Zusammenhang darf ich schon jetzt auf unseren „Friedensband“ mit dem Titel *„Frieden als Balance in Psychotherapie, Kunst und Politik – prozessdynamische Perspektiven“* hinweisen, der zu Beginn des neuen Jahres unter der Mitherausgeberschaft von Günter Dietz erscheinen wird. Friedensthemen standen auch im Mittelpunkt des 12. Mannheimer Ethik-Symposiums, „Gewalt und Macht – interdisziplinäre Perspektiven, praktische Relevanzen für Psychotherapie und sozialen Handlungsraum“, das am 6. Oktober traditionsgemäß in der Aula der Universität im Mannheimer Schloss stattfand. Eine der Schlussfolgerungen aus dem interdisziplinären Zusammenklang der Beiträge war, dass institutionelle Strukturen allenfalls die Abwehr illegitimer Gewalt und notwendige Regeln zur Abwendung von Gefahren sichern können, die konkrete Ausgestaltung des Friedens jedoch auf die moralische Kraft der Menschen existentiell verwiesen bleibt. Wiederum kam ein kompositorisches Werk von Violeta Dinescu zur Uraufführung mit dem gewagt erscheinenden Thema „Tauromaquia“. Musikalisch und inhaltlich erwies sich das Werk als Glücksfall. Es war integraler Bestandteil des wissenschaftlichen Designs, das dazu beitrug zu verstehen und zu erleben, dass nicht *Verbergen* bzw. Verdrängung der Macht, auch nicht Offenlegung allein, *Entbergung*, vielmehr *Bergen* in einem neuen kreativen Zusammenhang Zukunft eröffnet. Damit nimmt Kunst ihre gesellschaftliche Herausforderung und ethische Verantwortung an. Zu danken ist hier nicht zuletzt dem „Ensemble instrumental“ mit Dorothea von Albrecht (Cello), Stefan Conradi (Gitarre), Bernd Gehlen (Gitarre), Annina Holland-Moritz (Fagott), Anne Horstmann (Querflöte), Dörte Nienstedt (Blockflöte), Marianne Petercol (Akkordeon). *Tauromaquia* erwies sich als ein vehementer Appell gegen medizinischen Reduktionismus bzw. die methodische Selbstkorrumpierung durch einen einseitigen Objektivismus. In der *Tauromaquia* verdichten sich uralte Symbole der Aussichtslosigkeit des Kampfes, der Gleichzeitigkeit widersprüchlicher Positionen von Angst und Lust, von Trieb und Geist, von Überlegenheit und Unterlegenheit, von Opfer und Erlösung. Hier müssen sich künstlerische, politische, medizinische und allgemein wissenschaftliche Anliegen zusammenfinden zu einem Dialog, um mit kreativer Gestaltungskraft darüber hinauszugelangen. So war das Werk eine Herausforderung an die Eliten unserer Gesellschaft in Wirtschaft und Politik, mehr als bisher zu arbeiten für *wahrhaftige Synthesen*, die *Tauromaquia* also endlich zu lösen und zu beenden.

Wo wissenschaftliche Empirie und Rationalität an ihre Grenzen gelangt, muß dennoch entschieden und gehandelt werden. Wer aber übernimmt die Verantwortung angesichts der Grenzsituationen, in denen es um Überlebensfragen geht? Der prozessdynamische Ansatz versucht, diese Fragen voran zu bringen. Dies zeigte sich in dem früheren Band „Schuld. Bearbeitung, Bewältigung, Lösung. Strukturelle und prozessdynamische Aspekte“ (Hg. H. A. Kick, Wolfram Schmitt, 2011) und auch in unserem im Laufe des Jahres erschienenen Band „Ethik des Arztes, Ethik des Patienten, Ethik der Gesellschaft. Basis





für ein zukunftsfähiges Gesundheitssystem“ (Hg. H. A. Kick, Wolfram Schmitt, Dietrich von Engelhardt, 2012), den wir gemeinsam unserem hochverehrten Lehrer Werner Janzarik zum 90. Geburtstag in Dankbarkeit widmeten. Damit ist zugleich der Tatsache gedacht, dass Werner Janzariks strukturdynamische Konzeption Ausgangspunkt weiterführender prozessdynamischer Überlegungen werden durfte. Der prozessdynamische Ansatz versteht sich als Rückbindung in einen existentiellen Ansatz und zielt auf eine Umsetzung in die psychiatrische Praxis. Wo wir bei den Buchveröffentlichungen sind, darf neben dem „Friedensband“, der redaktionell abgeschlossen ist, als weiteres Buchprojekt für das Jahr 2013 der auf den Beiträgen des letzten Symposiums basierende Band „Gewalt und Macht - Interdisziplinäre Perspektiven praktische Relevanzen für Psychotherapie und sozialen Handlungsraum“, nicht unerwähnt bleiben. Er soll editorisch im Verlauf des Jahres bearbeitet werden und nach Abstimmung mit dem Verlag noch 2013 erscheinen. Ein weiterer Band ist in Zusammenarbeit mit Violeta Dinescu und unter Mitarbeit von Kadja Grönke geplant, der am Leitfaden der innovatorischen Kompositionen, wie sie im Rahmen der Mannheimer Ethik-Symposien zur Uraufführung gelangten, das notwendige und essentielle Zusammenwirken von Kunst und Wissenschaften aufzeigen soll.

Ich möchte nicht schließen ohne noch auf das auch in diesem Semester laufende Seminar „Leib und Leiberleben in der Psychotherapie“ hinzuweisen, das wir gemeinsam mit Prof. Dr. Alfred Kraus und den Mitarbeitern des Instituts Prof. Dr. Dr. Wolfram Schmitt, Dr. phil. Heinz Scheurer und Arno Remmers an der psychiatrischen Klinik Heidelberg durchführen. Am 25. und 26. Januar wird das Wochenendseminar und Symposium mit Beiträgen von Prof. Dr. theol. Lothar Steiger, (Transzendenz des Leibes – theologische Perspektiven), Dr. phil. Ulrich Diehl (Leibsein an der Grenze des Denkbaren. Jaspers' Reflexionen über Leiblichkeit) und Dr. phil. Peter Guttenhöfer, Kassel (Entleiblichung durch Zivilisation. Friedrich Schillers ästhetisch-sozialethische Ideen) stattfinden. Einzelheiten der Gesamtreihe können Sie unserer Homepage unter [www.institut-iepg.de](http://www.institut-iepg.de) entnehmen. Es wäre schön, wenn wir uns bei dieser oder einer anderen Gelegenheit im Laufe des Jahres treffen. Das Frühjahrssymposium des Arbeitskreises des IEPG ist geplant für den 27. April 2013. Thema wird sein: Leib, Zeit, Rhythmus, diesmal mit vorwiegend musikwissenschaftlichen Beiträgen. Mit herzlichem Dank für das vielfältige Mitdenken und Mithandeln durch das vergangene Jahr und herzlichen Grüßen und Wünschen für 2013 im Namen des gesamten Leitungsteams.

**Hermes Andreas Kick**  
Mannheim, im Januar 2013



## **2012 ACTIVITIES REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE ACADEMY ON THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AGAINST RISKS**

*Jean-Pierre Massué*

*The Commission (list of members appended) met for the first time in Salzburg 2 March 2012 under the Presidency of J.P. Massué.*

Senator Alfonso Andria new Member of the Academy presented the activities of the European University Center for the Cultural Heritage (CUEBC) in Ravello being the President. The CUEBC is dealing mainly with training seminars and courses. The aims of the CUEBC being to contribute, in connection with national and international institutions concerned, to carry out a cultural heritage policy from the point of view of expert training and specialisation, scientific advice, as well as protection and promotion of cultural and historical assets.

J.P. Massué presented the proposal to focus in a first step the activities of the Committee on the implementation of the E.U. Directive : The Directive was proposed by the European Commission on 18/01/2006, and was finally published in the Official Journal on 6 November 2007. Its aim is to reduce and manage the risks that floods pose to human health, the environment, **cultural heritage** and economic activity. The Directive requires Member States to first carry out a preliminary assessment by 2011 to identify the river basins and associated coastal areas at risk of flooding. For such zones they would then need to draw up flood risk maps by 2013 and establish flood risk management plans focused on prevention, protection and preparedness by 2015. The Directive applies to inland waters as well as all coastal waters across the whole territory of the EU.

At the moment he proposed to contribute to the initiative launched by the CUEBC aiming at the setting up of a UNESCO Chair at the CUEBC in Ravello linked with the Salerno University under the umbrella of professor Max Schvoerer. This initiative is linked with the Italian C.N.R.. It is proposed to have the Academy Committee to give his support to such an initiative. See in appendix the paper presenting this initiative to be published by the *Territori de la Cultura Review*.

