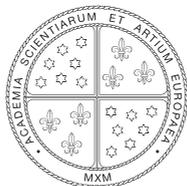


ACADEMIA SCIENTIARUM ET ARTIUM EUROPAEA
EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS



Activities 2007



ANNUAL REPORT 2007

**TO THE
AUSTRIAN CHANCELLERY**

PREPARED BY

**FELIX UNGER
PRESIDENT**



THE ACADEMY IS GRATEFUL
FOR THE SUPPORT OF

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

**STIFTUNG SCHWEIZ DER EUROPÄISCHEN AKADEMIE DER
WISSENSCHAFTEN UND KÜNSTE**

HERZZENTRUM SALZBURG KEG

EUROPEAN HEART INSTITUTE

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH



PREFACE

It is always a great pleasure to compile the annual report of our Academy. It is a wonderful occasion to summarize the activities of the previous year and it provides good documentation of the activities from 2007. Additionally it is well received by our members and other interested parties, it reflects our ongoing work, and it also stimulates our members to present their scientific input. Declarations or summaries of meetings, congresses or conferences are highly appreciated.

The Annual Report 2007 reflects last year's fruitful work when many projects were convened, established and realized and new projects were designed. The Classes and Delegations contributed through many activities that enriched the work of the whole Academy and fulfilled the Academy mission.

A special highlight, in addition to all the other projects, was the invitation by the European Commissioners Verheugen and Kyprianou to establish a report on the *European Lead Market in Healthcare*. We are very grateful for all the helping hands and supporters. Together we can reach and fulfill our mission. The Austrian Chancery, especially Ministerialrat Dr. Helga Luczensky, deserves a special thanks.

Mission:

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.

Felix Unger
President

Maria Eder
Secretary General





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ACTIVITIES 2007

January 15, 2007, Munich:

Class Worldreligions – Eugen Biser

January 20, 2007, Munich:

Meeting with Christian Wulff,
Prime Minister of Lower Saxony

January 23, 2007, Brussels:

Commission and Council

February 8, 2007, Vienna:

President Schuster,
Austrian Academy of Sciences

February 19, 2007, Vienna:

WKÖ Microparticles

February 20, 2007, Vienna:

Parliament President Barbara Prammer

February 20, 2007, Bratislava:

President and Protector Gašparovič

March 3, 2007, Salzburg:

Festive Plenary Session with
Protector Gašparovič

March 4-10, 2007, Zürs am Arlberg:

25th International Cardiovascular
Surgical Symposium,
Polzer Prices to Ulrich Sigwart, Geneva;
Sir Magdi Yacoub, London

March 18-21, 2007, Dubai, Sharjah, Abu Dhabi:

Exhibition and project evaluation on the
Island Saadiyat, Abu Dhabi

April 24, 2007, Munich:

Meeting European Curriculum
in Medicine
Putz, Šuput, Meßmer, Unger

April 26, 2007, Munich:

“Kommerzialisierung von Stammzellen
und ihre Forschung im Europa
von Morgen”
Meßmer, Straus, Huss

May 9, 2007, New York:

Health Innovation

May 20, 2007, Berlin:

World Bank, Bundestag

May 27-31, 2007, circular tour on the Balkan States:

27.5. Skopje:
Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts
28.5. Prishtina:
Kosova Academy of Sciences and Arts
30.5. Belgrade:
Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts
31.5. Montenegro:
Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts

June 1, 2007, Budvar:

CEEN-Meeting Gilbert Fayl

June 27, 2007, Brussels:

Presentation at the European
Parliament and European
Commission on Health is Wealth

June 28, 2007, Zurich:

“International Symposium Intramural
Medicine” Brigitte Tag

July 7, 2007, Salzburg:

52nd Senate’s meeting

August 15, 2007, Salzburg:

Price of Tolerance to Flavio Cotti

**August 20, 2007, Vienna:**

Meeting with the Chancellor of Austria,
Alfred Gusenbauer

September 15, 2007, Bingen:

Symposium "Life and Death"

September 19, 2007, Brussels:

Presentation at the European Parliament

September 22, 2007, Mannheim:

8th Mannheimer Ethiksymposium
"Was ist Glück"
Hermes Kick

September 27, 2007, Opatija:

Mediterranean Association of
Cardiology and Cardiac Surgery,
Sponsor: Ivan Jelić

September 29, 2007, Chiemgau:

8th Chiemgauer Kardiologie Tage,
Sponsor: Werner Moshage

October 5, 2007, Cluj-Napoca:

9th meeting of Central- and Eastern
European Network (CEEN)

October 10-12, 2007, Hamburg:

Fall Plenary Session: „Was erwartet die
Gesellschaft von der Universität?“
Rainer Ansorge, Peter Fischer-Appelt

October 17, 2007, Munich:

Meeting of the Steering Group on Law
and Ethics in the Globalized Economy
Joseph Straus

October 26, 2007, Budapest:

2nd Meeting on the European Med.
Curriculum: Meßmer, Šuput, März, Unger

October 26, 2007, Budapest:

Visit to the Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Meeting of the Hungarian
Delegation

November 9, 2007, Salzburg:

53rd Senate's Meeting

November 12, 2007, Brussels:

Request of Commissioner Verheugen
establishing a report
"The European Lead Market in
Healthcare"

November 27, 2007, Budapest:

3rd annual Budapest Round Table

November 27, 2007, Arezzo:

Security and Safety in Medicine
Antonio Moccaldi





PRESIDENCY – 2010

President

Felix Unger

Vice-Presidents

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Francisco José Rubia
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Medicine - Konrad Meßmer
Arts - Manfred Wagner
Natural Sciences - Branko Stanovnik
Social Sciences, Law and Economics - Joseph Straus
Technical and Environmental Sciences - Hans Puxbaum
World Religions - Eugen Biser

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France Bernik
Maurizio Cumo
Štefan Luby
Sotirios Raptis
José Angel Sánchez Asiaín
Beat Sitter-Liver
Sylvester E. Vizi



INTRODUCTION

The Annual Report 2007 reflects the work of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, which can be considered a very fruitful and successful continuation of all the activities throughout the years. In 2007 there was a unique opportunity to draw a special focus on the Balkans, and foster work with the European Union through the ongoing development of a report on the *European Lead Market in Healthcare*. The Academy has over 1200 members representing all European countries as well as many members in the United States, Canada, Israel, Argentina, Chile, Japan, Jordan, China and Egypt. Notably, 26 members are Nobel Prize recipients. Members are organized into 7 Classes, 8 Institutes, 23 Delegations in Europe, and others in the United States and Israel.

Protectors:

The European Academy is protected by H.M. Juan Carlos de Borbón, Heinz Fischer, Ivan Gašparovič, H.R.H. Jean de Luxembourg, H.R.H. Prince Philippe of Belgium and Danilo Türk.

Honorary Senators:

Dora Bakoyannis, Karl Bornschein, Erhard Busek, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Flavio Cotti, Joseph Deiss, Gianni de Michelis, Kurt Furgler, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Bronislaw Geremek, Árpád Göncz, Alfred Gusenbauer, Václav Havel, Erwin Huber, Daisaku Ikeda, Jean-Claude Juncker, Viktor Klima, Helmut Kohl, Milan Kucan, Ferenc Mádl, Alois Mock, Victor Orbán, Romano Prodi, Jacques Santer, Wieland Schmied, Rudolf Scholten, Bruno H. Schubert, Rudolf Schuster, Leo A. Seufert, Klaus Stierstadt, Heinrich Stremitzer, Erwin Teufel, Guy Verhofstadt, Vaira Vike-Freiberga, Franz Vranitzky, Christian Wulff.

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.

In Memoriam

The Academy regrets the death of Luciano Brigo, Ruediger Bubner, Doina Drăgulescu, Janez Drnovšek, Ernst Ludwig Ehrlich, Andreas Heldrich, Jörg Immendorff, Ryszard Kapuściński, Wolfgang Kluxen, Teddy Kollek, Zoran Konstantinović, Sebastian Kräuter, Eckart Pankoke, Ernő Pungor, Karl Rebane, Erich Schroll, Christofor I. Simionescu, Herman Josef Spital, Alojzij Šuštar, Andrzej Werner, Julius Wess.

A special commemoration is focused on György Pethes, who has been a member since 1991, Delegate of Hungary, Senator, Vice-President from 2000-2006, and Honorary Senator since 2006. He has been an indispensable pillar of our organization. We will miss him.



ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY THE SALZBURG OFFICE

I. GENERAL

The Academy moved from the Mönchsberg down to St.-Peter-Bezirk due to remodelling of Edmundsburg. The office is handled and maintained by Harald Weiß and Maria Lähm with a continual helping hand by Christine Greco. We are especially grateful to Maria Eder, who is also involved with the day-to-day work of the Academy.

The specific task of the Academy is to work in an interdisciplinary approach, acting transnationally by networking and building bridges towards a mutual understanding of today's Europe to design a future Europe.

A special highlight has been the cooperation with the European Union, especially Commissioners Verheugen and Kyprianou.

II. FOUNDATIONS

The Academy of Sciences and 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 4 to 5 million Euro. The chancellor of Austria, Dr. Alfred Gusenbauer promised to invite all his colleagues within Europe to support the foundation so the Academy can be considered a true European Institute.

Steering Committee

Unger Felix
Lobkowicz Nikolaus
Bornschein Karl

Board of Trustees

Penk Andreas, President
Noever Peter, Vice-President
Lacina Ferdinand
Raidl Claus
Schmid Hans

Founders

Penk Andreas
Raidl Claus
Schmid Hans
Unger Felix
Republic of Austria



The “**Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste – Stiftung Schweiz**” main objective is to initiate and realize projects of European relevance. There have been outstanding meetings on brain research that have been published, as well as meetings on minority languages, migration, tolerance, and prison medicine. The Stiftung Schweiz is very closely linked to the Swiss Delegation.

Supervisory Board

Sitter-Liver Beat, President

Studer Marcel, Vice-President

Burckhardt Jacqueline, Vice-President

Jorio Marco, Member

Associations

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

III. PLENA 2007

In the tradition of the Academy there are two annual Plenary Sessions along with the Special Sessions, Conventions and Working Groups.

On March 3, 2007, the **Festive Plenary Session** took place in Salzburg, where new members were introduced. The topic was “Freiheit und Gleichheit zwischen Himmel und Erde.” The lectures were delivered by Udo Di Fabio, Maximilian Fussl and Andreas Burkert.



New Members, Festive Plenary Session 2007



Vittorio Prodi, Jure Zupan, Ivan Gašparovič, Felix Unger, Festive Plenary Session 2007



Senate of the EASA, Festive Plenary Session 2007

On October 10, 2007, the **Autumn Plenary Session** took place in Hamburg under the leadership of Rainer Ansoerge and Peter Fischer-Appelt.

The lectures were delivered by Dietrich von Engelhardt, Roland Bulirsch, Volker Gerhardt and Reinold Schmücker.



Autumn Plenary Session 2007, Hamburg

On August 15, 2007, the prize of tolerance was awarded to Flavio Cotti, Honorary Senator of the Academy and Former President of Switzerland. The Laudatio was presented by Erhard Busek.



Felix Unger and Flavio Cotti, Day of tolerance 2007



IV. EUROPEAN HEALTH

1. A specific emphasis of the Academy is the project dealing with health entitled *Health is Wealth*. There was an important meeting on November 12, 2007, with Commissioner Verheugen, who awaits the report which is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year 2008.

In a letter from December 20th the Commissioners Verheugen and Kyprianou requested the European Institute of Health to produce a report on the European Lead Market in Healthcare by the end of 2008.

A Board Meeting took place on November 24, 2007 in Munich. A preparatory meeting took place on June 6, 2007 in Salzburg.



European Health Meeting 2007, Brussels

2. On January 19, 2007 there was a meeting in Salzburg on Cardiac Surgery, chaired by Unger
3. March 4-10, 2007 was the 25th Cardiovascular Surgical Symposium in Zürs/Arlberg chaired by Axel Haverich from Hannover.
4. “Chiemgauer Kardiologietage” took place on Chiemsee on September 29, 2007, chaired by Werner Moshage.
5. The “8. Mannheimer Ethik-Symposium” took place on September 22, 2007, chaired by Hermes Kick.



In its activities of research, teaching and consultation, the Institut für medizinische Ethik, Grundlagen und Methoden der Psychotherapie und Gesundheitskultur (in short: IEPG) is dedicated to developing and promoting modern ethical principles in the fields of psycho-ethics, that means: psychology, psychotherapy, psychohygiene, and psychosomatic health.

Such an approach can only be developed in close contact with basic principles of the social and medical sciences. Ethical and aesthetic dimensions always include the awareness and the responsible definition of both: an underlying concept of human nature and a conception of the world. With this in view, the *IEPG* - alongside its scientific projects - dedicates itself to studying the basic principles of the social and medical sciences as well as the the practical application of the insights gained for giving more meaning to life, for improving health, spiritual welfare and finding ways to a better communication between people as well as between nations.

Prof. Dr. Hermes Andreas Kick, director of the *IEPG*, teaches at the university of Heidelberg. He is a member of the *Academy for Ethics in Medicine* (Göttingen) and since several years also a member of the *European Academy of Sciences and Arts* (Salzburg).