A restricted meeting of the Committee took place in Ravello at the CUEBC on the 20th of October 2012. The aim of the meeting was to inform the Members of the Committee attending the meeting about the development of the proposal to create a UNESCO Chair in Ravello/Salerno dealing with the protection of the Cultural heritage against floods and marine submersion.

The next Formal meeting of the Committee is scheduled to take place in Salzburg at the occasion of the plenary session of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts in April 2013.



Appendices :

1 – Members of the Committee on the Protection of Cultural Heritage against Risks.

Prof. Gocha Chogovadze: Georgia,

Prof. Max Schvoerer: France,

Prof. Manolo Nunez Encabo : Spain,

Dr Jean Mathias Goerens: Luxembourg,

Senator Alfonso Andria Italy,

Marie Paule Roudil: Head of the UNESCO Office in Brussels,

Dr Jean Pierre Massué Past President of the European Materials Research Society:  
France

2 – Paper to be published : Territory de la Cultura (Italy) :

## **PROTECTION DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL CONTRE LES INONDATIONS ET LES SUBMERSIONS MARINES :**

### **UNE INITIATIVE DU CENTRE UNIVERSITAIRE EUROPÉEN POUR LES BIENS CULTURELS DE RAVELLO (CUEBC) ET L'UNIVERSITÉ DE SALERNE (ITALIE) : CRÉATION D'UNE CHAIRE UNESCO.**

Jean Pierre Massué\*

\* Académie *Européenne des Sciences et des Arts, Membre du COPRNM (Conseil d'Orientation pour la Prévention des Risques Naturels Majeurs, Paris) et Membre Fondateur du C.U.E.B.C.*

Résumé - Le Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels de Ravello (CUEBC), a été créé en 1983 afin d'apporter des réponses aux problématiques liées à la protection et à la valorisation des biens culturels. Au cours des récentes décennies, à cause d'inondations catastrophiques ou de phénomènes de submersion marine, l'Italie, pays hôte du CUEBC et plusieurs pays de la Communauté ont subi d'importants dégâts qui menacent notamment le patrimoine culturel. Phénomène qui est manifestement aggravé par le changement climatique global en cours. Les responsables de l'Union européenne qui ont pris conscience de cette menace, ont proposé une « Directive », destinée réduire les conséquences de ce type de risque. De son côté, le CUEBC, en étroite coopération avec des Universités et le Conseil National de la Recherche, a travaillé à l'élaboration d'une plateforme d'observation et de coopération scientifique, sous l'égide de l'UNESCO. Afin de sauvegarder un patrimoine exposé et vulnérable, comme on va le voir, le CUEBC propose avec ses partenaires, une initiative de coopération entre chercheurs, juristes et gestionnaires du patrimoine : la création d'une chaire Unesco.

### **1 – Préambule : une menace pour le patrimoine culturel.**

Depuis 1970, de nombreux observateurs notent une augmentation de la fréquence annuelle des catastrophes naturelles et de l'importance des dégâts qu'elles provoquent.



La responsabilité des facteurs climatiques est essentielle car l'effet conjugué d'une « pression » anthropique croissante et de l'intensité d'événements atmosphériques extrêmes, conduit à une exacerbation des risques de catastrophes naturelles dans de nombreuses régions. Un événement nouveau est en train de se produire « sous nos yeux » : après la période « froide » du Pléistocène, suivie de la phase « chaude » de l'Holocène (les dix derniers millénaires), nous vivons actuellement un phénomène de « surchauffe » (d'origine anthropique) et nous entrons dans l'Anthropocène, comme l'annonce Paul Crutzen, lauréat du prix Nobel de chimie. En effet, certains estiment que l'activité industrielle débridée et une collective inconscience, mettent la société humaine en péril.

## **2 – Une initiative de l'Union Européenne: la Directive « inondation ».**

La communauté internationale étant préoccupée par cette tendance très négative, l'U.E. a promulgué une action spécifique, consacrée au risque hydrique. Il s'agit de la « directive 2007/60/CE » du 23 octobre 2007 du Parlement européen et du Conseil (J.O de l'Union Européenne du 6.11.2007, L 288/27-34. Son objet est d'évaluer et gérer le risque d'inondation et de submersion marine, afin de « *réduire les risques de conséquences négatives associées aux inondations, en particulier pour la santé et la vie humaines, l'environnement, le patrimoine culturel, les transports, l'activité économique et les infrastructures* ».

## **3 – Mission des Etats Membres**

Conformément à cette Directive, les États membres doivent veiller à ce que les plans de gestion des risques d'inondation soient instruits puis achevés et publiés le 22 décembre 2015 au plus tard. Cette mission comporte les tâches suivantes :

1. L'évaluation préliminaire des risques d'inondation et les décisions visées à l'article 13, paragraphe 1, sont réexaminées et si nécessaire, mises à jour pour le 22 décembre 2018 au plus tard et, par la suite, tous les six ans.
2. Les cartes des zones inondables et les cartes des risques d'inondation sont réexaminées et, si nécessaire, mises à jour pour le 22 décembre 2019 au plus tard et, par la suite, tous les six ans.
3. Le plan ou les plans de gestion des risques d'inondation sont réexaminés et, si nécessaire, mis à jour lors des réexamens visés aux paragraphes 1 et 3 pour le 22 décembre 2021 au plus tard et par la suite, tous les six ans.
4. L'incidence probable du changement climatique sur la survenance des inondations sera prise en considération.

## **4- Une initiative : projet de création d'une Chaire Unesco.**

L'initiative présentée par le CUEBC (Ravello) vise la création d'une chaire Unesco, rattachée à l'Université de Salerne et implantée au sein du Centre Universitaire Européen pour les Biens Culturels de Ravello, en étroite coopération, notamment avec le CNR italien. Cette proposition repose sur,

- une longue et dense expérience des organismes impliqués et des « porteurs » de la



proposition, tant en recherche qu'en enseignement,

- une analyse critique et une évaluation de la situation existante, en recherchant comment optimiser les réponses possibles à la Directive européenne,
- l'intégration dans le schéma directeur d'exécution de la Directive, des progrès scientifiques et technologiques accomplis au cours des récentes décennies, afin d'actualiser et accroître le niveau de protection du patrimoine culturel.

## **5 – Philosophie de l'initiative.**

Elle se fonde sur des dispositions qui, pratiquement toutes, insistent sur l'importance de mener des actions de formation :

- La Charte de Venise (1964) sur la conservation et la restauration (monuments et sites),
- La Convention du « Patrimoine mondial » (1972),
- Le programme de l'Unesco pour la sauvegarde des sources documentaires de l'Humanité (1992) et celui du « Bouclier bleu » qui consacre une part de son activité à la prévention du patrimoine culturel contre les inondations,
- La Résolution du Parlement Européen au sujet des inondations en Campanie (1998). J.O. du parlement Européen n°C 167 du 1er juin, p. 229.
- La Convention (2007) concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel (Comité du patrimoine mondial, 31<sup>ème</sup> session, Christchurch (NZ), 23 juin - 2 juillet, réf. Unesco : WHC-07/31.COM/INF.1.)
- La Directive « Inondation » citée (2007/60/CE)

## **6 – Vocation, enjeu prioritaire et impact des activités prévues.**

Par vocation, cette chaire mènera des actions innovantes de recherche (au titre d'enquêtes et expertises) et de formation (organisation de sessions) dans les secteurs de la prévention, de la conservation et de la réhabilitation du patrimoine culturel.

Dans sa phase de création, l'enjeu prioritaire sera la protection du patrimoine culturel contre les inondations et les submersions marines. Elle privilégiera cette problématique dans deux régions d'Europe, respectivement tournées vers la Méditerranée et vers l'Atlantique. En l'occurrence, les districts hydrographiques de la Campanie en Italie et de l'Aquitaine en France. Toutes deux sont riches de sites majeurs.

Cette création aura un substantiel et durable impact socio-économique vis-à-vis de l'industrie du tourisme culturel et des entreprises artisanales ou/et industrielles associées à la conservation et à la valorisation du patrimoine.



## **7 – Porteurs de la proposition:**

Cette proposition est engagée par

Le Sénateur Alfonso Andria, Président du CUEBC,

Le Professeur Max Schvoerer (Université de Bordeaux et Réseau Européen « Sciences et patrimoine »),

le Professeur Raimondo Pasquino, Recteur de l'Université de Salerne,

le Professeur Luigi Nicolaï, Président du C.N.R (Conseil National de la Recherche :CNR -Rome), le Dr Luigi Ambrosio et le Dr Giuseppina Padeletti Directeurs d'institut du CNR.

Mme Marie Paule Roudil membre du Conseil d'Administration du CUEBC,

M.Mounir Bouchenaki ancien Directeur Général de l' ICCROM



## **EXAMPLE OF THE ACTIVITIES OF A MEMBER – A STIMULATION FOR OTHER MEMBERS**

*Anatolii Tolstoukhov*

### **Year 2011**

The book written by Anatolii Tolstoukhov, Iryna Parapan, Yurii Melkov “ Many Faces Democracy” was published.

The monograph is devoted to the philosophical analysis of democracy which is understood as the process of achieving the optimal method of social organization. The authors reveal the failure of some preconceived ideas about democracy, exploring the development of the concepts of “people” and “power” and come to the conclusion that the subject of modern democracy can be the human person only.

The book is intended for researchers, professors, graduate students, students and all those ones who are interested in philosophical problems of modern democracy.

### **15-17<sup>th</sup> September, 2011. Kiev.**

The First European Forum of Rectors of Pedagogic Universities on “The problem of new teacher training for the united Europe in XXI century” was held. Rectors of pedagogic universities from 11 European countries and over 40 rectors of Ukrainian pedagogic, humanitarian and traditional universities participated in the event.

Within the Forum a Consortium of Rectors of Pedagogical Universities in Europe and International scientific and pedagogical journal “European teaching studio” were founded, the Appeal to Presidents, Parliament Members and Ministers of Education in European countries to support teachers and pedagogic education was adopted.

### **16<sup>th</sup> September, 2011. Kiev.**

The Association of Rectors of Pedagogical Universities in Europe was founded. Also the Scientific and pedagogical journal “European Pedagogical Studio” was founded to consolidate the experience of European countries. It contains information on scientific and educational forums, significant events, which take place in the system of education around the world.

Victor Andrushchenko, Ph.D., Professor, Full Member (Academician) NAPS Ukraine, Corresponding Member of NAS of Ukraine, Honored Worker of Science of Ukraine, Rector of the National Drahomanov Pedagogical University was elected as the President of the Association of Rectors of Pedagogical Universities in Europe.

### **27<sup>th</sup> October, 2012. Prague.**

The meeting of the Board of the Association of Directors of pedagogical universities in Europe, with the participation of 16 university presidents from 10 European countries was held. During the meeting there was the discussion of the draft “Pedagogical Constitution of Europe” and the future cooperation prospects between pedagogical universities in



European Educational Area was determined. Also a new journal of the Association “European educational studio” was introduced to the members of the meeting.

**21<sup>th</sup> December, 2012. Kiev.**

The International Public Organization “International Association of Universities environmentalists” (IAUE) was established.

It was registered with the State Registration Service of Ukraine 02.10.2012, formed and operates with the international status.

The main objectives of the organization are: satisfaction and protection the legitimate social, environmental, national, cultural and other interests of its members and the promotion of friendship among all peoples, and promotion of the mutual understanding and full cooperation between them.

Anatolii Tolstoukhov adviser, special authorized representative to the Prime-minister of Ukraine Commissioner of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, academician of NAPS of Ukraine, Doctor of Philology, Professor was elected as the President of IAUE.

**26<sup>th</sup> January, 2012. Moscow**

Presentation of the Russian version of the “European Journal of Psychoanalysis”. “European Journal of Psychoanalysis” has been publishing in English since 1995 in Rome and New York, acquaints the reader with the important European authors in the sphere of psychoanalysis and the other related disciplines (philosophy, humanities and social sciences). The magazine includes philosophical, anthropological, literary and historical works. The material is chosen solely from the point of view of quality, originality and relevance to the international debate in psychotherapy and psychoanalytic circles.

The Russian version of the magazine is not just a translation of articles and reprinting of the English version, but first of all, the selection of important and interesting materials which are supplemented by articles of Russian authors, well-known experts in the field of psychoanalysis, philosophy, sociology, cultural studies of the post-Soviet countries.

**24<sup>th</sup> April 2012. Kiev.**

“Environment for Ukraine” International Ecological Forum was opened. Eduard A. Stavyt'skyi, Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, Anatolii I. Semynoga, Head of the Committee of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine on Issues of Ecological Policy, Use of Nature and Chernobyl Disaster Consequences Liquidation, Anatolii Tolstoukhov, Advisor, Specially Authorized representative to the Prime Minister of Ukraine, Project Coordinator, Vasyl A. Stashuk, Head of the State Agency on Water Resources of Ukraine, Olexander M. Pashkevych, President of the Exhibition Federation of Ukraine, President of EXPO Group of Companies (General Manager of the Forum), Tetiana V. Tymochko, Head of All-Ukrainian Ecological League, Vasyl Ya. Shevchuk, Head of the Ukrainian Nature Protection Society took part in the opening ceremony of the Forum. H.E. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland in Ukraine





Ms. Arja Inkeri Makkonen, Advisor-Envoy of the Embassy of Georgia in Ukraine Mr. Georgiy Zakarashvili, representatives of the Embassy of Azerbaijan and the Embassy of Hungary were also present at the ceremony.

Mykola Y. Azarov, Prime Minister of Ukraine presented his cordial greetings to the participants of the Forum. In his message Prime Minister mentioned that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, understanding all complications and volume of the aims participants of the Forum put before them in the sphere of environmental protection, supports their efforts and undertakes to assist the process of “green” economy concept implementation in the context of balanced development.

In his speech Anatolii Tolstoukhov, Coordinator of “Environment for Ukraine” Forum underlined that decisions taken by the participants will contribute into the development of our country and will find their reflection in national ecological programs and use of nature practice. Also he stressed that the Forum of such scale is necessary to introduce principles of “Environment for Europe” process in Ukraine and for the preparation of Ukraine to participation in “Rio + 20” United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, which will be held on 20-22 June 2012, in Rio-de-Janeiro (Brazil).

On 26 April 2012, delegation of Parliamentary Committee on Issues of Environmental Protection of the Republic of Finland visited V International Exhibition “Environment for Ukraine” on special invitation from Kyiv City State Administration.

#### **24-28<sup>th</sup> May, 2012. Kiev.**

International Psychoanalytic Congress «policy of happiness».

The Congress - is:

- More than 300 guests from all over the world;
- Performances of more than 30 world-renowned psychoanalysts, politicians, philosophers, psychologists, political scientists, sociologists;
- Search for new targets, new views on the further development of the theme “policy of happiness”;
- The ability for psychoanalysts of the different schools to comprehend the concept that is not belong to the psychoanalysts discourse but, nevertheless, is a part of everyday language and the language of specialists;
- The establishment of a useful exchange of views between the various systems and studies that had seemed incompatible;

#### **23-25<sup>th</sup> April, 2013. Kiev.**

The Jubilee “Environment for Ukraine” International Ecological Forum will be held.

Jubilee Forum will be devoted to 10th anniversary of 5th All-European Conference of Environmental Ministers “Environment for Europe”, which was held in Kyiv in May 2003. Also, Forum-2013 should become significant because the year of 2013 was announced by the President of Ukraine Victor F. Yanukovich as the year of sports and ecology.



The general goal of the “Environment for Ukraine” Forum is to integrate the “green economy” strategy into public, political, economic and social life of Ukraine to provide for balanced (sustainable) development of the state, co-operation of state and local self-governing bodies, public organizations, science and business with aim to decide ecological problems, introduction of “pure”, resource and power saving technologies in all spheres of economy, developing of ecologically balanced system of use of nature and ecosystems preservation, to guarantee of ecological safety for the health and life of population and also international co-operation and development of recommendations for complex of events for environmental protection.

It is expecting that high Ukrainian officials will participate in Forum-2013. There will be also participation of representatives of international governmental and non-governmental organizations and ecological public of Ukraine.

Organizers are planning to hold the International Conference, which will estimate the results reached by Ukraine in the sphere of environmental protection, implementation and observation by our state of international agreements, protocols and conventions on environment, discussion on Carpathian Convention observation. There will be also Conference of Students and Post-Graduates and tradition business-forum.

VI International Exhibition “Environment 2013” will be one of the main events of Forum-2013. The exposition will contain 12 thematic segments and will demonstrate nature protection programs of big industrial enterprises, innovation in the field of alternative power, ideas of “ecological house” and arrangement of big cities territories. Exhibition will show the diversity of natural zones of Ukraine and tell the visitors are there ecologically pure agriculture in Ukraine. There will be also international companies, who can share the experience in many issues on balanced (sustainable) development of their countries.