In the course of the year 2007 the *IEPG* organized several Symposia at the university of Mannheim and Heidelberg who all were very well attended by scientists and experts in many practical fields and also nonexperts (as multipliers). The Symposia all run under a certain topic: In 2007 „*Dependence and Freedom of Will*“ - „*Desperation as a creative Challenge*“ - „*What is Happiness and Good Luck?*“. In 2008 one of the subjects on the next symposion (11th October at Mannheim Castle) will be „*Responsibility and Confidence*“. All these topics belong to important questions in the multicultural, globally entangled circumstances of today's societies. All Speakers are recognized scientists of different disciplines, most of them worldwide acknowledged specialists in their fields.

The creative inspiration, the ideas and answers the audience gets should help them to a better understanding of human life, thus resulting in a much more constructive way to tackle the problems in the world we live in.

One of the central interests of the *Institute* is to multiply and distribute the knowledge in psycho-ethics. Therefore the *Institute* is proud to announce that in the last 5 years more than a dozen books have been published, alongside with many articles in special medical newspapers - on topics of psycho-ethic and connected with the problems that our society faces every day.



Published in 2007 by the Institute:

Kick H. A., Taupitz J. (Hrsg.)
Willensfreiheit und Abhängigkeit im Verständnis
von Lebensprozess und personaler Entscheidung
Lit-Verlag. Berlin 2007.

Kick H. A., Dietz G. (Hrsg.)
Verzweiflung als kreative Herausforderung.
Psychopathologie, Psychotherapie und künstlerische
Lösungsgestalt in Literatur, Musik und Film
Lit-Verlag. Berlin 2007.

Under www.institut-iepg.de you can find the complete list of publications and activities.

6. Interdisciplinary and International Conference on "Intramural Medicine" took place in June 2007 in Zürich led by Brigitte Tag.

Accompanying the research project "Intramurale medicine. Health care between mandate to heal and the execution of sentences in Switzerland", chair of Professor Dr. Tag, the international Symposium "Intramural Medicine. Health care between mandate to heal and the execution of sentences in the Swiss and international discourse" has been accomplished at the University of Zurich on 28th/29th June 2007. The European Academy of sciences und arts and the Swiss Foundation of the European Academy acted as important sponsors and partners.

The problems of physician and the further medical execution personnel in the penal systems of different countries (Belgium, China, Germany, Georgia, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Russian Federation, Switzerland, Turkey, Uzbekistan) were represented and one discussed the rights and obligations of the prisoner as patient in the context of the penal system law, penal procedural law, criminal law and ethical defaults.

The organizers, Mrs. Professor Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag, University of Zurich, and Mr. Professor Dr. iur. Dr. h.c. Hillenkamp, chair for criminal law and law of penal procedure, University of Heidelberg, at the same time deputy manager of the institute for German, European and international medicine law, health law and bio ethics of the Universities of Heidelberg and Mannheim (IMGB), as well as the European Academy of Sciences and Art, could acquire internationally recognized experts for the guarantee of a founded discourse. These explained themselves ready to draw up country reports on the situation in their countries and were given the opportunity to present and discuss in Zurich their most important research results.

A basis for understanding and approximation of the different aspects and views was promoted by the "confrontation" of the reports. The development of solution strategies to urgent questions of the intramural medicine was brought on the way.



V. CENTRAL- AND EASTERN EUROPEAN NETWORK

The *Central- and Eastern European Network, CEEN*, is an initiative the European Academy of Sciences and Arts took early 2003 in connection with the then upcoming EU enlargement. It is a platform for dialogue among the Presidents (or their personal representatives) of National Academies of Sciences from the countries in Central- and Southeast Europe. Members are invited from the: Academy of Sciences of Albania, Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Estonian Academy of Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Latvian Academy of Sciences, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts, Polish Academy of Sciences, Romanian Academy, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Srpska, and World Academy of Sciences and Arts.

In 2007 participants from the Kosova Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Academy of Sciences of Moldova joined the CEEN.

The 8th CEEN meeting was held on 1 June 2007 in Budva, Montenegro, and organised jointly with the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts. Participants included Prof. Slobodan Backović, Montenegrin Minister of Education and Science, and experts from the European Commission.

The main points of discussion were: exchange of views on research and research policy related issues with Minister S. Backović; how to optimise participation in the 7th EU RTD Framework Programme (FP7) and in COST activities; and use of Structural Fund for RTD purposes.

The participants issued the Budva Declaration.

The 9th CEEN meeting was held on 5 October 2007 in Cluj-Napoca, Romania, and organised jointly with the Romanian Academy. Participants included Vice-President of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research, Rector of the Babeş-Bolyai University, President of Babeş-Bolyai University Academic Council (former Romanian Minister of Education), Vice-President of Hungarian National Office of Research and Technology, as well as experts from the European Commission.

The following were the main point of discussion: mobilizing public- and private funds in the CEEN countries in support of research; improving the chances of researchers from CEEN countries in FP7; Common European Corporate Tax Base and R&D; and first competition for the European Research Council Starting Grant.

Based on the discussion and the previous Budva Declaration, the CEEN issued the *Cluj-Napoca Declaration*. The above Declarations were transmitted to relevant individuals in EU institutions, national organisations, etc.

In 2008, the 10th CEEN meetings will be jointly organised with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (5-6 April, Sofia) and the 11th meeting with the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Fall).



VI. BUDAPEST ROUND TABLE 2007

The *Budapest Round Table*¹ is an annual event where invited individuals most relevant to the subject address current burning issues. The participants include representatives of the young generation. The discussions are recorded and a concise version is included in a DVD. In addition, the participants issue a *Budapest Memorandum* of broader socio-economic relevance. Both outcomes are distributed European-wide to students, education establishments, relevant individuals in EU institutions, national organisations, etc.

In 2007 the *Budapest Round Table* was held on 28 November at the premises of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The subject was “Matching Skills with Needs”, i.e. supply of university graduates and their employability from the industry perspective. Esko Aho, former Finnish Prime Minister, moderated and 36 persons from 16 countries participated. In addition, the audience included the Hungarian press and numerous university students.

The participants issued the “Budapest Memorandum on Skills”. Its key message is: *Interaction between Economic Actors and Education Establishments must be enhanced. It will produce graduates with skills needed by potential employers. As a concrete step, more Education Establishments should invite successful Entrepreneurs and Industrialists to their advisory boards as lecturers.*

¹Gilbert Fayl and Ulric Fayl von Hentaller conceived the idea, elaborated the concept and co-ordinating it.

VII. FORMULATING ADVICE

As appropriate, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts formulates or facilitate to formulate concise advice with broader science-policy / socio-economic relevance. These are called *Memorandum or Declaration* and transmitted to relevant EU- and national bodies and political leaders.

These pro-active initiatives contribute to ongoing discussions or call attention to current “burning” issues that require action at the highest political level.

In 2007, in addition to the three declarations mentioned in Chapters **V** and **VI** the Academy issued a declaration relating to climatic warming, *Let's be Honest*, and another in response to a public consultation of the European Commission, *State Aid for R&D*.



VIII. STEERING GROUP ON LAW AND ETHICS

Meeting of the Steering Group on Law and Ethics in the Globalized Economy October 17, 2007, Munich at the Max-Planck-Institute for Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law under the leadership of Joseph Straus.

On October 17 2007, the Steering Group on the Conference “Law and Ethics in the Globalized Economy” met for the second time in Munich and continued the planning of a larger conference envisaged for May 22-23 2008 in Munich. The report of the first meeting on December 15 2006 is available in Activities 2006 of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Prof. Joseph Straus, Dean of the Class for Social, Legal and Economic Sciences, European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Professor of Law and Director of the Max-Planck-Institute for Intellectual Property Competition and Tax Law welcomed the participants at the Institute in Munich:

Professor Prabhu Gupta, Executive Director, Organisational Development, Wolfsberg;

Dr. Francis Gurry, Deputy Director General and the Legal Counsel of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);

Dr. Jürgen Hofmann, Ministerialdirigent, Bavarian Ministry for Economic Affairs, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology.

Additionally Professor Joseph Straus welcomed via videoconference from Basel: Professor Klaus M. Leisinger, President and CEO of the Novartis Foundation for Sustainable Development and Professor for Development Sociology at the University of Basel.

Following the greetings of the participants in Munich and Basel Professor Joseph Straus introduced the schedule for the meeting. The Group started going through the proposed panels and panellists discussing their content and composition and adopted a tentative program for the conference. Also administrative questions like the conference procedure, the necessary preparatory work and the budget were reconsidered.

The next meeting of the Steering Group is envisaged on January 18 2008 in Wolfsberg, Switzerland.

IX. EUROPEAN CULTURE

A noble task mainly of the European Academy is to contribute to the European Culture, there have been many meetings, mainly organized under the leadership of Prof. Eugen Biser, Dean of the Class World Religions.

The main highlight has been the opening of the Kardinal König Institute.



X. PROJECTS

a.) The main project is the Health Project with the European Commission.

Introduction

This report on “The European Lead Market in Healthcare” contains opportunities adapting modern Healthcare in whole Europe and proposes actions ensuring Health for All. The actions are arising at accelerating the development of medicine, quality of healthcare and provisions in a field of growing costs and to overcome the big gap in quality of care in Europe. There is at present no concept available designing a European medicine fit for the future.

This report on the European Lead Market is based to a previous report: “Health is Wealth – Strategic Visions for European Health Care at the Beginning of the 21st Century”, prepared by the European Academy of Sciences and Arts and delivered to the European Parliament in 2003. The specific focus of the report has been in all considerations dealing with health, the patient must be self speaking the center of interest. In serving the patient three clusters are identified around the patient, which may be described as Medical Arts, Medical Organization and Medical Financing. These three clusters are integral to the entire process of shaping a patient-oriented health care system. To provide all European patients with the most modern and effective medicine possible, several strategies must be adopted to tackle the national Health systems. On a European level the national regulatory obstacles are to be overcome. National healthcare is today dangerously provincial and therefore outdated.

The European Lead Market is different to other markets where the main endeavor is dedicated to life in a cultural environment. There are two parts: the citizens and patients at one side and medical arts, medical products and medical services on the other side. This market has an enormous growth potential. Sciences and industry in Healthcare have the great chance to lead the international market. Medicine fulfills the criteria as a KICS of the European Institute of Technology.

The driving factors behind a single European Health Care Market (EHCM) are changes in the demographic development, global market strategies, rapid growth opportunities in medicine, mobility of patients and the increase or identification of chronic complex diseases as well as environmental burdens. The national Healthcare capabilities for a European set up are becoming limited and are subsidiary at present to Europe. The most European countries complain exploding costs while overlooking the great opportunities in investing in future Health care. This single market has an overall volume including direct medical care, wellness, prevention and life style changes, of 25 % of the GNP, supposed to be the largest single market, with high job opportunities, robust against our sourcing into other regions of the world and will increase up to 30 % in 2020.

Medicine is the largest entrepreneur in our society. Beside the obvious benefits for patients, this industry provides income for thousands of families employed in all the auxiliary, support organizations and industry. A study on measuring the roundabout profitability of Healthcare should be launched.



European Lead Market in Health Care

The European Lead Market in Health Care is emerging as a result of the creation of the single European market and in reaction to the needs for a new paradigm in medicine. Each of the current European health care systems are very complex in themselves, and are only to be understood in the context of their historic development. There are enormous differences in current practices for both the provision and delivery of modern medicine. To overcome these gaps, the transition from a local or national system toward a single European system is the optimal path of the future in according the different levels of quality throughout Europe. The European Health Power House shows the ranking of the systems in 2007.

These days health care is an important societal national task which is continually challenged by the enlargement of the European Union. Medicine is localized today and considered subsidiary within the states and the Union. Medicine becomes a single market providing health care for 480 million Europeans. The establishment of a European Lead Market in Health Care is essential, a European endeavor and a stabilizing factor within the Union.

As previously stated medicine is a result of our culture and the market is embedded in a gigantic macro economy globally. As market, medicine comprises 25% of the larger economy, making medicine the largest entrepreneurial endeavor of our economy and giving thousands of households their vocational and financial basis for daily life. The economy and medicine are parts of our society and stay complimentary to each other. Medicine has the specific task to care for and cure patients in as optimal a fashion as possible. In our modern lives, interdisciplinary approaches are giving the best answers for future strategies and reflect the cultural endeavor.

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ART RANKING 2007	
1. Austria	15. Czech Republic
2. Netherlands	16. Ireland
3. France	17. United Kingdom
4. Switzerland	18. Italy
5. Germany	19. Portugal
6. Sweden	20. Malta
7. Norway	21. Slovenia
8. Finland	22. Greece
9. Denmark	23. Slovakia
10. Belgium	24. Hungary
11. Luxembourg	25. Romania
12. Estonia	26. Lithuania
13. Cyprus	27. Poland
14. Spain	28. Bulgaria

Source: European Health Power House



There are three types of markets relevant to medicine, as the free market, the socio-economic market, the planned economic market.

The concept of a free market in medicine is long established in the US. Everybody must care for himself and his family, with private insurance companies helping to meet the financial burdens. However, the insurance policies have high premium charges, which make it impossible for many to have coverage. In principle this free market system is extremely utilitarian. One outgrowth of this system of free market health care delivery is trailblazing research, which is remarkable and copied throughout the rest of the world. Medicine in the US has been admired all over the world since WWII. But despite all the glitter, a high percentage of people do not have access to the system and are unable to afford the high costs of carrying health insurance. The cost of medical treatment in the US is double as high per capita in comparison to the European Union. Out-of-pocket expenses and co-payments are often additionally required payments for this system of health care. In the US, 30% of patients do not benefit from this system and are cared for through charity. However, the political influence on this health care system is relatively low and from time to time new legislation is signed to improve general care. This system is highly effective in provision, but has limited access that leaves those who can not pay with few health care options.