With best regards,  
**Anatolii Tolstoukhov**



### **3RD DANUBE ACADEMIES CONFERENCE – INTRODUCTION**

*Felix Unger*

1991: The European Academy of Sciences and Arts was asked by the then Foreign Minister of Austria, Dr. Alois Mock, Honorary Senator of our Academy, to keep the eight Academies of former Yugoslavia together. This was the time where former Yugoslavia was falling apart and we all know how much blood was sacrificed, coming by time to a clear solution. This endeavour was also endorsed by our Honorary Senator Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Germany.

We had our first meeting in February 1992 in Salzburg. We invited the Academies of Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia with its branch Novi Sad, Bosnia Herzegovina, Prishtina and Montenegro.

Lujo Tončić-Sorinj, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of Austria, helped me a little bit to understand the complex situation in former Yugoslavia. Our talks found the interest of the European Commission too, getting additional information from the academic world.

We continued the talks for four years until 1996. At the beginning the first meeting was a little bit hostile, the language was very aggressive but with an upcoming discussion, the representatives of the Academies achieved a very good and peaceful situation and they agreed on further future cooperation.

After this we started a programme for the Youth of former Yugoslavia and for me it was very impressive that a young representative of Novi Sad stated that he never had the chance to speak to somebody from Slovenia.

In 1992 the European Academy of Sciences and Arts proposed that it would be more efficient to establish a confederation of Yugoslavia, like Switzerland is, and I am convinced that today whole former Yugoslavia would be within the European Union.

But the way went into another direction. Based on our experience and understanding of the Balkans the Academy created the idea of having a Central European Networking (CEEN). We had meetings in different spots in the whole area. There have been meetings mainly in Podgorica, Bratislava, Budapest and Vienna organized by Stefan Luby, Momir Djurovic and Gilbert Fayl.

In 2010 a new project of the European Union came up, focusing on the Danube area. I proposed this to my friends and we had our first Danube Academies Conference in Vienna. This idea was backed-up by Commissioner Johannes Hahn who wants to see an additional drive for a fostering act in the whole Danube area.

The first meeting took place in Vienna in 2011. We enjoyed the invitation of the Polish Academy and started this project. It was always clear that the Danube Academies Conference understands its position as a counterpart to the Danube Rectors' Conference.



In March 2012 we had the second meeting in Bratislava, in the wonderful castle Smolenice, organised by the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

In September 2012 we enjoyed the third Danube Academies Conference in Budapest by invitation of Viktor Orbán and with the assistance of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and President Pálincás.

It was the first time that we could gather almost all the Presidents of the Academies from Heidelberg, Salzburg, Prague, Warsaw, Kiev, Vienna, Bratislava, Budapest, Ljubljana, Prishtina, Chişinău, Podgorica, Banja Luka, Belgrade, Sofia and Bucharest.

The conference had the specific aim to develop a structure, which should be a vibrant spark for future meetings. The whole Danube area has a fantastic impact on Europe. It is an enormous future area between the Black Forest and the Black Sea with connections over the channels, the Rhein-Main-Danube Channel to the North Sea and the area of the Rhein and the virtual channel, the Danube-Oder-Channel, connecting the Danube area with the Baltic Sea.

The Danube area is an important upcoming area in Europe and I am pretty sure that this is the new development point for Europe. We are all aware that there are many hindrances to overcome. There are many hindrances by the way of funding common projects. All these things have to be overcome and with an exchange with the Danube Rectors' Conference I am convinced that in the next decade we can establish a wonderful prosperous Danube area.

We are grateful to all the helping hands, especially to Stefan Luby and Momir Djurovic, making those endeavours possible with the result, that the 4<sup>th</sup> Danube Academies Conference will take place in Bucharest in 2013.

**Felix Unger**  
*President of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts*  
*Spokesman of the Danube Academies Conference*



## **VIII. INSTITUTES**

### **1. EUROPEAN HEART INSTITUTE (EHI)**

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### **ABOUT THE INSTITUTE**

The Institute of Advanced Studies on Sustainability (IoS) was established in the year 2002 by the European Academy of Sciences and Arts (EASA) as a centre of excellence in the field of environmental sciences and technology. The mission of the Institute is to contribute to the further development and straight-forward implementation of the concept of sustainability. It acts at the interface between science and society.

Through its activities IoS supports attempts to gain knowledge on responsible management of natural, economic and cultural resources. The members of IoS provide scientifically sound information to decision makers of governmental and non-governmental institutions and of industry.

IoS accomplishes its purpose by

- bringing together experts and advice seekers
- exploring needs for further research and actions to be taken
- organizing and moderating multi-disciplinary conferences and workshops
- initiating and coordinating research projects
- analyzing the outcome of conferences and research projects
- transferring knowledge to decision makers and to the public
- supporting development of technology and legal frameworks

IoS hosts as a section the International Expert group on Earth System Preservation (IESP). Through its activities IESP wants to contribute to the preservation of the life enabling function of the Earth System. IESP aims to provide, and if necessary generate scientific knowledge and expertise required to tackle the current Earth System crises. The Zugspitze Declaration on the “Responsibility of Humanity for the Functioning of the Earth System” is considered as guideline of future activities.

### **THE ESSENTIALS**

In the year 2012 IoS participated in several projects, and maintained cooperation with esteemed institutions such as:

- Institute for Advanced Study of the Technische Universitaet Muenchen, Germany (TUM-IAS).
- Bavarian State Ministry of Environment and Health (StMUG).
- Chinese Research Academy for Environmental Sciences (CRAES), China
- Foundation of the Herrenchiemsee-Academy: “Forum for a renewed mental frame of mind”
- European Water Partnership, Brussels



Two major workshops were held with the aim to explore innovative aspects of sustainability and resilience.

### **INTERNATIONAL EXPERT GROUP ON EARTH SYSTEM PRESERVATION (IESP)**

IESP has been established as a section of IoS. It is aimed to take responsibility for human impacts on the Earth System: Taking responsibility and fostering the resilience of societies, economies and ecosystems is the answer of IESP on „geo-engineering“. IESP searches for holistic and sustainable methods which contribute to the threatening shortcomings (energy, water, food, education) and to the preservation of the functional capability of the Earth System.

The rapid increase of the human population, growth of urban areas and globalisation of lifestyle gave rise to at least four existential threats:

- global warming and climate change
- deficiencies of energy, water and food
- loss of ecosystem function
- destabilization of economies and societies

Responsible actions are necessary to overcome such threats. Mankind causing the problems has to find sound solutions to conserve the livelihood on our planet. For that purpose a close cooperation of science and society, and of decision makers in economic and political institutions, including press media, is essential.

IESP works together with executives of scientific, economic and political institutions, with representatives of press media and with the civil society to identify, develop and communicate knowledge and practical solutions.

For more information visit: [www.iesp.de](http://www.iesp.de)

### **TUM-IAS**

IoS cooperates with the Institute for Advanced Study of the Technische Universitaet Muenchen (TUM-IAS) which has been established to support inspiring basic research through interdisciplinary initiatives. The TUM-IAS brings together researchers from TUM with distinguished scholars from around the world to jointly initiated and conduct fundamental research.

For more information please visit [www.ias.tum.de](http://www.ias.tum.de)

### **BAVARIAN STATE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH**

The Ministry, led by State Minister Dr. Macel Huber, co-financed the work of IESP through a project entitled “Development of Methods to Solve Transboundary Environmental Crises”.

### **HERRENCHIEMSEE-ACADEMY**

In response to the global changes in the 21st century, and in response to the associated threats to the human society the Herrenchiemsee-Academy wants to contribute to the evolution of adapted cognitive and behavioral patterns in our societies and economies based on responsibility for resilient functioning of societal, economic and ecological systems, evolution of ethical values, and practical application of the sustainability paradigm.



The Herrenchiemsee -Academy has been established in 2011. It is registered as a non-profit limited liable corporation (gGmbH) after the German Right. IoS belongs to the founders and acts as legal shareholder.

For more information please visit: <http://www.akademie-herrenchiemsee.eu>

### **WORKSHOPS HELD IN 2012**

Third Chinese-German Workshop held on May 8, 2012, in Munich, Germany, was entitled

#### **“Sustainable Development of Megacities - A Mega Challenge for China and the World”**

The workshop was held in cooperation with the Chinese Research Academy for Environmental Sciences (CRAES), Bavarian State Ministry for Environment and Health (StMUG), and Messe Muenchen.

Key-note speakers were: Prof. Dr. Meng Wei (CRAES), Prof. Dr. Martin Grambow (StMUG), Prof. Dr. Li Fasheng (CREAS), Prof. Mark Michaeli (TU Muenchen), Dr. Lei Kun, (CRAES), Dr. Susanne Bieker (TU Darmstadt), Prof. Dr. Gao Jian (CRAES) and Prof. Dr. Andreas Loeschel (University of Heidelberg).

#### **Summary**

A rapidly growing proportion of the global population – currently more than 55 per cent - lives in urban areas. Urbanization is considered an important process towards poverty alleviation and economic growth. On the other hand, congestion of people in discrete locations enhances the demand of water, food and energy which is difficult to get satisfied out of local resources. In many cases growth of urban population exceeds by far build-up of urban infrastructure including water and waste management facilities. This leads tremendous and dangerous increases of pollution and subsequent health problems. People living in high-rise buildings tend to get lost in social isolation leading to various kinds of psychological problems. Not only mental illness but also susceptibility to crime are the consequences. As a result resilience of urban societies and economies is in danger.

During the conference the positive and negative aspects of urbanization were discussed with great openness. The participants agreed that instruments capable of maintaining and enhancing societal and economic resilience need to be further developed, understood by people and decision makers and implemented. It is hoped that the ideas presented will positively influence the process of change in energy policy in Germany, and the discussions about the realization of the 12th “Five-Year-Plan” in China.

Second Wildbad-Kreuth Workshop entitled

#### **“Resilience as Requirement for Sustainable Development - A contribution to tackle the Earth crises”**

held on March 28 – 30, 2012 at Wildbad-Kreuth, Germany

The workshop was attended by 47 invited persons from academia, economy, non-governmental institutions and press media. Cooperation partners were the Institute for Advanced Study IAS of the Technische Universitaet Muenchen (TUM-IAS), the European Water Partnership (EWP), and the EU Chapter of the Club of Rome.





### Priority recommendations

- The resilience theory is likely to provide a sound basis of the development of powerful strategies to drive sustainable development. In order to keep the Earth System resilient, efforts must be made to sustain its auto-regulative capacity.
- The resilience of societies and their economies should be strengthened through robust decisions in response to global changes.
- The triade formed by the three major sub-systems, nature, society and economy should be considered the dominant expression of the Anthropocene period. Resilience of this triade is considered the most important precondition for sustainable development and its longevity.
- To foster the auto-regulative capacity of the triade it is of crucial importance to strengthen its ability to continuously change and adapt to the ever changing site-specific ambient conditions. Continuous re-orientation of the triade must replace conservation of the status quo.
- Since the site-specific conditions, capacities and limits vary a mix of local, regional and global, centralized and de-centralized approaches towards resilience and, thus, sustainability is to be favored over approaches focusing on global governance alone.
- Existing energy regimes should be transitioned across a variety of energy sources and technologies, adapting energy systems to local circumstances and de-centralizing energy production.
- The vulnerability of complex societal systems (urban agglomerations, communication and mobility infrastructures, industrial societies) to climate change needs to be better understood. It is insufficient to base vulnerability assessments predominantly on statistics of national GDP per capita.
- Resilience of tropical and boreal forests is to be valued not only because of their capacity to sequester carbon, but even more so because of their capacity to regulate the hydrological cycle.
- Water, energy, natural resources, agricultural land, forests and wetlands must all be considered, and treated, as vital common goods.
- Technology is an important anthropogenic means to support resilience, but technology based remediation and control systems must be resilient themselves. Rebound effects must be considered when choosing technology as a means to strengthen resilience of marine and terrestrial systems.
- Efforts to maintain the resilience of the eco-social triade must be communicated at the earliest stage of decision making in order to reach consensus that the proposed development strategies serve the self-interest of the region and its inhabitants and natural environment.
- To better understand and manage the complexity of the relevant eco-social systems within our societies, new inter- and transdisciplinary approaches and methods are required. Efforts must be undertaken to extend the knowledge of qualitative and quantitative dynamic network models and analysis of human-environment systems, in order to find leverage points for effective intervention, and transfer such insights into practice.



## Messages from the International Workshop on “Resilience as Requirement for Sustainable Development – A contribution to tackle the Earth crises”

### Authors

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### Priority recommendations

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- Existing energy regimes should be transitioned across a variety of energy sources and technologies, adapting energy systems to local circumstances and de-centralizing energy production.
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### **Motivation**

The workshop was held in response to the results gained during an earlier workshop on “Earth System Engineering: The art of dealing wisely with the planet Earth”, held in 2008 at Wildbad-Kreuth. Four major Earth crises were indentified – crises that endanger the persistence of the life enabling conditions on Earth. Global warming and the resulting climate change need to be tackled simultaneously with “loss of ecosystem functions”, “unequal distribution and subsequent deficiency of vital resources such as air, water, food and energy”, and “decay of conditions that keep economies as well as societies stable”. It was agreed that measures to solve the four Earth crises must be derived within sustainability guidelines. Small meetings held after the first Wildbad-Kreuth workshop led to the hypothesis that the resilience theory expresses the potential of developing readily understandable and thus broadly acceptable measures toward a sustainable solution of the Earth crises.

### **Resilience theory in brief**

The Stockholm Resilience Centre considers a system resilient as long as it is capable to continually change and adapt while remaining within the thresholds set by any natural or man-made regime. As Lovelock’s Gaia theory suggests life on Earth has demonstrated over billions of years its capacity to proactively respond to ambient changes, maintain its integrity and remain resilient, subsequently. Likewise, anthropogenic systems must change and adapt to ongoing variations of ambient conditions in order to qualify for remaining resilient. Should a system not be able (or willing) to orient itself to the contemporary ambient conditions it runs the risk of becoming vulnerable, getting extinct or be driven into a region governed by an alien regime. If the latter happens, the system transforms into a different entity, one that may be valued as negative or positive depending on the judgment of the observer and the parties affected. In short, the readiness to accept continuous re-orientation keeps a system resilient, whereas conservation of the *status quo* makes a system vulnerable, and bears immense risks.

### **Format of the workshop**

Prior to the meeting in Wildbad-Kreuth the participants were expected to send written



statements to be distributed for comments and recommendations. Thus, the need for oral presentations during the workshop was minimized, and the time for in-depth discussion sessions in plenum and in break-out groups was maximized. Four break-out groups were built focused on the topics: climate change and energy demand (1), water and food (2), ecosystems (3), and society and economy (4). Intermediate results gained during the break-out group sessions were presented and discussed in plenum for getting feedbacks from the other groups.

### **Messages from the break-out groups**

#### Climate change and energy demand

The combustion of fossil fuels during the industrial era has become a major disturbance of the global environment unprecedented in the human history. It contributed significantly to the observed unfavorable changes of climate and ecosystems that are currently occurring on a global scale.

Existing energy regimes of industrialized countries are unsustainable and must be transformed. Without a clear pathway to sustainable energy regimes, the Millennium Development Goals are obviously in conflict with targets to reduce GHG emissions. As long as economic growth is dependent on greater amounts of energy consumption based on fossil fuels, sustainable development cannot effectively proceed. The resilience of the climate system is greatly related to human populations, their numbers and their consumer lifestyles. While it is desirable that wealth will be shared more equally among developed and developing countries in the future, it is unlikely that this goal can be achieved in a sustainable way as long as economic growth is considered the key to development, and greater wealth the key to stop the growth of human populations.

Energy regimes need to be transformed in the first instance and carbon emissions must be reversed to remove excess carbon from the atmosphere.

It is crucial for industrialized countries to better understand their vulnerability as well as the adaptability of complex social structures and networks to climate change in order to be able to make robust decisions towards self-protection. For the greatest part of history on Earth, *homo sapiens* has lived in small groups and adapted culturally to climate change. Its cultural capacity to create new ecologic niches has enabled spread about all landmasses on the globe. Human adaptability created a great variety of cultures making humankind as a whole extremely resilient to changes in the global ecosystem. Today, as a global society emerges, mass extinction of species is paralleled by a loss of cultural diversity. This raises serious concerns about the human capacity to adapt to global change in future.

#### Water and food

Water and food supply systems have a unique role since they are vital for human survival and for societal developments. Unlike other commodities water and food have no substitutes although food sources and supplies are much more varied than those of water. Water and food, including fertile, unpolluted soil, can be considered common



goods that benefit whole humanity. The productivity of these systems must be protected. Value of water and food must be fully and appropriately reflected in the economic systems (tiered pricing – “some for free or at low cost, pay for more”). Currently, water and food values are biased worldwide by direct and indirect subsidies. Full accounting (but not necessarily full-cost pricing) of water and food that includes externalities (such as pollution) would provide more socially resilient systems of production, distribution and consumption. This issue may be especially important in the growing energy-water-food nexus. Biofuel production competes for water and land with direct human needs and biofuels are often supported by their own subsidies. If not managed properly, expansion of biofuel production may decrease the resilience of water and food system because they are pushed toward monoculture plantations.