Moreover a free market system in the 21st century is under a huge influence of the globalized financial market. The deregulated, liberalized and privatized flows of money do have a direct impact on any national health care system. High speculation, abrupt out flow of money from the domestic health care sector, share holder mentality, short term perspectives and increasing turbulences and instabilities are causing further risks for domestic health care politicians, suppliers and patients. An adequate financial design should consider these challenges.

The concept of a socio-economic market is a specific approach developed in Europe and can be seen as an act of solidarity, based to the efforts of Bismarck. He saw clearly in 1875 that a healthy society needs adequate medical provision to provide political stability. The system in Middle Europe is financed through insurance, taxes, less co-payments and rarely, out-of-pocket payments. This system has been mostly sufficient for many decades, and exists in many central parts of Europe. Based on the efficacy of the system, politicians are promising Health for All, best medicine, constant accessibility, and of course, free of charge. This comes under pressure now due to a rapidly changing environment, as the population ages and costly medical procedures illustrate an accelerating gap between available funds and expectations. Further factors of an on going gap between GDP growth and increased health care costs are new technological innovations, wellness culture, and the institutional design. With the ongoing pressure of medical costs, the influence of politics is increasing. Distribution and provision of medical care are coming more and more under political control. This will be a step toward a planned market as seen in the former German Democratic Republic. Compulsory insurance is the field of most political influence, while private insurances have a volume of around 10%-15%. But despite all pressures and lamentations, Europe has for the most part an excellent medical system that is comparable to the US. However, this social economic market system can be improved to increase



innovation and access. To face a market according to the Maastricht criteria, a small shift toward a free market system will be necessary to stimulate competition and avoid a planned or controlled market. In short, almost all sectors in health care can be deregulated and privatized, besides two: Free access and universal coverage of individual health risks. This can be achieved by depoliticization. The political framework is to ensure Health for All in a level of quality set according to standards and reasonable accessibility. This is to be understood as an act of our collective society.

“Health for All” has to be understood as public order to the Health system. Therefore the financial framework for medical delivery is a political task. There must be financial streams routed directly to the institutions where medical care is provided. Today, we have many detours and political influences in the money pathway. A socio-economic plan organizes medical provisions according to a modern market concept, while the socio part ensures Health for All. This will have a high potential of being cost efficient and can be our major contribution to the health potential of our society in the future. As said previously, a shift toward the liberation of the market is unavoidable. A shift to more control a planned market medicine will be the result. In comparing the US and the former Communist states, the middle ground of a socio-economic market is the most reasonable and human concept, where the market and society are united in an endeavor establishing social cohesion. The basic concept is the principle of co-financing through conditioning: Meaning, whereas the healthcare sector (for example nursing) has traditionally a lower productivity as other sectors (for example car industry), the economy as a whole has to generate the money which is transferred to the health care sector as the whole society is benefiting from its healthy members. The health care sector itself has to fulfill certain standards, including best medical practice, collective coverages etc.

The concept of a planned market is known from the eastern parts of Europe, the former Communist States. This system is covered solely by taxes and therefore has the maximum amount of political influence and guidance. This system is not patient friendly, has limited incentives for innovation, restricts provision, and produces long waiting lists. There are stories of patients waiting up to a year or more for a hip replacement or a cardiac bypass procedure. There is also discussion of an age limit for provisions such as hemodialysis. This system can be considered costly and ineffective as it has demonstrated inefficiencies in the past.

In an open market concept as given by the Maastricht criteria, planned market health care systems will become history. Modern medicine needs free market structures, considering social adjustments. Modern and efficient medicine is based to innovation and creation needs an adequately vital economy.

The market itself is characterized mainly by patients as beneficiaries and doctors as gatekeepers of the different forms of medical and auxiliary care. The non-patients are healthy citizens embedded in their households and will benefit from the system when they become sick. The counterparts of the market itself are the provisions, delivered primarily the doctors and their auxiliaries. They represent the medical services as a product. This product produces costs for devices, drugs, exams, therapies, rehabilitation, etc. In this con-



text research, development, clinical studies, education and continuous medical education are indispensable, ensuring modern medicine based on innovation. The medical product is delivered in offices for outpatient services and in hospitals. These costs are covered mainly by taxes and the compulsory fees. Everyone needs mandatory insurance, but the selection of the institutions is free. A basic premium can be expanded on an individual basis. Quality control, certification and assessment are indispensable prerequisites in the market and are the result of a proper reimbursement.

In our normal lives as consumers, we normally pay directly to the producer or provider. In medicine we have in Middle Europe compulsory insurances as a third party between the patient and provider, who handles reimbursement besides the taxes. The patients themselves do not know the costs. As mentioned in the report *Health is Wealth*, in a health care market the insurance companies completely reimburse costs where they are generated. Only a full compensation of the costs allows a true market which stimulates open competition between providers. Competition leads to more efficacy, more quality, cost reductions and stimulation of innovation.

The European Lead Market is defined by Health for All due to innovation increasing the health potential of European society. To preserve human capital we must treat and respect the uniqueness of life. Industry and SMEs (small and medium enterprises) will profit and become hidden champions to a new market, which goes global. In medicine we can not outsource medical provisions; all our efforts with patients must remain in Europe. However, we can export the way of Healthcare within industrial innovations and concepts. Especially SMEs will find new opportunities.

The systems in 2000

	Liberal	Socio-economic	Planned market
Access	Limited	Health for All	Health for All limited
Innovation	High	Acceptable	Limited
Cost Effectiveness	High in some fields	Can be improved	Restricted
Competition	High	Can be improved	Limited
Political Influence	Limited	Severe	Total
Financing	Insurance	Insurance and Taxes	Taxes
Industrial influence	High	Limited	Limited market



b.) The European Institute of Technology (EIT)

Erich Hoedl
Vice President of the European
Academy of Sciences and Arts (EASA)

CONTRIBUTION TO THE JOINT HEARING ON “THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY” OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON 2 MAY 2007 IN BRUSSELS

1. General Remarks

The proposed network of several Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KIC's), governed by a Governing Board, which focuses on strategic innovation themes of European-wide interest, can lead to critical masses and a global scientific reputation of the EIT. By developing efficient models of cooperation it can bring closer together the scientific system and the business world and by demonstrating the synergic effects of cooperation it could motivate private business to more R&D spending and generate a higher leverage effect of public spending. Although the EIT has quantitatively a minor dimension it can significantly contribute to the European Knowledge Area and by this to the competitiveness of European industry and to the Lisbon targets. However, there are still several modifications of the proposal necessary, the most important are:

(1) a well defined organisational structure for the KIC's and
(2) higher financial contributions from the Community and from private business. For efficiently running the KIC's, they need a clear cut internal structure and properly defined relations to its partners without weakening some of the partners, especially existing Universities. The proposed origins of finance are very diffuse and uncertain and rely too much on existing Community instruments. What is needed, are higher funds from private business and considerably more “fresh money” from the Community. The undoubtedly ambitious project EIT can only become a world leading Institute under adequate organisational and financial conditions.

2. Specificities of the EIT resp. KIC's

The EIT should neither be a copy of world leading Institutes of Technology (e.g. MIT) nor a network of innovation centers affiliated to existing Universities. As it has to be active along the whole triangle of education, research and innovation and to cooperate with Universities, research centers and business firms it has to be placed at the intersection between the scientific system and the business world. Therefore both the EIT-Bodies and also the KIC's should have an own legal personality. The EIT-proposal from the Commission defines already an appropriate legal and organisational structure for the EIT-Bodies at the European level. On the contrary, the so called “partner organisations” at the KIC-level are not specified and as they are prone to a complex environment, they will not guarantee a sustainable development. A legal personality of KIC's – preferably according to private law – would assure an efficient interaction with the EIT-Bodies and – most importantly – with the variety of its partners. In face of the enormous global competition for innovation the EIT can only catch up and become a



“flagship” by concentrating fully on economic and societal innovation. Existing Universities can certainly extend their innovation activities, but their main goals will stay education and research. The business sector will have to assure prosperity, for which it needs new knowledge and innovation. For bringing together both sides, an innovation-oriented and focused Institute is the adequate answer. To establish only a research-oriented Institute will not be enough. Because of the European lack of entrepreneurial graduates and PhDs, the EIT must also organise its education. Therefore it has to be a University, dedicating education and research fully to innovation. By this, the EIT should be a new specialised University for the actual innovation-demanding society.

The role of the EIT within the highly differentiated European innovation system can quantitatively only be a limited one. But by focussing on several strategic innovation themes of European-wide interest, it can bring together the dispersed scientific excellences in Universities, research centers and business to critical masses and promote forefront innovation-oriented research. Global competitiveness of a knowledge based European economy depends certainly on manifold innovations, but the EIT should concentrate on excellencies in only a few future-oriented themes.

The European Union disposes already of important innovation-promoting instruments: The 7th FP for research, LLL for education and CIP for innovation. The EIT should have a competitive access to all these instruments, but no a priori allocation should be admitted. This applies especially for the Research Council. In contrast to these instruments, the EIT and also the KIC's should be formal institutions. Although the KIC's with its working groups should have a limited lifetime, they have to have a legal personality. The actual EIT proposal might result in not more than in a new instrument, which will not bring the EIT in a globally leading position.

3. Legal basis and organisational structure

The implementation of the EIT-Bodies including their competences vis-à-vis the KIC's is feasible on the basis of Article 157 (3). As according to Article 149 only the national Universities are entitled to issue academic degrees an Agreement about EIT degrees recognition between all member states and the EIT would be needed (e.g. Florence-Institute).

Because the scientific and educational work is done by the KIC's, it seems to be reasonable to issue EIT degrees by the concerned KIC (“title EIT/KIC”). However, if the KIC's are organized as private companies, they have not the right to issue academic degrees. Therefore, temporarily the degrees have to be issued by a cooperating University, which guarantees automatically a European-wide recognition. As the KIC's have to be run efficiently, they need for management reasons a clear cut organisation. Having at the final stage (2013) a budget of an existing medium-sized University of Technology their development and attractiveness for business can only be assured by a separate legal personality applying a commercial accounting system.

An organisational solution – which is applied in many countries for research institutions – is to establish the KIC's according to national private law (GmbH, Limited) with



a small Executive Committee and a Board with its partners. In any case they are subject to the guidelines of the EIT-Bodies, including monitoring, accountability etc, but they could in addition to the financial means allocated by the Governing Board directly acquire resources from the EU-innovation instruments, cooperative research projects etc and create wealth (IPR, donations).

Each KIC has one permanent address, but works in its own local, European-wide and partially virtual network, which can exist of a variety of working groups, having a lifetime of 7-15 years. According to the success and changing priorities of innovations themes, it is possible to shut down also the whole KIC and transfer successful working groups to other KIC's or elsewhere.

For creating the EIT as a European University, the Governing Board has with the support of the Community to bargain with all member states an Agreement about a status of the EIT as a University which assures recognition of EIT degrees, issued by the KIC's or the EIT-Body.

As all KIC's acts factually without national frontiers and the results are transferred Europeanwide, the establishment of the EIT as a European University would just follow the facts and enhance the development of the European Knowledge Area.

4. Financing of the EIT resp. KIC's

As proposed by the Commission, at the final stage (2013) the EIT should consist of six KIC's, each having 1000 staff and 1000 PhD- and Master students with a budget of € 110 Mio, which corresponds to a total volume of € 2,4 billion for the years 2008-2013. Evidently the crucial question is the provenience of the financial means: In the year 2013 61 % should come from existing European innovation instruments and funds, 26 % from local authorities, member states, private firms, EIB and venture capital and only 13 % will be "fresh money" from the Community (subheading 1A). Consequently,

a) the redirection of the existing EU-innovation instruments would at least partly destroy well established research and innovation activities and severely hamper the development of the European University system (target 2 % BIP by 2020). b) As the EIT aims mainly at commercial innovation, the contribution of private firms has the augmented considerably (structured dialogue).

Although in the pace of development of the EIT several additional sources (foundations, donations, grants etc.) can be tapped, the planned volume of "fresh money" from the community will by far not guarantee the success of the EIT. First, the KIC's will need already at the start a basic and permanent endowment for being attractive for the potential partners, including working groups of Universities and research centers. Secondly and more important, lacking additional resources will not motivate private firms to join a KIC and if they had, their interest might rapidly wane, leaving the rest of a KIC alone. The cooperation between public and private partners can not only count on synergetic effects, but needs additional resources.



The actually planned “fresh money” will in no way lead to a world-wide “flagship”. Recent propositions to start the EIT with one or two KIC’s will not be a way out. It would not be legitimate to establish the EIT-Bodies for one or two KIC’s. Additionally, global competition exists in several strategic innovation areas, so that several KIC’s should start immediately, also for gaining experiences under different regional circumstances.

5. Educational Programmes and EIT Degrees/Diplomas

The role of the EIT is not to face the lacking quantities of researchers and technological managers, but to educate functional elites in the strategic fields chosen. The Master- and PhD Programmes in engineering and natural sciences should include interdisciplinarity, entrepreneurship, social competence, mobility within EIT and to business (practical semesters, etc).

The recruitment of excellent students should follow a procedure similar to those in world leading Institutes and be open globally. Also student fees should be comparable to those Institutes, but they have to be combined with grant schemes, which do not exclude excellent students with a weak economic background coming from Europe and worldwide. The structures of the programmes have to be in accordance with all criteria of the Bologna- Process, allowing Joint Degrees with excellent Universities and they have to be submitted to the (coming) European Quality Assurance System. The EIT-Programmes should begin immediately with the start of the KIC’s in cooperation with existing Universities. After a transitional period, the EIT resp. KIC’s have to organize the programmes themselves and to issue degrees, recognised by all member states and regarded globally as a brand of excellence.

6. Research and Intellectual Property Rights

The scientific personnel of a KIC has to have a certain freedom for individual basic research. The dominant feature of KIC’s will be cooperative research under the general headings fixed by the Governing Board. There exists a variety of different forms of cooperative research and partnering between Universities, research centers and private firms. Organisationally, the most relevant cooperations are those between public and private institutions.

It is beyond doubt that research cooperation has positive synergetic effects for all cooperating partners. However, on the side of the costs for the partners there exists no generally accepted scheme for calculation of research costs. The EIT could develop and practise such a scheme, by which it can demonstrate, how research partnering in the European Research Areas can be handled efficiently. The protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) is an important incentive for more cooperative research, both for generating income and for spreading new knowledge by licensing to other branches including SME. In the two-level organisation of the EIT, where KIC’s are also legal personalities, the elaborated IPR should be in the ownership of the KIC’s and a fair remuneration has to be given to the inventors and the financiers of the concerned research project. On the contrary, the organization of patenting (Community Patent, grace periods etc.) and the (worldwide) marketing of IPR can much better be



handled by the EITBodies. In face of the existing European deficit of researchers, the EIT should promote researcher carriers by adopting the European Charter for Researchers and especially facilitate mobility between the private and public sector.

7. Innovation and transfer of knowledge

The EIT as a specialised University for promoting economic and societal innovations can create and transfer new knowledge by four strands: (1) creating and transferring new knowledge directly to the research partners, (2) educating researchers and executives (“transfer by heads”), (3) promoting spin-offs and (4) Licensing. As each KIC will work on specific themes (e.g. energy), innovation and transfer by all strands will mainly concern these themes, but the research results (e.g. software) will be applicable also in other branches, regions and internationally. Based on the close cooperation between the research institutions and private firms, the direct transfer of research results – with protected IPR – will take place by “doing” research and temporary interchange of specialists. In education, the KIC’s can offer continuing education courses and spin-offs can be facilitated by appropriate licensing conditions. In sum, around the KIC’s and according to the regional and interregional conditions, where the Europeanwide partners are located new industrial branches could emerge. The success of a KIC depends certainly on the availability of excellent Universities, access to large (European) research infrastructures etc., but also on a general innovative climate. A strong support from all public authorities, existing business, former executives etc is needed.

Consequently, KIC’s should not be regarded as an instrument to level off regional disparities, but to develop existing innovative clusters and poles.

8. European added value of the EIT

A well organized and sufficiently funded EIT can bring a European added value in several respects:

a) The concentration on a limited number of strategic innovation themes and the bundling of existing excellencies to critical masses augments the European scientific competitiveness, may convert the actual brain drain to a brain gain and promote global economic competitiveness.

b) Although the quantitative dimension of EIT is limited, it can have a structuring function for the whole European Knowledge Area by developing good practices for (1) models of cooperation between Universities and private business, (2) handling IPR in cooperative research, (3) foster innovation-oriented education of young researchers and executives and (4) enhancing the efficiency of existing regional and Europeanwide transfer systems.

c) As a specifically innovation-oriented, partly virtual University the EIT can target its activities precisely to the short and medium term needs of business and considerably shorten the transfer periods. Additionally, the EIT as a Public-Private-Partnership will motivate industry, including SME to higher spending on innovation and augments by this the leverage effects of public spending.

d) Provided, that also KIC’s have an own legal personality and they have a minimum of own basic endowment the financial crowding out effects vis-à-vis existing



Universities and research centers will be tolerable, because they gain from the synergic effects of cooperative research with the KIC's. The cooperation between Universities, research centers and private business along education, research and innovation will therefore be a significant contribution to the Lisbon targets.

THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (EIT): COMMENTS ON THE AMENDMENTS* OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON 26. SEPTEMBER 2007

1. General Remarks

The EP endorsed the EC-proposal for establishing the EIT under two major preconditions, (a) no Community funds will be available before a revision of the general budget of the Community and (b) in face of uncertainties of the outcomes of the EIT, it should be implemented for a pilot phase. Additionally, the EP-amendments contains several clarifications and modifications among are the establishment of the KICs as legal personalities with more clearly specified tasks, the coordination of EIT/KIC-activities with the coming Strategic Innovation Agenda (SIA), the issuing of EIT/KIC decrees by cooperating Universities and a concentration on "innovation-driven research".

Compared to the EC-proposal the EP-amendments brings the EIT closer to business, but goes also more toward an institution, being organisationally autonomous and cooperating with Universities, RTO and business firms on the basis of contracts. By this, the EIT is placed at the intersection between the scientific and business system and differs clearly from the existing European innovation instruments. Therefore, the EP-amendments are important steps toward an organisationally coherent EIT, to be developed further to a long-term financed EIT with revolving KICs. To develop the EIT to a world-leading innovation-oriented institution, long-term community funding is needed, which is also a precondition for raising additional private and public funds.

2. Specificities of EIT resp. KICs

Compared to the EC-proposal the EP-amendments' stronger orientation toward business is visible by the introduction of "Innovation" in the name of the EIT (A2), broadening the possible cooperations with other innovation instruments like ETP, JTI, Eureka (A4), relating the EIT to the coming Strategic Innovation Agenda (SIA) (A58) and in some reluctance to aim at the highest standards of excellence (A3, A24). Although the EP-amendments adhere fully to the triangle of education, research and innovation, the highest

* A etc. for the number of amendment

priority is by far given to innovation, research is mainly understood as "innovation-driven research" (A30) and education is to a large extent delegated to existing Universities (A29, 34). The accentuation of the triangle aims therefore primarily to enhance European economic competitiveness and to a much lesser degree to European scientific competitiveness.



3. Legal basis and organisational structure

The EP has confirmed the EC-proposition to establish the EIT according to Article 185 (A22). Within the two-level organisation the EP-amendments votes also for a legal personality of the KICs and a contract-based interaction between the EIT and the KICs and their partners. Concerning the EIT (-Bodies), the EP adopts the EC-proposal to establish it as a legal personality, which in many respects is similar to “Community Agencies”, which have a Management Board, Executive Director and Technical or Scientific Committees. Although the EIT will be subject to the EC-Financial Regulation (A18) including self financing (e.g. EIT-Foundation, IPR-revenues) autonomous management will be possible. Under these conditions, the proximity of the EIT to a Community Agency will not prevent an efficient and well targeted running of the EIT. An important contribution of the EP-amendments is a more detailed specification of the tasks of the KICs (A30) and a clear enumeration of the selection criteria (A32), including excellence, SIA-conformity, sustainable and long-term financing with substantial private funds, IPR regulations, start-ups and spin-offs, dissemination of good practises and a minimum of partners (three partners in two countries). The EP stresses several times the need of a substantial autonomy of the KICs (A5, 10), the need of a business plan (A31) a limited time-span from 7-15 years (A49). As the implementation of KICs should take place in regions with existing clusters where research infrastructures exist (A8) the KICs will have a considerably enhancing impact there. Since the EP regards the effects of the EIT uncertain and difficult to predict (A19), it voted for a pilot phase, which seems to be too short. If 2-3 KICs would be started and designated not later than 24 month after the entry into force of the EIT-Regulation (A33) (p.e. 1.1.2008), and the KICs would start at the latest on 1.1.2010, then no useful report and assessment can be delivered until 31.12.2010 (A74) and taken into account for the development of SIA (A58).

4. Financing of the EIT/KICs

The Community funding of the EIT of € 307.7 Mill proposed by the Commission for 2008-13 under heading 1A (competitiveness) is still the basis for further negotiations (A62). The EP states that no direct contribution from the FP, CIP and LLL should be made to the EIT and KICs (A55), but all possibilities offered by IIA/47 should be explored (A21). However, no community funds should be available for the EIT/KICs before the general budget of the EU has been amended and revised according to the relevant procedures (A16). Concerning the contributions of the Member States and public authorities, revenues generated by the EIT, especially from IPR and donations, Structural Funds and EIB, the EP follows mainly the EC-proposal. An important hint is the possible use of unspent funds, which would otherwise be returned to the Member States (A55). The EP stresses the importance of the contributions of the partner organisations, especially from private business (A55), and the EIT should have the power to establish an EIT-Foundation (A29). In sum, the negotiations within the Community and also for fundraising from all other sources will be decisive for generating the funds needed. This applies also for the actually planned 2-3 KICs, which need a proportionate smaller part of the envisaged total budget for six KICs of about € 2.3 billion.



5. Education and “Qualifications”

Whereas the EC proposal specifies EIT/KIC degrees/diplomas at the MA and PhD level, the EP votes only for “qualifications” in cooperation with existing higher education institutions, which should issue the degrees with an EIT-mark (A29). It is not clear, whether “qualifications” include—beyond the PhDs—also MA degrees and/or selected individual courses leading to a certificate and not to a formal degree. By issuing the formal degrees by existing higher education institutions, all criteria of the Bologna-process, including mutual recognition and mobility would be automatically fulfilled and joint degrees are possible.

However, the vagueness of the term “qualifications” might lead to a reduction of the importance of education of functional elites in the areas of activities of the EIT, both for advanced research and technological management and reduce the attractiveness for excellent students worldwide. Additionally, the cooperation between Universities and KICs need a balanced participation of Universities, RTO and business for guaranteeing interdisciplinarity and an entrepreneurial spirit. For reasons of efficiency within and coherence between the KICs it should be decided clearly whether only PhDs or also MAs will be issued.

6. Research and IPR

As the KICs should undertake “cutting-edge technological and innovation-driven research” (A30) in broadly defined areas, it differs both from frontier basic research promoted by the ERC and cooperative research within FP 7. Compared to existing networks (e.g. FP 6- Networks of Excellence) the KICs will concentrate on a few themes and do innovation oriented research at the (highest) level and bring closer together Universities, RTO and business for a limited time-span within a newly created legal personality. Therefore the KICs have to solve several problems of public-private cooperations, like calculation of research costs, IPR management, mobility and interchange of researchers, carrier tracks and global orientation. Whereas the EC-proposal aims more to a globally scientific reputation of the EIT, the EP-amendments stresses the importance of regional and European-wide dissemination of best practices for existing and emerging markets (A25) in the context of SIA (A58) and for sustainable economic growth (A28). In face of the uncertain funds from the Community and even more from private sources, Universities might be reluctant to cooperate with the KICs. Creating cooperative and partially virtual networks need certainly not so much new property/buildings (A68), but already at the start an adequate endowment for excellent research.

7. Innovation and transfer of knowledge

The stronger orientation of the EP-amendments to innovation facilitates the transfer of knowledge to business, provided that business including SME augments also their own innovation activities and make possible apprenticeships and recruitments (A9). As especially in the fields of activities of the KICs experts are scarce, the diminished importance of education in the EP-amendments might create bottlenecks both for research institutions, existing private firms and start-ups/spin-offs. The placement of KICs in existing regional clusters (A8) will promote their development and the



European-wide spreading of new knowledge can be secured by the KIC networks and related licencing. The regional dynamics will be enhanced also by an open entrepreneurial spirit and a dialogue with civil society (A13). Existing European R&D networks execute important innovation-oriented research, but they are only partly focussing on the new areas proposed (A6). Research in Universities which takes place since long within international networks and leads mainly to “researchdriven innovation” can cover the mission of the EIT also only to a limited extent. Provided, that the KICs are new flexible institutions, where business including SME can address its innovation themes, the EIT/KICs can act in the chosen fields as a promoter for specific European innovation networks with highest standards.