Water supply and sanitation systems are typically local in scale with a few regional examples (California, Australia). In contrast, food supply systems vary from extremely localized (farming for individual needs) to completely globalized complex networks. Thus, it is likely that resilience enhancing may take different forms for water and food. Multi-scale systems are likely to be more resilient and can be applied to the water and food sector (e.g., distributed water reclamation versus large scale centralized treatment, small urban garden farming versus agro-business) although the range of scalable solutions will be smaller for water supply than for food. Redundancy and lower extraction ratios (ratios of actual use of water or actual food consumed to their respective maximum potential availabilities) should be beneficial for resiliency although these approaches may make systems less efficient with respect to energy and other resources but less fragile, presumably.

Oceans play a special role in water and food systems. They are not only the source of fresh water in the hydrologic cycle and climate regulator but also a final receptacle for pollutants (e.g., plastic garbage, nutrients, pesticides, sediments, radio-nuclides). Thus, degraded ocean environments indicate possibly even more severe problems on land. Many people feel emotional attraction to the oceans and a slogan “Do not trash the ocean” might resonate well as a focal point of awareness-raising campaign.

### Ecosystems

Sizeable natural ecosystems are needed as reference points to study the sensitivity of ecosystems with respect to anthropogenic influences and impacts. Human intervention has resulted, mainly due to a long agricultural and forest tradition, in a world-wide disturbance of the functioning of natural aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. On a major part of the Earth's surface natural ecosystems have been replaced by artificial biological systems to provide food and biomass to human society. Such systems lack resilience that is inherent to natural ecosystems; by human intervention they can be maintained in a short-term quasi-resilient state only. At the same time there still remain vast ecosystems on Earth, including boreal and tropical forests and some regions of the open ocean, that, while disturbed by humans to a varying degree, still operate in the natural regime, retain much of their integrity and resilience and continue to provide particular regional and global environmental services, including the regulation of the terrestrial water cycle. Disruption



of these last frontiers of resilience by uninformed human intervention is dangerous but a common practice. Modern clear-cutting of boreal forests in Eurasia is a striking example of this. Governmental institutions are called upon exercising responsibility for the common. Another example is the misinterpretation of the links between biodiversity and resilience. Research has to be undertaken to not only consider the conservation of rare target species but to better integrate ecological functions and to simultaneously consider producers, consumers and reducers as the three principal functional groups of ecosystems.

It is important to make decision makers as well as the public aware that our contemporary knowledge is by far insufficient to fully replace the auto-regulative capacity of ecosystems by technology. It is beyond human competence to continuously change and adapt ecosystems to changing climatic conditions and anthropogenic land-use strategies, and thus keep ecosystems resilient. Neglecting intrinsic natural auto-regulation services is very likely to lead eventually to destabilization of ecosystems, and with it societies and economies. Ecosystems provide the green space for the human well being. Taking responsibility for ecosystems is greatly facilitated by having a personal relationship with nature. We need innovative methods to deliver information about the importance of fully functioning ecosystems to the society (from childhood on) and to let the public participate on protection work.

#### Society and economy

Contemporary economies are driven by economic growth. Following the growth paradigm we tend to forget, however, that within the eco-social triade economic activity has no ends in itself but should serve the needs of the society being a part of the ecosystem. Consequently, the economy should be directed to the well-being of people and to the functioning of ecosystems rather than to quantitative growth for the sake of growing. Among others, human well being relies on educational achievements, health, easy access to fresh water, clean air and healthy food, safe neighborhood, physical and/or virtual mobility and intact nature.

Transformation from growth to well being driven economies requires the ability and willingness of stakeholders to change and adapt. Key issues include, but are not limited to the distribution of income, knowledge, as well as the successful management of global commons. Uneven distribution of income and wealth and unequal access to resources affect the resilience of the Earth System directly. While instability in the growth dynamics is a major factor affecting ecological sustainability, even stable and high growth rate is no guarantee of guarding resilience. It would be important to identify the region and context specific factors impinging on this process and plan for interventions at different levels. Demography, resources, economic growth and societal structure should be considered as key the drivers, and local, regional and global aspects may be taken to define spatial levels of articulation of concerns and of intervention.

Considerable research is required to better understand the interaction of drivers and levels and of the interdependence among the drivers and levels. It is necessary to identify



indicators pertaining to climate change vulnerability and resilience of the Earth System, and quantify economic and social changes taking place across countries, including policies and strategies of intervention. The work may be started on a pilot basis for Asian countries, for instance, and may gradually be expanded to other regions.

### **Urgent research tasks and questions**

- How to identify and which are the most effective points of leverage and drivers to alter complex eco-social systems towards higher resilience and sustainable growth?
- Taking the world economy as such a main driver, ways to internalize external effects while de-coupling economic growth from resource degradation should be found; thus, developing a functioning world carbon market must be of utmost importance to self-regulate economies.
- How do sustainable energy regimes interact with local and regional environments, and how can they be set up in a most resilient manner?
- In which way and to what extent are complex social structures and infrastructures in urban areas and industrial structures vulnerable to climate change? What are the feedbacks of climate change in these structures?
- In what way does the loss of cultural diversity, caused by globalization, affect human adaptability to climate change and global environmental change in general?
- If re-orientation and innovation are accepted as major driving forces of continuous change and adaptation, which methods are to be generated and deployed that provide knowledge based orientation? Which methods and strategies are to be developed and implemented to optimize a two-way science-society knowledge transfer?
- What are appropriate measures to quantify the integrity of local and global water and food supply systems?
- How to manage optimal level food supply from oceans, while the resilience of marine systems remains secured?
- How to quantify the “value” of natural and human-influenced ecosystems?
- How to effectively fit protected ecosystem into human land-use structures? Can the “diversity of land-use concept” serve as a framework to integrate different ecosystem functions on the regional scale? How can global commons effectively be managed at local, regional and global scale?
- What exactly is the importance of biodiversity with respect to resilience of anthropogenic ecosystems? What are the links between biodiversity, the environment and its functions? What role do producers, consumers and reducers play in the context?
- Under which conditions are extinction of native organisms and intrusion of alien organisms into an anthropogenic ecosystem a threat or sign of auto-regulation?
- How can an economic system based on growth be transferred into a system serving for the well-being of people?



### **3. KARDINAL KOENIG INSTITUT – FORUM FÜR GLAUBENDE UND NICHTGLAUBENDE**

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Das Kardinal-König-Institut arbeitet im Zuge zweier drittmittel-basierter Projekt (Volumen: 50.000 E) derzeit auf zwei Arbeitsfeldern, die auf der Linie des Gründungsauftrag des Instituts liegen: Zum einen entsteht eine Dissertation zum Komplex rezenter *Religionskritiken*. Dabei spielt die Auseinandersetzung mit Charles Taylors grundlegender Studie zur Genese moderner Säkularität (*A Secular Age*) eine richtungsweisende Rolle. Sie wird ergänzt um historisch-systematische Interpretationsvorschläge, wie sie von der *Radical Orthodoxy* schulbildend vorgetragen werden. So ergibt sich ein diskursanalytisch verfeinertes Instrumenarium zur Rekonstruktion neuer religionskritischer Programme, wie sie u.a. im Horizont der Debatten um den *New Atheism* sichtbar wurden.

Zum anderen gibt die neu entwickelte Gesprächsreihe „ÜberKreuz“ dem Institut nach außen hin ein öffentlichkeitswirksames Gesicht. Nachdem im März 2012 die zweite Tagung mit großem Publikumszuspruch veranstaltet werden konnte, fand „ÜberKreuz“ im März 2013 seine Fortsetzung mit einer Konferenz zum Thema „Auslaufmodell Religion?“. Die Gesprächsreihe ist doppeformatig angelegt: Sie eröffnet mit einem Vortrags- und Diskussionabend, der in das Tagungsthema einführt, um es mit einem anschließenden Studientag zu vertiefen. Für die Jahre 2013 und 2014 sind weitere Veranstaltungen von „ÜberKreuz“ geplant, u.a. zu den Themenbereichen „Spiritualität und Atheismus“, „Heilige Schriften – zur skripturalen Identität von Judentum, Christentum und Islam“ sowie zur Bestimmung von „Sekten – zur Bestimmung einer problematischen religionspolitischen Kategorie“.