8. Further remarks for the development of the EIT/KICs

a) To start the EIT with a few KICs and a pilot phase seems in face of the experiences with the introduction of European innovation instruments (p.e. FP in the 1980ies) to be reasonable. However, the proposed pilot phase is definitely too short and also the envisaged number of KICs (2-3) is vis-à-vis the mentioned possible four areas (A6) very low. For gaining valid experiences in the urgent innovation areas and under different regional circumstances more KICs and a longer pilot phase would be needed. Evidently, the expected financial restraints and the coordination with the next Community budget period and the coming SIA make it difficult. But on the other side the EP-amendments refer to the need of a mid to long-term innovation plan for the EIT (A24). Additionally, the implementation of the Governing Bodies would be too costly without a longer term perspective, which does not exclude switches to alternative design options for the EIT (A19), based on sound evaluations.

b) Concerning the funding of EIT/KICs beyond the direct Community funds and the competitive access to existing European innovation instruments, the most important question is the possible contribution of private business, which could not be left to the KICs only, but needs also an early introduced and structured dialogue between the Governing Body and European Industry. The outcome of such a dialogue will strongly influence the motivation of Universities/RTO to participate in the KICs. Also for the Member States and the concerned regions, it would be easier to allocate their own funds and those coming from the Community (Structural Funds, EIB etc.) to a KIC.

c) The initiative of the Commission to establish an EIT has been – also after its modification to an innovation-oriented network of KICs – partially criticised by the European scientific community. Especially in Member States with national initiatives for excellence for the University and RTO-system argue, that “fresh money” from the Community would be more efficiently allocated to existing Universities/RTO, because synergies in favour of innovation could also be reached within the existing University/RTO system. As the EP-amendments go now more than the EC-proposal in the direction of “cutting-edge technological and innovation-driven research” (A30), it would be useful to define what are the differences between existing “Elite Universities” with mainly “researched-driven innovation” and the “innovation-driven research” of the EIT/KICs. The institutionalisation of EIT at the intersection of the scientific community and business would bring more legitimation vis-à-vis the



European scientific community and by this more openness for well-targeted cooperations with the KICs.

d) By the EP-amendments important steps have been made toward a well structured institutional setting of the EIT and the KICs, both having a legal personality with sufficient autonomy and contract-based interaction. The implementation of the organisational framework according Article 185 can bring closer together Universities, RTO and business to the advantage of urgent economic and societal needs. Although many specifications, like the role of education, the question of virtuality and, functioning of research networks and knowledge transfer channels are to be elaborated, the EIT could in the now shaped configuration be an important contribution to the European innovation system. But to be a success, it has to start with critical masses not only for the individual KICs and working groups, but also as the EIT as a whole.

c.) There are ongoing activities in the United Arab Emirates in Abu Dhabi. We still hope on a breakthrough in 2008 having together with Mr. Krens a project launched in Abu Dhabi.



XI. REPORTS OF THE DELEGATIONS

Delegation Spain

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Report of activities 2007

Herein the synthesis of the projects that has developed the Spanish Delegation of the Academy for the year 2007, all relating to issues raised by the construction of Europe, seen from the perspective of our country and their different Regions. It has fulfilled the agenda for this period, whose goals were completed and published, after discussion in various Autonomous Communities. Thus, the Academy has closed the year with nine research projects: four completed, three in course and two new ones.

Much of the research efforts in the exercise 2007 have focused in particular on the project on the "Public Health Model in Spain in the 21st Century"

All researches in which the Academy works have in mind the principle of investigating and reporting to society the conclusions reached. Therefore, the Academy gives an increasing role to the Debate, as a formula of enriching the researches and its conclusions; before to reach society the results of the various works. In this sense the organization of different Meetings, debates and Seminars, in which the participation of institutions collaborating with the Academy is very important. In turn, the Academy allows greater dissemination of its research work.



SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES IN 2007

RESEARCHES ALREADY PERFORMED

"Education, Institutions and Enterprise"

(Director: Gabriel Tortella)

"Present and Future of Medicine"

(Director: Jose M. Segovia de Arana)

"Planning of Health resources for a global demand"

(Directors: Pedro García Barreno, Daniel Martín Mayorga)

"Financing of Health expenditure in a State of Autonomies"

(Director: John Velarde)

IN PROGRESS

"The determinants of entrepreneurship in Spain:

Education, Patents and Technology"

(Director: Gabriel Tortella)

"Public Health Models in Spain in the 21st Century"

(Directors: F. J. Rubia Vila, P. García Barreno, J. M. Segovia de Arana,
J. Velarde, D. Martín Mayorga)

"The EU and Morocco: a privileged neighbourhood?"

(Director: A. Remiro Brotons)

NEW

"The regions in the framework of the EU"

(Director: S. Muñoz Machado)

"The role of Europe in the World"

(Director: E. Lamo Espinosa)



RESEARCHES ALREADY PERFORMED

"EDUCATION, INSTITUTIONS AND ENTERPRISE"

Research which, since various methodological approaches, seeks to demonstrate that the inadequacy of entrepreneurial factors explains the backlog of Spain in the 19th century. The first analysis reaches this conclusion from a comparative perspective, taking as a starting point the drafting of a database concerning several hundreds of English and Spanish entrepreneurs, both from the nineteenth and twentieth century. In this database has been collected a series of variables related to the educational and academic socioeconomic biography of a sample of entrepreneurs, together with information relating to the performance or enforceable business of the protagonists.

A second approach is supported basically on the information that provides the Labour Force Survey (EPA), never until now used in a complete in this type of researches. A series of regression analyses show that education, and in particular the university studies, have had a clearly positive influence on the amount and, what is more important, on the quality of entrepreneurial factor.

In contrast with these first two sources, the last two surveys have a macroeconomic approach, focusing on institutional and descriptive aspects. In the first term studying and evaluating the role of the agencies of teaching and research, in the development of scientific and technical English, since the 18th century until our days; the last work analyzes the history of four companies manufacturers of steam engines, and the role that took in the creation and import of technology in the nineteenth century, and mainly in the 20th century.

Project Director

Gabriel Tortella
Professor of Economic History
University of Alcalá

Co-Director

Jose Luis García Ruiz
Professor of Economic History
Universidad Complutense of Madrid

Collaborators

José M Ortíz-Villajos López
Professor of Economic History
Universidad Complutense of Madrid

Maria Gloria Quiroga Valle
PhD in economics at the University of Alcalá



“PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MEDICINE”

Have completed the work of this research, which, in the framework of the major changes that have experienced the modern society in recent decades, analyzes among other horizons of achievement, the new role of human resources in medicine and the need for a generational replacement.

Indeed, since the last third of last century, the transformations have been very deep, affecting the meaning of Medicine. In not much time, has shifted from the mere relation doctor-patient paternalistic in nature to a modern concept of Health, in which the own Medicine, assistance and health professionals comprise only a part of a broader acquis that it affects the entire society, and also affects political as well as economists and educators, that is the entire society, and also affects political as well as economists and educators, among others, all of whom are going to participate in the structure of the modern Public Health. The document resulting from this research has been done follow a considerable number of experts, with the aim to submit to a final debate in several Spanish capitals.

The document resulting from this research has been done follow a considerable number of experts, with the aim to submit to a final debate in several Spanish capitals.

Project Director

Jose M. Segovia de Arana

Professor of Internal Medicine of the Autonomous University of Madrid. Academician Royal Academy of Medicine and of the Royal Academy of Moral and Politic Sciences. Academician European Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Collaborators

Francisco José Rubia

Professor of Physiology

JUAN JOSÉ ZARRANZ

Professor of Neurology

Chief of Neurology Hospital Cruces

President of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Bilbao.

Enrique Baca Baldomero

Professor of Psychiatry



"PLANNING OF HEALTH RESOURCES FOR A GLOBAL DEMAND"

This research arises from the need to coordinate the health systems of different countries that are integrating the European Union, and raise projects for the future. The document resulting from this work contains as most important chapters:

- *The importance of surgery in the patient of old age, in the 21st century,*
- *Study on the epidemiological surgery in the patient of old age,*
- *Study of immigration and public health on imported infectious diseases, and*
- *The status of the issue in material of mental health.*

The document that reflected the results of this research performed by all experts who have worked in under the orbit of "THE PUBLIC HEALTH IN EUROPE IN THE 21 ST CENTURY". With all of them, has convened a meeting for the determination of final positions, which will be discussed in various Autonomous Communities research on the new Public Health Model.

Project Directors:

Pedro García Barreno

Professor of Cardio surgical and Propedéutica in the Universidad Complutense of Madrid. Academician Royal Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences, and the European Academy of Sciences and Arts

Daniel Martín Mayorga

Telecommunications Engineer

Collaborators

Alfonso Flórez Díaz

Managing-Director of the Hospital San Agustín (Avilés)

Gabriel González Navarro

Doctor of Medicine.

Vice President of Social Council at the Universidad Complutense of Madrid.

Miguel Caínzos

Professor of Surgery

Rogelio López Vélez

Tropical Medicine and Parasitology Medical Clinic

Julio Sánchez Fierro

Deputy to the P. P. Executive Secretary of Citizen Participation and Relations with Movimientos Asociativos PP.

CARLES MANTÉ I FORS

President Hospital of the Santa Creu i Sant Pau in Barcelona.



"FINANCING OF HEALTH CARE COSTS IN A STATE OF AUTONOMIES"

In Spain, since the enactment of the General Law of Public Health in 1986, have adopted numerous regulations and have crossed the Public Health competences to all the autonomous communities.

This new legal framework, not unique to the Spanish case in the European Union, obliges provide all the Autonomous Regions of funding necessary and sufficient to ensure the delivery of health services in terms of equality, in quantity and quality, among all communities with exclusive powers in the field of Public Health.

The final report of this research, already in the power of the experts who have worked, tries to respond to the major issues that arise in the financing of the Public Health in a decentralized system, as are the transformation of the medical assistance, the role of the Social Security in the modernization of medicine, social changes and their influence in the assistential demand, and the problems of the Economy of the Public Health, among others.

Project Director

Juan Velarde

Professor of Economic Structure
of the Royal Academy of Moral and Politic Sciences and the
European Academy of Sciences and Arts.
Prince of Asturias Award.

Collaborators

Félix Lobo

President of the Spanish Agency for Foods and Drugs

Rafael Puyol

Professor of Geography Humana

José Raga

Professor of Economics

Leopoldo Gonzalo

Professor of Public Finance



RESEARCHES IN PROGRESS

"THE DETERMINANTS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP IN SPAIN"

It is finalized this Research described in the Memory 2006. Provided the results, and prior to its possible publication, shall be subjected to debate. The Academy projected the final editing and distribution in the first half of the year 2008.

Project Director

Gabriel Tortella

Professor of Economic History. University of Alcalá

Co-Director

Jose Luis García Ruiz

Professor of Economic History. Universidad Complutense of Madrid

Collaborators

José M Ortiz-Villajos López

Professor of Economic History. Universidad Complutense of Madrid

Maria Gloria Quiroga Valle

PhD in economics at the University of Alcalá

"PUBLIC HEALTH MODEL IN SPAIN IN THE 21 ST CENTURY"

On the basis of studies completed by the Academy within the area of Health, "Planning for the resources for a global demand", "Financing of expenditure in a State of OF: underfunding" and "Human Resources and generational replacement", a group of experts will develop a single Document to be punished, in principle, by all participants in the matter. This report will be sent to our Central Salzburg, for completing the request made by President Unger of collaborating in the formation of new curriculum health.

ACADEMIC ADVISORS

José M^o. Segovia de Arana Professor of Internal Medicine of the Autonomous University of Madrid. Academician Royal Academy of Medicine and of the Royal Academy of Moral and Politic Sciences. Academician European Academy of Sciences and Arts. Francisco José Rubia Vila Professor of Physiology at the Universidad Complutense of Madrid and former Professor of Human Physiology at the University of München. Academician Royal Academy of Medicine. Director of the Pluridisciplinar Institute and of the Unit for Brain Cartography at the Universidad Complutense of Madrid. Vice Chairman of the European Academy of Sciences of Salzburg and its Delegation in Spain Pedro García Barreno Professor of Cardio-surgical and Propedéutica in the Universidad Complutense of Madrid. Academician Royal Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences and the European Academy of Sciences and Arts.

**DIRECTORS OF THE TEAMS OF EXPERTS RESEARCHERS****Group 1: Planning of the resources for a global demand**

Pedro García Barreno

Professor of Cardio-surgical and Propedéutica in the Universidad Complutense of Madrid.
Academician Royal Academy of Exact, Physical and Natural Sciences and the European
Academy of Sciences and Arts

Daniel Martín Mayorga

Telecommunications Engineer

Alfonso Flores Díaz

Managing-Director of the Hospital San Agustín (Avilés)

Gabriel González Navarro

Doctor of Medicine.

Vice President of Social Council at the Universidad Complutense of Madrid.

Miguel Caínzos

Professor of Surgery Rogelio

LÓPEZ VÉLEZ

Tropical Medicine and Medical Clinic Parasitology

Julio Sánchez Fierro

Deputy to the P. P. Executive Secretary of Citizen

Participation and Relations with Movimientos Asociativos PP

Carles Manté i Fors

President Hospital of the Santa Creu i Sant Pau of Barcelona

Group 2: Financing of expenditure in a State of Autonomies: underfunding

Juan Velarde

Professor of Economic Structure.

Of the Royal Academy of Moral and Politic Sciences
and the European Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Prince of Asturias Award. Leads the Team.

Félix Lobo

President of the Spanish Agency for Food and Drugs

Rafael Puyol

Professor of Geography Humana



JOSÉ RAGA
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LEOPOLDO GONZALO
Professor of Public Finance

Group 3: Human Resources and generational replacement

José María Segovia
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F. J. Rubia
Professor of Physiology

Juan José Zarranz
Professor of Neurology.
Chief of Neurology Hospital Cruces
President of the Academy of Medical Sciences of Bilbao.

Enrique Baca Baldomero
Professor of Psychiatry



"THE EU AND MOROCCO: A PRIVILEGED NEIGHBOURHOOD?"

Morocco in particular, and the countries in the Mediterranean basin in general, have been a priority in European relations since the birth of the EEC. Evidence of this are the signatures of various agreements since then: The Association Agreements of 1969, cooperation in 1976 and the Euro-Mediterranean partnership 1996 between the EC and Morocco. Until this last signature, the relations established were strictly commercial. However, the Mediterranean Agreement in force since 1 March 2000 is the most ambitious, since it introduces elements of political dialogue, human rights, democracy, cooperation in social and cultural.

The Academy, particularly sensitive to this situation that affects filled to its objectives and concerns, began in the current year a research project focused on trade relations, the financial cooperation, fishing and regulation of migratory flows, including human rights and democracy as a further factor in the partnership between the European Union and Morocco. The research, in a first stage, will seek to frame this relationship analysing the framework in which were disguised.