Mit „ÜberKreuz“ ist es dem KKI gelungen, eine Reihe von ständigen Kooperationspartnern an die Institutsarbeit zu binden: das Bildungszentrum St. Virgil (Salzburg), das „Zentrum Theologie Interkulturell und Studium der Religionen“ der Katholisch-Theologischen Fakultät der Universität Salzburg sowie als Medienpartner die Wochenzeitschrift „FURCHE“, in der im Vorfeld der Tagungen Berichte und Essays erscheinen.





#### **4. EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (EIH)**

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The European Institute of Health (EIH) was established in 2003 to promote modern medicine and the equal delivery of health care to all European citizens. In concept it is the counterpart of the National Institute of Health of the United States. The main Project is the Health Project with the European Commission.

#### **HEALTH IN THE REGIONS**

##### **Cross Border Health Care: Harmonization in European Regions**

Report to the Commissioners John Dalli and Johannes Hahn

by

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#### **INTRODUCTION**

National border regions are historically underdeveloped and generally under populated. This is due to trends in urbanization which result in a higher density of elderly and lower income population being left behind in these regions. As a result, the infrastructure is poor as is the medical care. The concept "Health in the Regions" requires a new regional approach to revitalise bilateral border regions. It provides a stimulus which has not been highlighted enough in the past. This regional approach consists of conceptualizing a geographic zone of 25km on each side of two national borders thereby increasing the population size, attracting young families to the new area and providing greater access to healthcare. Considering that the health care market is the single largest market in Europe, health care politics is infrastructure politics. It has an important stabilizing factor for all domestic economies with regard to mass demand and job security.



This report outlines a plan to vitalize these neglected bilateral border areas as new regions; an approach which has not been represented in the past. One of the key challenges is the adequate provision of healthcare for which many obstacles exist.

In the spirit of a United Europe, a common market, according to the Lisbon and Maastricht criteria, is an indispensable prerequisite to foster healthcare as a lead market. A regional approach provides Europe with a new perspective which transcends cultural and national differences. Unfortunately National and European Health have been widely excluded in most European level decision making. Besides all national frontiers, healthcare is the largest single market in each nation. The hope is that using this regional/cross-border care concept, national health systems will find new ways to regulate and re-organize their health care policy.

In order to start this new regional/cross-border care concept, patient care should be introduced first in neighbouring European nations that share a border. This will attempt to create a single healthcare market for patients.

Currently, cross-border regions suffer widely from a deficit in medical provision where medical centres are geographically out of range. Gaps in medical provisions for border areas can be resolved by grouping two neighbouring regions together, thus doubling the catchment area and increasing efficiency and improving quality of healthcare provision. In addition, it reinforces the concept of a united Europe enhanced by the Euro and the Schengen agreement.

In order to achieve this goal many obstacles must be overcome. The main mandate of this project is to devise a cohesive healthcare system in Europe. This is a contribution to a vibrant Europe and offers European citizens a new understanding of Europe. Only 30% of Europe's population lives in rural areas. There exist regional social and environmental disparities which can be remedied by improving healthcare infrastructures.

This project provides recommendations on how to increase efficiency and quality of care as well as how to overcome the existing obstacles. Three geographic areas are presented as examples of how to achieve a regional/cross-border approach to providing healthcare and economies of scale.

The harmonization of medical care in two neighbouring national regions of European Member states allows a more natural patient flow. It allows the enlargement of the catchment area as well as a better use of healthcare provisions. This approach creates new incentives and a new competitive environment in healthcare and therefore improves quality and access to the system. It has the potential of optimizing and reducing the total costs with services being better utilized and maintained. Costs for new healthcare infrastructure can be shared so that the burden of investment is reduced. The overall concept in Health Care within a European Region has to be initiated by the people living in the two regions.



Patients ultimately benefit the most by having access to the most modern medicine within a short distance. However, for such conditions to arise, continuous healthcare education is necessary. Additionally, effective cross-border patient health information flow and communication between healthcare facilities is of the utmost importance and the use of E-Health is the most efficient tool to achieve this.

The political dimension of this initiative is to stabilize the rural areas by providing new employment opportunities for the labour force. In this context, it is proposed that health care, as the biggest entrepreneur, should be extended to 25% in the future.

In 2007 the project „The European Lead Market in Health Care” was requested by the former EU-Commissioners Verheugen and Vassiliou. At the end of 2008 the final report was delivered to both Commissioners. It was well received, widely disseminated, and broadly referred to in the political, scientific and public health field.

This new report requested by Commissioners Dalli and Hahn in 2011 contains enormous potential towards a uniform European Health Care regulation which transcends national interests. Presently, healthcare is still considered as solely a national task causing substantial misallocation of resources within each health care system. To overcome this, the idea of a Lead Market was introduced in 2008. Beside those limitations Health is embedded politically in a complex field in which many stakeholders try to gain advantage. In reality health care has to transition from a politically driven, fragmented system to a system with an adjusted comprehensive modern market structure. This is the basis from which a real European Health can start and deficiencies among the Member States can be overcome.

Most attempts at stimulating a European concept of a common Health Care system have failed due to national restrictions. Despite the rigid structures, there have been single cases where patients have been sent for specialized treatment to specific foreign centres. Due to the increasing mobility of European citizens, many people need medical treatment outside their country. Therefore, MEP Bowis stimulated in the last session of the European Parliament the topic “Cross border Health Care” to overcome national deficiencies in daily healthcare delivery by two major directives:

- a) For rare diseases where highly specialized treatments are necessary, sending patients from one country to the other is more efficient. For example, patients requiring congenital heart surgery should go to one of the few centers of expertise within Europe. Those indications were fulfilled and the costs covered by the insurances.
- b) For acute situations where patients have an acute disease or accident, it is necessary to be treated on location. Those actual services are the basis for the future development of regional/cross-border healthcare as it is done inside of a country.



In addition, harmonizing Cross Border health care issues comprise six other aspects:

1. Access: *Where, Who and How to access the system?*
2. Benefits: *What kind of service is included?*
3. Tariffs: *How to pay for it? (DRG, fee for service etc)*
4. Quality and safety: *How can we guarantee equal high standards in licensing, training, drug approval and clinical guidelines?*
5. Patients rights: *How to ensure patient rights, as the right to become a patient is NOT the same than the rights of a patient?*
6. Cross border collaboration: *How to increase cross border collaboration in data collection, diagnostic tool, treatment management and science?*
7. Finance: *Who is finally paying the bill?*

To overcome all the national burdens and to stimulate a new concept according to the agenda 2020, the concept of a common health care market has been introduced. In reality health care delivery is a complex market, not comparable to a potato market or a market in IT or the car industry. There exist asymmetric information, entry barriers, supply driven demand, and monopolistic tendencies to name a few which cause constant flaws and misallocations. A better, transnational, Europe-wide regulation can help to overcome these biases.

Because individual European countries have differing systems of health care organization, it is important to address harmonization of health care organization across borders. Harmonizing of healthcare organization can be done at many levels depending on the need including service provisions at primary, secondary and tertiary care level, but also at medical and nursing staffing levels. Systems to facilitate the transfer of patients and medical information are particularly relevant. For example, a patient coming from one country experiencing a heart attack while on vacation in another must have some mechanism to transmit his or her past medical information. This same mechanism of medical information transfer would allow the patient to inform the relevant institutions as to the course of his hospitalization when he or she returns home. Such information transfer will avoid the costly duplication of medical interventions and tests in the long run. Medical and nursing staff with foreign language and cultural competency skills is also an essential aspect of information transfer and harmonization at the health organization level.

At present one of the greatest challenges in harmonizing EU healthcare is the financing of the system which would care for all people equally and provide "Health for All". Currently, patients are paying for healthcare through their insurances, through taxes and/or through out of pocket payments. This financing structure should be changed to achieve affordable health care by introducing benchmarks, pricing incentives, and reimbursements on numbers as well as new complementary incentives, especially in prevention and in high risk groups.

The pricing is the task of all the medical organizations in collaboration with the insurance



companies. It is evident, that some of the insured citizens are not able to afford the full insurance premium. These citizens need the support of the other members of the insurance – a mandatory system – or of the tax payer via direct financial transfers. A basic form of solidarity is an indispensable part of the whole system.

Cross border health care activities currently represent 1-2% of overall expenditures in EU. 27 Member States are doing similar things in different ways. Despite these data, the endeavor represents one of the greatest collective actions to harmonizing standards in health care systems in the world. Globalization, Tourism, Immigration, increased mobility, increased competition in a free health care market are the challenges which will require a regional approach to healthcare provision.

Creating and implementing health care delivery using a regional/cross-border approach provides the opportunity to pilot a new approach to the organization and delivery of health care in Europe.