The research, in a first stage, will seek to frame this relationship analysing the framework in which are the EC with the countries of the Mediterranean basin, within the Mediterranean Partnership and the European neighbourhood policy (ENP).

This analysis should allow a clearer approach to issues such as the Western, which remains disturbing the relations of Morocco with the EC, or the scope of the role of Morocco and geostrategic its relations with the United States and the European Union on security.

Finally, the Project will study the nature of the Spanish presence in the north of Africa; the delimitation of the marine spaces between Morocco and Spain, in particular, in the bank Sahrawi, rich in oil resources; and the role of the Islamic movements in Morocco. The research will a planned duration of two years and over that time, it plans to organize two seminars, one in Madrid and another in Morocco.

Project Director

Antonio Remiro Brotons
Professor of Public International Law.
Autonomous University of Madrid

Coordinator

Carmen Martínez Capdevila
Doctor of Public International Law.
Autonomous University of Madrid

Collaborators

Paz Andrés Sáenz of Santa María
Professor of Public International Law.
University of Oviedo



Rosa Riquelme Cortado
Professor of Public International Law.
University of Murcia

Alejandro Del Valle Gálvez
Professor of Public International Law.
University of Cádiz

Barnabas López García
Professor of History of Islam Museum.
Autonomous University of Madrid

Gonzalo Escribano Francés
Lecturer of Applied Economics.
National University of Education a Distancia



NEW RESEARCHES

"THE REGIONS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE EU"

Our Academy intends, in this context, to initiate a study that, regardless of their theoretical alternatives, should be able to suggest some practical solutions to the problems raised not only in Spain but also in other European countries, among its regional peculiarities and its requirements of standardization, possible formulations towards harmonizing policies more compromising with the general interest of the Union and capable at the same time to cope with the diverse cultural peculiarities of its territorial environments.

The research will attempt to analyze, from various perspectives and approaches, how is structured power-sharing in the complex formation of the European states and their predictable impact on the process of rebuilding Europe as a single body. It is proposed, taking into account the wide and smooth communication around the existing solutions so far taken by Austria, Belgium, Spain, United Kingdom and Italy, to work with a methodology for simultaneous approach to the most significant aspects of each process of ongoing national harmonizing.

The Project is installed over three years, within which various debates will be organized with the participation of main local experts and others from the rest of the EU.

The Project is in charge of D. Santiago Munoz Machado, acting as coordinators D. Ignacio Sotelo and D. Marcelino Oreja

"THE ROLE OF EUROPE IN THE WORLD"

It is very likely that in the next 30 years, the world will experience drastic changes as a result of a second economic revolution much more planetary than the industrial revolution, which initially affected only a third of its population, more intense and, above all, more accelerated. They are also expected significant alterations in the demographic balance, with a predominance of the Asian bloc, and economic, with the rise of China, India and other major countries in the Far East. This can lead to major upheavals in population movements and migration, a new distribution of essential resources such as water, raw materials and energy and a different political and strategic architecture in the world. Climate change may also affect dramatically at this stage.

Towards the middle of the last century it was predicted a subsequent risk of a profound alteration of the centre of gravity of global leadership, which could slide to Asia and the Pacific rim, increasingly moving away from its traditional European location, where is Spain.

In this accelerated social, political and economic development, the European Union seems to have not yet found its way. After the failure of the Constitutional Treaty, and still recove-



ring from the last enlargement, Europe is moving at a slow pace without a hint to achieve a safe and decision-making role in the new world order.

At the light of these approaches, this research is addressing two goals: To shape rigorously the world stage by the year 2,050 and to suggest what Europe can do to strengthen its role in this new world.

The key dimensions of the first issue will be demography, migration, the economy, natural resources and energy and geopolitics. And of the second, the emerging problems in the various processes of a joint EU foreign policy, credible and effective.

Ph. Professor of Sociology. EMILIO LAMO DE ESPINOSA directs the Project.



PUBLICATIONS

The European Academy of Sciences and Arts-Spain publish the results of their studies and research, with the aim of making them available to society. Also all works that has brought to light our delegation, always seeking a dissemination of greater scope, can be found in the institutional website (www.academia-europea.org).

Our publications are framed in surveyed distribution plans that, specifically, are geared to match the thematic content of each of them with the potential interest of each recipient. Yet the statistics on access to the results of our investigations on the Internet, and as detailed in the corresponding section of the Report of Activities, note that a considerable number of anonymous recipients consult and download the documents.

Throughout in 2007, were distributed a total of 5,000 copies of five publications, which were forwarded to the social groups most involved and concerned in each of the topics covered.

Finally, and according to the philosophy of our Delegation of granting a leading very unique role to debate, in 2008 will be published the research which conducted the Prof. Remiro Brotons on THE LIMITS OF EUROPE, resulting from the collecting contributions carried out in 2007, and which were published in three documents. This same formula is being followed with other Projects, in particular the referred to "MODEL OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN SPAIN IN THE 21ST CENTURY".

In find below a brief summary of the publications that have seen the light in 2007, and those that do so in 2008, once they have finalized the relevant research:

- The Research Project "The University at the crossroads: Europe and the US", which led the Professor P. Salaburu, was published in the first months of 2007. As advance, at the end of 2006 was issued the "Executive Summary and conclusions"
- The Research "Enlargement east from the European Union", which has conducted a large team of researchers headed by Professor Ignacio Zubiri, published its findings in recent weeks of the year 2007.
- The Professor José Ignacio Ruiz Olabuénaga led the research "Mobility in Spanish society", whose results have been edited in 2007.
- Within the Draft that on PublicHealth is developing our Academy, in 2007 were published "The Health in Europe" (Phase I) and "The Health in Europe" (Phase 2), which reflected various articles and conclusions of the discussions on this subject over the years 2006 and 2007. They directed the Draft Professors Rubia Vila, García Barreno y Segovia de Arana.

Publications for 2008, since they have completed researches are:

- "Forming European citizens", title for the results of the Third Stage of the Research "Forming Europeans" that has led the Professor Jose Luis García Garrido.
- "The Limits of Europe", will pick up the conclusions of the various Discussions, which were published in 2005 and 2006 on Turkey, Russia and the Eastern NEC, and the South Caucasus countries directed by Professor Antonio Remiro Brotons.



Delegation Slovenia

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Report of activities 2007

Einige slowenische Mitglieder der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste haben sich mit namhaften Leistungen im internationalen Maßstab hervorgetan. Der Theologe Jože Krašovec hat in Ljubljana in der Zeit von 15. bis 20. Juli den 19. Kongress der Internationalen Organisation zum Studium des Alten Testaments (International Organisation for Study of the Old Testament) geleitet, der Mitglied der sechsten Klasse Maks Babuder war der Initiator und wissenschaftlicher Leiter des internationalen Symposiums über Hochspannungs- Technik (International Symposium on high Voltage Engineering) von 27. bis 31. August in Ljubljana, der Schriftsteller Drago Jančar wurde am 11. Oktober auf der Buchmesse in Frankfurt mit dem Améry Preis für Essayistik geehrt und France Bernik hat an den Feierlichkeiten zum Toleranztag in Salzburg am 15. August teilgenommen und beim Symposium im Rahmen dieser Veranstaltung das Referat „Über Dialog und aktive Toleranz“ gehalten; im neuesten Sammelband der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste „Religion and European Integration“ (Edition Weimar, Band 6) wurde auch seine Abhandlung „Cultural und Spiritual Values in the Period of Globalization - The Slovene Case“ veröffentlicht.

Senatsmitglied und Delegat der Slowenien France Bernik war bei der Auswahl der Kandidaten für neue Akademiemitglieder beteiligt. Er hat zwei Anträge gestellt: für Kunsthistoriker Milček Komelj und für Theologe Anton Jamnik. Zugleich hat er der Zustimmung für die Bildhauerin Marjetica Potrč, Elektrotechniker und Informationswissenschaftler Ivan Rozman und Medizinwissenschaftler Dušan Šuput gegeben. Die Vorschläge sind mit dem aktuellen Konzept der Mitgliedschaftspolitik unserer Akademie übereinstimmend: alle Kandidaten kommen aus dem nichtdeutschen Sprachgebiet und eine Kandidatin ist dabei. Am 8. März sind vier vorgeschlagene Kandidaten ordentliche Mitglieder unserer Akademie geworden: Milček Komelj, Dušan Šuput, Ivan Rozman und Anton Jamnik.

Am 23. Februar 2008 starb der Präsident der Republik Slowenien und slowenische Protektor der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste Janez Drnovšek. Im Dezember vergangenen Jahres ist er durch den neu gewählten Präsidenten unseres Landes Danilo Türk, Professor des internationalen Rechts und langjährigen slowenischen Vertreter bei der Organisation der Vereinten Nationen in New York, abgelöst worden. Ich werde mich bemühen Danilo Türk als Mitglied der Europäischen Akademie und slowenischen Protektor zu gewinnen.

Der Mitgliedsbeitrag für die slowenischen Mitglieder der Europäischen Akademie, die zugleich auch Mitglieder der Slowenischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste sind, war für 2007 rechtzeitig getilgt.

**Delegation Hungary**

Tibor Asbóth
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Report of activities 2007

As a result of the kind initiative and generous invitation of our President Professor Unger, the members of the Hungarian delegation gathered for a meeting in a special chamber room of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS) on the 26th October.

After the opening words of the Hungarian Delegate, Prof. Tibor Asbóth, President Professor Unger gave an overview of the results, happenings and timely circumstances of ASAE. The audience followed the presentation with distinguished attention. Outstanding interest was shown about the idea of an interdisciplinary research project of the Danube region. Several reflections emerged on the part of the participants both in the substantial content as in the organizational realization of this project. The proposal of Professor Unger met general approval, and especially the concept that the project will be established in Hungary.

After a discussion in a very familiar atmosphere, the participants went to the Club in the same building of HAS where they had a rich dinner, and there followed a nice chat at "the white table". All the members of the Hungarian delegation were unanimously grateful to Professor Unger for his creative launching revitalizing the activity of the members of ASAE in Hungary.

**Delegation Sweden**

Urve Miller
University of Stockholm
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Report of activities 2007

Short report on scientific activities during 2007 and future plans for 2008-2009
by Urve Miller, Stockholm University, Sweden

The EARTH (Early Agricultural Remnants and Technical Heritage) programme of the European Science Foundation (ESF Humanities) started in 2005 and will continue to the end of 2009. The financially supporting Science Foundations of European countries have their representatives in the Steering Committee of the programme, where also the two Chairs of the programme, together with scientific and administrative secretaries of the ESF, are included.

At present there are 15 members in the Steering Committee, where I am the Swedish representative. The first years of the programme were aimed to building up the network, which consisted of three teams, covering 1) Crop choice and diversity, 2) Skills, processes and tools, and 3) Archaeological landscapes. The following years will be devoted to publishing of the three team books and two transversal books.

The around 75 members, representing most of the European countries, meet in annual team workshops and plenary conferences. There are also summer schools arranged for postgraduate students. The Steering Committee meets either in connection with these activities or separately. In 2007 I took part in the Plenary Conference held in February in Granada, (combined with the Steering Committee meeting), and in the Team 3 landscape workshop in Estonia in May. The second Steering Committee meeting was held in Strasbourg in November. During 2008 the meetings of the Steering Committee will be held in Ghent (February) and in connection with the Plenary Conference in Bradford in November. In April there will be an Editorial Board meeting in Madrid, which I am invited to participate. In February 2009 the Steering Committee meeting will be organised by me in Stockholm.

Some other scientific work I have done is like being one of the three editors for a Festschrift, which just has been published in GFF 129, part 4 (Geologiska Föreningens Förhandlingar, Stockholm, December 2007). The Festschrift is dedicated to Professor Ann-Marie Robertsson on occasion of her retirement. It contains a Preface and 9 articles written by her colleagues and friends on studies of "Quaternary stratigraphy, vegetation dynamics and human impact – current research projects and new results".

I am also, together with two archaeologists, one of the editors for a big volume, which contains interdisciplinary studies of the Stone Age in Södertön, the peninsula south-east of Stockholm. The studies are based on excavations carried out 1986-1992 in connection with construction of a new railway line.



In the autumn 2005 I was invited to be a corresponding member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Letters, History and Antiquities. I have taken part in some of the seminars and in the Festival Annual meetings held in March with presence of representatives from the Royal Family.

When possible I follow the quarterly seminars held by the Swedish Science Foundation and conferences at the Royal Swedish Academy of Science.

I still have a working place at my University department and keep an eye on the postgraduate seminars and dissertations.

**Delegation Slovakia**

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Report of activities 2007

The Slovakian Delegation organized the visit of Protector and President of SR Ivan Gasparovic to the Festive meeting of EASA in march 2007.

Dr. Kilianova presented a lecture at the Academy meeting

Following the recommendation of Senate we prepared proposals for young members, esp. women, viz. J. Pastorek, G. Kilianova, M. Kollarova, P. Samuely

Slovak delegation is represented in the Commission of Slovak government for knowledge based society and we provide expertise using a pool of informations from Academy, e.g. guarding the system of European values. Some documents are sent to commisioner Figel.



XII. INSTITUTES

European Heart Institute (EHI), Salzburg: Felix Unger, Chairman

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Board of Directors:

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O. Alfieri, Milano

E. Bodor, Budapest

M. Deutsch, Vienna (Secret. General)

R. Hetzer, Berlin

P. Hugenholtz, Oosterbeek

D. Loisance, Paris

B. Lüderitz, Bonn

J. Pomar, Barcelona

B. Reichart, München

W. Rutishauser, Genf

P. Sergeant, Leuven

W. Serruys, Rotterdam

G. Steinbeck, München

Sir M. Yacoub, London

AIMS OF THE EUROPEAN HEART INSTITUTE

CARDIAC SURVEY:

- Survey on open heart surgery in Europe as coronary, valve surgery, congenital surgery, heart transplantation, aortic aneurysm. Annual.
- Survey on myocardial revascularization as bypass surgery, PTCA, Stenting. Annual.
- World Survey on open heart surgery. Triennial.
- Quantitative, national, international, continental and intercontinental monitoring in open heart surgery and myocardial revascularization. On request.

STANDARD AND CONCEPTS:

- Recommendations on size of cardiac facilities (e.g.) in cardiac interventions
- Standardisation (e.g.) in cardiac interventions.

CONFERENCES:

- Baltic conferences on cardiac interventions (1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001)
- Arlberg Meetings 2006, 2007

The 2007 meeting has been a great success, 270 people throughout Europe participated and contributed on a high level of quality.

The European Heart Institute has been supported by the WHO (World Health Organisation), the International Society of Cardio Thoracic Surgeons, the European Union and the European Society for Cardiology.

**Institute of Advanced Studies on Sustainability, Muenchen: Chairman Peter A. Wilderer**

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About the Institute

The Institute of Advanced Studies on Sustainability (IoS) was funded 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 assist in the further development and in the practical application of the concept of sustainability throughout Europe. Consequently, it acts at the interface between the various scientific disciplines, the decision making sector and the public.

Through its activities IoS provides service to the governments in Europe as well as to the private sector and to the scientific community. It supports any attempts to gain knowledge on integrated resources management, and to interpret scientific information to the decision makers in governmental institutions and in industry.

The Institute 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.

By the end of the year 2006 the activities of the Institute are supported by 23 members from 6 countries. Prof. Dr. Peter A. Wilderer acts as Director and Prof. Dr. Josef Bugl serves as Deputy-Director. The Advisory Board consists of Dr.-Ing. Hans Huber, CEO of the Hans Huber AG, Dr.-Ing. Martin Grambow, Bavarian Ministry of the Environment, and Dr. David Johnstone, Consultant.

On the essence of sustainability

Sustainability has become an important political and economical guiding principle throughout the world. This concept was first introduced in the 18th century by German forestry, then adopted and further developed by the Brundtland Commission. In 1992, as a result of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, this concept is to be considered a corner stone of a comprehensive plan of action known as the Agenda 21.



Sustainable development is commonly understood as a process encompassing ecological, economic and social dimensions. A triangle is widely used to represent these three dimensions. It is usually arranged having equal sides. Each of them should be given equal consideration. The triangle is to be considered as placed in a frame which represents the external and internal conditions affecting the three dimensions and their interplay, qualitatively and quantitatively. Four major factors are considered to be decisive: climate, geo-conditions, history and culture. The prevailing climatic conditions in the region of concern, the geographical location, the very topography and geology, the history which led to the current situation, and the cultural, even religious norms: all these factors are to be taken into account.

To better understand the various scientific and practical facets of the term “sustainability” as well as the inter-relationships between these facets and the enabling framework around it, thus enhancing the transparency of this term, an intensive multi-disciplinary discussion needs to be conducted. The knowledge gained has to be communicated with the public and with the political and economical decision-makers, keeping in consideration the great and highly valuable cultural diversity of our global world.

Summary of the activities

In the year 2007 the Institute participated in several project and established cooperation with esteemed international institutions. Lectures given at various universities, international conferences, symposia and workshops strengthened the reputation of the Institute and contributed to further recognition of the Institute as a European Centre of Excellence. By the end of the year 2007 the members of the Institute and the members of the Board are confident that our approach pays off and is rewarding on the long run.

Messages

On the essence of sustainability, sustainable development and sustainability science

The term “science” - in German “Wissen- (knowledge) –schaft (the totality of)” - is to be understood as the totality of the currently accumulated knowledge. To enable ourselves to cope - efficiently and effectively - with the tremendous challenges posed on the regional societies on earth continuing efforts are to be made to enhance knowledge by executing methodologically sound research. These challenges result of the growing number of people on earth, the rapid increase of cities, the concomitant increase of the demand of water, food, energy and a wide spectrum commodities considered as indispensable prerequisites of modern life, change of climate, change of economic, political and demographic conditions, and last but not least change of lifestyle and moral values in a globalizing world.

An ever growing basket of knowledge is to be made available to enable sustainable development to materialize. Research is needed to keep the knowledge basket growing, and sustainable development becoming more and more effective.

In order to survive mankind is to make sure that the ecosystem which we are a part of remains functional. Required is a responsible-minded use of natural resources such as



water but also a wide range of measures that allow future generations to maintain their ability to cope with the ever changing conditions within which they are able to live peacefully together and in harmony with nature. The following four commands may be considered as guiding principles in the process of sustainable development planning:

1. Enhance efficiency and effectiveness,
2. Strengthen the ability of the young generation to cope with future challenges,
3. Respect the carrying capacity of the ecosystem which human beings are a part of,
4. Consider inherited cultural values as a treasure to be protected.

Excerpt of an editorial written by Peter Wilderer for the Journal on Sustainability Science: Wilderer P.A. (2007). Sustainable water resources management: The science behind the scene. *Sustain. Sci.* 2:1-4

To People of the World:

Isn't it amazing how quickly access to telecommunication spread even to countries where the standard of living is rather low? Mobile phones are used, nowadays, almost everywhere independently of whether or not people have access to safe water and adequate sanitation.

Does that mean that possessing a cell phone is worth more than a drop of water? This is certainly not a fair statement when it comes to hunger and thirst. What we are really facing is an astonishing underestimation of the value of water supply and sanitation services by people as well as by political leaders.

During the upcoming "International Decade for Action: Water for Life" we all expect that concrete measures will be taken to overcome at least the worst water problems of today. After all the years of addressing the lacking access to water supply and sanitation in many parts of the world, we expect that engineers show up and turn things to the better. It is, however, not sufficient to achieve a breakthrough in terms of technology development and implementation. As important is a breakthrough in the extent we, the people and with us our political leaders, appraise the value of water and sanitation services. Water is a common good, no question about it. But generation and delivery of high quality water is a different story. People must understand that provision of water supply and sanitation services have their price, and people must get ready to pay for the service they get. This is a matter of ethical values which need to be strengthened in our societies, both in the developed and in the developing world.

In essence, education will be as important an issue during the upcoming decade as technology development. A sound ethical background will be a facilitator of water supply and sanitation technology implementation. "Water for Life" is an issue which encompasses engineering as well as societal challenges.

Letter written by Peter Wilderer, and published in: *Water Voices* (W.E. Marks, ed). W.E. Marks publ. Edgartown MA, USA, pp 211, ISBN 978-0-9793046-0-6



Participation in research projects

TECHNEAU

TECHNEAU, an integrated project funded by the European Commission, challenges the ability of traditional system and technology solutions for drinking water supply to cope with present and future global threats and opportunities. This will be initiated through re-thinking of current water supply options and by providing researched and demonstrated new and improved technologies for the whole water supply chain.

LIMA-WATER

The core objectives of the "LiWa" project (Water supply and wastewater in megacities of tomorrow - Concepts for Metropolitan Lima (Perú) and elsewhere -) consist of the development, planning and implementation of new concepts for the improvement of water supply and sanitation in Lima. The solution strategies to be developed should consider the local situation and boundary conditions; furthermore, these should be efficient and sustainable, with regard to technological, economical, social and ecological aspects. One of the key aspects of the project lies in the development and test of new systems for wastewater treatment which appear to be promising for fast growing megacities such as Lima. A prototype application during the first phase of the project has been developed and implemented. During the planning of solution strategies, participation by the local inhabitants has been taken into consideration.

Moreover, a strong liaison with other stakeholders and bodies with high influence such as the Peruvian ministry of housing, construction and sanitation is of importance in the project. The preparatory phase is now successfully being finished in early 2008. Besides progressing with the planned activities, the preparatory phase was also characterized by the adaptation of the project plan for the further steps. This adaptation included a stronger focus on aspects such as energy efficiency and the megacities impact on climate change and the reaction to the climate change with respect to the water supply and sanitation system in Lima for a sustainable future of this growing city.

SIWMANET

Project is funded by the Romanian government. Its objectives include but are not restricted to:

- development of viable partnerships at European level that would further facilitate the research cooperation and knowledge transfer in the field of sustainable development, with particular interest for sustainable water management
- correlation of the Romanian research for excellence activities with the European programs for integrated water resources management, in the fields of policies, research, knowledge transfer and dissemination development of the capacities of Romanian researchers to participate as coordinators of work packages or programs in European programs such as FP7 or any other EC/international programs.



Cooperations

Wirtschaftsbeirat Bayern (Bavarian Economic Advisory Council)

The Economic Advisory Council is an autonomous and politically independent association. It represents the Bavarian economy and provides guidance to the political decision makers.

Institute of Advanced Studies of Technische Universität München

The TUM-IAS will support inspiring basic research through interdisciplinary initiatives. Important advances in knowledge are expected from these initiatives. The institute brings together researchers from TUM with distinguished scholars from around the world to jointly conduct fundamental research. One of the university's main aims is to create a community of scholars who contribute significantly to the intellectual life of TUM. This challenge is by no means reduced to science and engineering, but also depends on the humanities and social sciences.

European Water Partnership (EWP)

The European Water Partnership is an action-oriented open forum for currently 40 stakeholders including governmental agencies (local, national and European), knowledge institutes, private companies, non-governmental organisations, the public and private financial sector, end-users and civil society groups to exchange views, to find solutions for the water challenges in wider Europe and to stimulate partnerships. The main objectives are described as follows:

- Providing an open and independent forum to discuss innovative management, technological and financial solutions to mobilize funding for water and develop new procurement approaches,
- Stimulate and support cooperation between members,
- Putting water on the mainstream political and media agenda, improving awareness of the urgency of water challenges among policy makers and business,
- Promoting the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, in the wider Europe and through an EU neighborhood policy for water and the Horizon 2020 programme for the Mediterranean,
- Independently contribute to the EU platforms related to water (Water Framework Directive, CIS Process, WSSTP),
- Promoting technological and managerial innovation.

IWA Council of Distinguished Water Professionals

The Council of Distinguished Water Professionals (CDWP) was established by the Board of the International Water Association (IWA) in September 2004 to harness and synergize the vision and experience of eminent members of the Association that during their professional life have demonstrated unique vision and knowledge. Based on their collective wisdom and understanding, the members of the Council will provide counsel and guidance to IWA on key issues. This will include advice to the younger generation of water professionals and to decision makers in political, industrial and academic organisations.



Access to Sustainable Knowledge (ASK-EU)

ASK-EU offers high quality technical knowledge in the scope of environmental technology and management. National and international experts are presented by their profile with reference to further knowledge assets.

- ASK-EU offers content of high value in the fields of environmental technology and management.
- ASK-EU provides knowledge in German, English, Spanish, Portuguese and French from over 100 international universities, publishing houses and associations.
- Within seconds registered users get access to professional articles, case studies, planning tools and best practice solutions. In particular these self-contained knowledge assets support engineering companies and municipalities in their daily work.
- With a short profile and a picture authors present their professional background. Further articles and knowledge assets are shown with the profile and qualify the authors as experts in their subject.
- The search for knowledge is done dynamically and knowledge based. The results can be rated by the user at a glance.
- In a next step ASK-EU is projected as a cross-lingual semantically web, that will provide stake-holders with a decision support system.

Journal of Sustainability Science

The journal Sustainability Science seeks to understand the interactions within and between global, social, and human systems, the complex mechanisms that lead to degradation of these systems, and concomitant risks to human well-being and security. Authors are encouraged to be problem-oriented, proposing visions and methods for protecting and/or restoring these systems and linkages. It provides a platform for building a new academic discipline, sustainability science, which can point the way to a sustainable global society. It will promote science-based predictions and impact assessments of global change, and seek ways to ensure that such predictions and assessments can be understood and accepted by society and thus be used to strengthen the social system. For this purpose, clear benchmarks and indicators should be identified for the sustainable restoration of global, social, and human systems and their interaction. Sustainability Science aims to address such issues by creating a transdisciplinary academic structure and discovery process that fuses the natural sciences, social sciences, and humanities. The journal welcomes articles and reports on any of the various systems that must be sustainably maintained in a comprehensive manner to ensure the achievement of global sustainability. Such systems include: global systems comprising natural resources, energy, and ecosystems that support human life; social systems comprising national economies, governments, industries, and technological structures; and human systems comprising individual lifestyles, health, security, safety, and human values. As a transdisciplinary journal, Sustainability Science particularly encourages the submission of articles and reports discussing the linkages and interactions among these systems.