### **HANDOVER OF THE REPORT**

“Health in the Regions”

Brussels, April 2012





## **5. INSTITUTE FOR INTERDISCIPLINARY SCIENCE AND CULTURAL EXCHANGES**

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In 2011 the traditional meeting of the Romanian members of the EASA was held on 29<sup>th</sup> of July in Timisoara in the new Aula of the Romanian Academy-Timisoara Branch. The meeting was organized by Prof. Bogdan C. Simionescu (Iasi) and Dr. Ladislau Vekas (Timisoara) and brought together eight members of EASA. Intense multidisciplinary discussions were triggered by several talks on hot topics:

*Synergy of European fundings of R&D* - Prof. Anton Anton (Bucharest)

*The "Nano-World" in sciences and arts* – Prof. Bogdan C. Simionescu (Iasi)

*"CRYO-HY" – a new Romanian laboratory for energy consuming technologies* – Prof. Ioan Stefanescu (Rm.-Valcea)

*Multi-responsive nanocomposites for biology and medicine* – Dr. Ladislau Vekas (Timisoara)

The above topics were enlarged also by the contributions of Prof. Gheorghe Popa (Iasi), Dr. Marius-Ioan Piso (Bucharest), Dr. Valeria Harabagiu (Iasi) and Prof. Francisc Schneider (Arad) involving interesting aspects related to plasma physics and new technologies, Romania and the European Space Agency, biomedical researches and international cooperation.

The animated and highly stimulative discussions were followed also by a large group (over 30) of young researchers, post-doctoral fellows in the field of advanced materials for biology and medicine, coordinated by Prof. Bogdan C. Simionescu (Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry "Petru Poni" from Iasi).

In 2013 the 4<sup>th</sup> Danube Academies Conference will take place in Bucharest.



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**“18<sup>th</sup> PANHELLENIC CONGRESS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE”**

18 October 2012

Athens, Greece

Under the Auspices of: The Hellenic Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity – The National and Kapodistrian University of Athens - The Panhellenic Medical Association – The Hellenic Pharmaceutical Enterprises Association - The European Academy of Sciences and Arts (E.A.S.A.) – The European Institute of Health (E.I.H.) of the E.A.S.A. – The Hellenic Academy of Medical Education



## **7. ALMA MATER EUROPAEA**

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### **EUROPEAN STUDIES FOR MODERN LEADERSHIP WITHIN A GLOBAL CONTEXT**

The Alma Mater Europaea is an institution of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts. In 2010 the Academy decided to found the Alma Mater Europaea based on its assets of 1,500 members, 28 Nobel laureates and with the support from Pope Benedict XVI. and different political institutions.

The Academy is working interdisciplinary, transnational and is aiming to build bridges across Europe. It is important to create a new concept in a global context to support the further integration of Europe by designing courses rooted on a realistic demand for our society.

The goal of the Alma Mater Europaea is to foster and educate an international European leadership in the areas of health, economics, culture, law, nutrition and environment based on highest ethical standards in science.

The background of these offers is a reflection of the various creative elements within Europe, which are facing new challenges.

The concept is strongly linked with an ongoing realistic feedback from various sources, so that students can fully pursue a European way. In a complex, global world it is also important to foster a different kind of leadership with a new training approach, fit for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

The Faculty is based and linked to the pool of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts and a specific focus is given on the transnational approach.

The courses will be spread among different sites in Europe. Thus it is very important to have functional networks between the different sites with the headquarter being in Salzburg.

### **EDUCATION**

The Alma Mater Europaea covers various areas with different focuses. In general, the key topics are focused on education and knowledge of our society, health and nutrition and environment, law and economics and ethics in sciences.

In parallel there are different own institutions to further foster the endeavours.

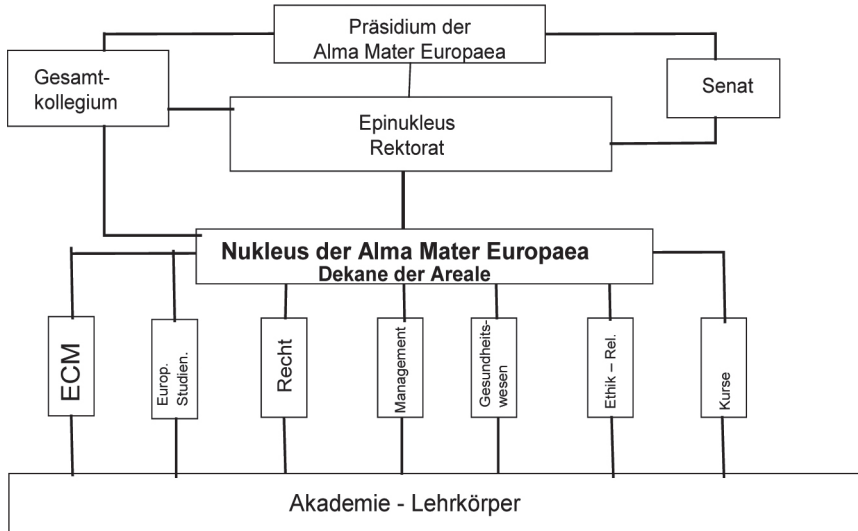
The degrees are Bachelor, Master and Doctorate. The specified programmes will be structured in modules according to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS).

Apart from the education programmes there are courses and seminars with certification going to be held, which are also included in the training programme as well as brand new topics.





## Organigramm



European Academy of Sciences and Arts

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## ALMA MATER EUROPAEA - EUROPEAN CENTRE MARIBOR

### 1. Presentation, mission

ECM is an academic community, private organisation, organised as a non-profit (NGO) organisation, registered for carrying higher education activities (study programmes according to 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Bologna degree) as well as research activities; to list but a few:

- Eco-remediation (1<sup>st</sup> Bologna degree and research)
- European Reintegration (Financial services, European business studies / European Reintegration)
- Inter-culturality (Institute for Jewish studies)
- Health studies (Nursing, Physiotherapy (both 1<sup>st</sup> Bologna degree), Social gerontology (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Bologna degree)

ECM has 11 accredited study programmes, 8 international research groups and several on-going national and international research and development projects. One of the key goals of ECM, that was last year included into the Academic network Alma Mater Europaea, is to promote European studies in the countries of Europe, what have not yet joined the European Union. For this reason, a study programme was developed with



support of professors and academics from other European countries, especially from the Danube area. This lead to improved contacts, connections and cooperation with other European universities. It is our mission to support development of professional standards, European values, sustainable development and protection of the environment, ecology, support further development of services, capital, work and as an academic community contribute toward further development of the economic, political and cultural environment.

ECM's vision is to become an international and European University, a centre of excellence in education and research, that will through strategic and applicative development help in solving economic, technical, social-political, ecological, climate and intercultural problems of central Europe, especially the Danube and the Balkan area.

## **2. International research and development**

The international community believes that reintegration of the Danube and the Balkan area is among key priorities for the future process of integration, for creation of peace and sustainable development in Europe. The academic community believes that an improved education approach and policy in the Danube is the precondition for its reintegration. A better education for all generations is today only possible with introduction and inclusion of modern information technology approaches in education, such as interactive IT.

**Prof. Dr. Ludvik Toplak**  
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## **X. PUBLICATIONS**

### **PUBLICATIONS 2003-2012**

#### **HEALTH IN THE REGIONS**

Cross Boarder Health Care: Harmonization in European Regions. Hg.: Felix Unger. VDG Verlag und Datenbank für Geisteswissenschaften, Weimar. 2012.

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Hg.: Maria Eder. VDG Verlag und Datenbank für Geisteswissenschaften, Weimar. 2010. Diese Festschrift erscheint anlässlich des 20. Jubiläums der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, die 1990 von Felix Unger, Nikolaus Lobkowitz und Kardinal Franz König gegründet wurde.

Neben Beiträgen der Gründungsväter enthält sie zahlreiche hochrangige Fachbeiträge von Mitgliedern aus den sieben Klassen der Akademie: Humanities, Medicine, Arts, Natural Sciences, Law, Social and Economical Sciences, Technical and Environmental Sciences, World Religions in deutscher und englischer Sprache.

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Hrsg.: TU Graz, European Academy of Sciences and Arts. Verlag der TU Graz, Graz. 2003

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Hg.: Felix Unger. VDG Verlag und Datenbank für Geisteswissenschaften, Weimar. 2013

**3RD DANUBE ACADEMIES CONFERENCE „THE VOICE OF SCIENCES“**

Hg.: Felix Unger. VDG Verlag und Datenbank für Geisteswissenschaften, Weimar. 2013

**DIE REDEN DER PÄPSTE**

Hrgs.: Marcelo Sánchez Sorondo, Felix Unger. VDG Verlag und Datenbank für Geisteswissenschaften, Weimar. 2013