Presentations

3-Königs-Treffen der Vaterlaendischen Union, Fuerstentum Lichtenstein, 06-01-07
“Wasser: Verantwortung im Zeichen des globalen Wandels
(Water: Responsibility in the Light of Global Change)” presented by Peter Wilderer

Symposium on Sustainable and Safe Water Supply, Hong Kong, 15-01-02
Water for Life: The European Water Supply and Sanitation Technology Platform”
presented by Peter Wilderer

William Mong Distinguished Lecture, University of Hong Kong, 18-01-07
“Paradigm Shift in Water Management: Where are we heading to?”
presented by Peter Wilderer

3rd International Conference on Sustainable Water Environment, Sapporo, 24-01-07
“Measuring and Comparing Sustainability of Water Management Systems”
presented by Peter Wilderer in cooperation with Michael von Hauff

Symposium on Sustainability Science, University of Tokyo, 31-01-07
“Sustainable Water Management: The Science behind the Scene”,
presented by Peter Wilderer

L. A. Colding Lecture, Danish Technical University, 19-06-07
“Response of Water Science and Technology to the Issue of Climate Change”
presented by Peter Wilderer

Symposium on “Auswirkungen und Chancen der Klimawandels”, Augsburg, 13-06-07
“Kuenstliche Wetterbeeinflussung zur Katastrophenabwehr (Artificial Weather Modification to Mitigate Catastrophic Events)” presented by Peter Wilderer

Australian National Water Commission, Canberra, 04-07-07
“Integrated Water Resources Management in the Light of Climate Change“
presented by Peter Wilderer

Water Supply and Sanitation for All: Obligation of the Water Professionals for our Common Future, Berching, 27 – 28-09-07
Conference organized by Hans Huber

82. Darmstaedter Seminar, University of Darmstadt, 15-11-07
“Zentrale versus dezentrale Abwasserbehandlung (Central versus Decentral Wastewater Treatment)” presented by Peter Wilderer

Symposium on Klimawandel und Wasser (Climate Change and Water), Munich, 21-11-07
“Wem gehoert das Wasser, wem gehoert die Wolke (Who owns the water, and who owns the clouds)” presented by Peter Wilderer



Workshop on “*Earth System Engineering*”

The Institute in cooperation with the TUM Institute of Advanced Studies, the Brussels Chapter of the Club of Rome, the European Water Partnership and the World Academy of Art and Science is planning a high level workshop on “Earth System Engineering”. The workshop will be held on September 23 to 26 in the conference centre of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Wildbad Kreuth, Germany.

The main purpose of our workshop is to stress the issue of responsibility natural scientists and engineers have to express when proposing, developing and implementing methods to overcome the negative impacts of global warming and climate change - i.e., the responsibility we all have for the long term functioning of our economy, our societies and our environment.

Discussions held during the workshop and thereafter should lead to a better understanding of the complex nature of the earth system, its physical, chemical and biological dimension as well as its social, cultural and economic dimension.

We will seek for answers to the question what technology developers and engineers are supposed to come up with to make sure that actual problems on the regional scale are solved without compromising the function of the earth system as a whole. In this context, ideas such as shading the earth, cooling the ocean, building large dams, diverting ocean currents and jet streams and engineering weather conditions are to be critically reviewed. It should be secured that a steady state is eventually reached characterized by man living in harmony with nature.

During the workshop, we also seek for answers to the question how to communicate the added knowledge derived from the discussions and reflections. How can we make sure that the decision makers of political and economic institutions pick up the information provided and act accordingly? Are press media an effective “transmission belt”, and how can science and press media improve interaction and cooperation? Participation is possible on invitation only.



Publications

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Kehl O., Wichern M., Lübken M., Horn, H. (2007). Modelling centralized and decentralized Wastewater Concepts under different Temperature Conditions – A Comparison, *Proc. IWA-Conference on Advanced Sanitation, Aachen, 12.-13.3. 2007*

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Yaya-Beas R.E., Wichern M., Kehl O., Leon C., Schütze M. (2007). Sustainable Water Management in a desert Megacity on the coast: Lima Metropolitana – How can education and capacity building contribute to this ?, *UNESCO-International Symposium on New Directions in Urban Water Management, Paris, Frankreich, 12.-14.9. 2007*

Kehl O., Wichern M., Horn H. (2007). Nachhaltige Angepasste Behandlungskonzepte für eine exportorientierte Abwasserreinigung, *Fachtagung H2O-Vietnam, 18.-21.10.2007, Vietnam*

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Medizinausbildung:
Europäisches Curriculum

Der von Humboldt festgelegte Ausbildungskatalog ist auch in der Medizin wohl heute nicht mehr gültig. Es war damals eine hervorragende Idee, die Studenten im Beruf am Krankenbett mit erfahrenen Ärzten und Professoren hineinwachsen zu lassen, sodass direkt am Krankenbett Wissenschaft und Lehre praktisch ausgebildet werden konnte, was angesichts der geringen Studentenzahlen leicht ging.

Nachdem auch in der Medizin ein Paradigmenwechsel vollzogen wurde, sind die Lerninhalte völlig neu zu überdenken. Heutzutage ist es notwendig, einen jungen Menschen mit dem ärztlichen Allgemeinwissen auszustatten, seine Fähigkeiten und Fertigkeit so zu schärfen, die er als Basis seiner ärztlichen Tätigkeit braucht. Dadurch ist der Student mehr einzubinden in das Symptome erkennen, deren Problematik und Syndrome kennen. Das bedeutet so viel, dass es nicht mehr sequestrierende Einzeldarstellungen gibt, sondern dass aus dem Ganzen heraus integratives Lernen und Lehre anzustreben ist. Es kann das Anliegen der Ausbildung nur so sein, dass der angehende Arzt die Probleme seiner Patienten erlernt.

Ziel eines Studiums ist, dass der Studierende zur allgemeinen Arztreihe gebracht wird. Das Wesentliche ist aber, dass die Studien so gestaltet werden, dass dieses Lernziel erreicht wird. Der Rahmen der Ausbildung muss für die Studenten überschaubar bleiben.

- Dauer: 5 Jahre
- Aufnahmeprüfung
- Einbeziehung der Spitäler im Umkreis
- Leistungsbezogene Studiengebühren
- Europaweite Anerkennung.

Das medizinische Wissen mit fachübergreifendem Verständnis dient dazu, in Diagnostik und Therapie die häufigsten Erkrankungen zu beherrschen sowie deren akute Situation.

Das Medizinstudium gliedert sich in drei Teile:

a) Der Bachelor-Lehrgang (2 Jahre):

Hier werden die grundlegenden Bausteine unterrichtet, von den anatomischen, physiologischen Strukturen des Menschen im Laufe seines Lebens, sowie auch psychische und soziale Aspekte.



In dieser Zeit muss der Student auch die klinischen Probleme erkennen und beschreiben können. Deswegen ist es notwendig, gleich von Anfang an, an das Krankenbett zu gehen, wo Anamnese, Untersuchung und die Behandlungspläne gelehrt werden, wie auch der Aufbau einer professionellen Kompetenz. Auch das Arzt-Patienten-Sein will früh gelernt werden. Mit Anatomie, Physiologie, Pathophysiologie, Biochemie, ist ein Grundstein zum Bachelor geschaffen. Der Student kann nun in den zweiten Teil der Medizin weitergehen oder er hat das grundlegende Wissen, für ein anderes Fach der Health-Sciences.

b) Master Lehrgang (3 Jahre):

Im klinischen Teil, der dann mit dem Master abgeschlossen wird, ist die Ausbildung für kompetente Ärzte praxisorientiert und fächerübergreifend. Dadurch ergibt sich eine Struktur in Themenblöcken, wie Innere Medizin, operative Medizin, psychosoziale Medizin, diagnostische Medizin, reproduktive Medizin. Die vielen Fächer sind aber ineinander im Querschnitt zu vernetzen, um daraus die ärztlichen Fertigkeiten und Fähigkeiten zu erhalten. Darüber hinaus muss das Arzt/Patienten-Verhältnis die eigene Leistung evaluieren. Es ist auch notwendig, die gesellschaftlichen Standpunkte zu erfahren. Wichtig ist es, dass der Arzt nach dem Master Lehrgang in der Lage sein sollte, die Fertigkeiten in Diagnose, Therapie, Notfall, präventiv und allgemein zu beherrschen. Das Rüstzeug lernt er in theoretischen Demonstrationen, Praktikum und Routine.

Mit dem Abschluss des zweiten Studienabschnittes hat der Student das Ziel des Broterwerbberufes erreicht, Magister ist zur Ausübung des Medizinberufes befähigt.

c) Doktoratsstudium

Im dritten Teil, dem Doktoratsstudium, wird die Wissenschaft um einen klinischen Schwerpunkt herausgenommen. Der Student lernt forschen, sei es in einer klinischen oder theoretischen Forschung. Mit wissenschaftlichem Denken lernt er, sich mit der Literatur kritisch auseinander zu setzen und die Bedeutung für gesundheitliche Maßnahmen zu würdigen. Der Abschluss ist eine wissenschaftliche Arbeit als eine Doktorarbeit.

Damit sind die Bologna-Kriterien erfüllt, die Basis zur reinen ärztlichen Tätigkeit wird mit dem Master erfüllt. Die postgraduelle Ausbildung ist Gegenstand der Ärztekammer.

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igm@european-academy.at**The ESA School Atlas – Geography from Space**

Gemeinsam mit dem privatwirtschaftlichen Forschungs- und Dienstleistungsunternehmen GEOSPACE GmbH, Salzburg, entwickelte und veröffentlichte IGM im Auftrag und in Zusammenarbeit mit der Europäischen Raumfahrtorganisation ESA einen auf der Weltraumtechnologie "Erdbeobachtung" basierenden Schulatlas. Das Ziel dieses Atlases ist es, die künftigen Entscheidungsträger in Politik, Verwaltung und Wirtschaft schon in den Mittelschulen mit dem Instrumentarium der Satelliten-Erdbeobachtung vertraut zu machen, sie im Umgang und der Nutzung von Satellitenaufnahmen zu schulen. Im Zeitalter der immer rascher voranschreitenden Globalisierung und der damit verbundenen weltweiten Veränderungen kann auf eine ganzheitliche Betrachtung und Beobachtung der Erde nicht mehr verzichtet werden. Nur mit dem Blick aus dem Weltraum lassen sich die vielfältigen Verknüpfungen und Abhängigkeiten zwischen Naturraum und Kulturraum erkennen und bewerten und für eine nachhaltige Entwicklung auf der Erde nutzen. Der Schulatlas führt vom synoptischen Blick auf die ganze Erde über die Kontinente zu den vielfältigen Themen erdbezogener Wissenschaften und Wirtschaft, die mit zahlreichen Fallbeispielen dargestellt sind. Er umfasst 288 Seiten, liegt in den Sprachen Deutsch, Englisch, Französisch und in einer gekürzten Darstellung (186 Seiten) in Ungarisch vor. Er soll europaweit verbreitet werden, für außereuropäische Gebiete werden Lizenzausgaben angeboten.

Space Image Atlas of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

In Zusammenarbeit mit der King Saud University in Riad und GEOSPACE Salzburg, hat IGM einen Satellitenatlas des Königreiches Saudi Arabien geschaffen, der einen umfassenden Einblick in das Königreich bietet und eine neue, gewichtige, unserem Weltraumzeitalter angepasste geographische Länderkunde im Großformat darstellt.

Der Atlas basiert auf Satellitendaten, die interpretiert und/oder mit thematischen Daten verschiedenster Quellen (Forschungsarbeiten, Statistiken, Bodenerhebungen) zu thematischen Satellitenbildkarten verarbeitet wurden und von einer flächendeckenden Darstellung des ganzen Landes mit 72 doppelseitigen Satelliten-Einzelkarten im Maßstab 1:500 000 über thematische Karten, Darstellung der wesentlichen Städte sowie besonderer Landschaften bis zur wissenschaftlichen Auswertung verschiedenster Themen (Geologie, Morphologie, Bodenkunde, Vegetation, Fauna, usw.) führen.

Der Atlas im Format von 38,5 x 48,5 cm umfasst 357 Seiten, er dient als repräsentatives Geschenk des Königshauses.



Teilnahme an Konferenzen

Der Institutsleiter Univ.-Doz.Dr.Lothar Beckel nahm 2007 als Mitglied der österreichischen Delegationen an folgenden Konferenzen teil:

United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space – Scientific and Technical Subcommittee, Forty-fourth Session, Vienna, 12-23 February 2007, bei dem die Koordination der Weltraumaktivitäten innerhalb der Vereinten Nationen und die Kooperation innerhalb der UN-Organisationen, das Internationale Weltraum Informations Service sowie die internationale Umsetzung und Implementierung der Empfehlungen der Third United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE III) verhandelt wurden.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: 2007, Fiftieth session Vienna, 6-15 June 2007. In diesem Rahmen organisierte und moderierte L. Beckel ein Symposium on "Space and Water", bei dem besonders die Aufgaben der Weltraumtechnologie für eine nachhaltige Sicherung der Wasserversorgung auf der Welt beleuchtet wurden. In sieben Präsentationen mit Vortragenden von Internationalen Organisationen wie der UNESCO, der Europäischen Kommission und von Weltraumorganisationen aus Österreich, Nigerien, Indien und Kolumbien wurden die vielfältigen Probleme rund um das Wasser und die aus der Raumfahrt resultierenden Möglichkeiten dargelegt und diskutiert.

Anlässlich der fünfzigsten UN-COPUOS Sitzung fand in der Rotunde des UN-Zentrums in Wien eine Ausstellung über Weltraumtechnologie statt. IGM präsentierte den ESA-Schulatlas – Geographie aus dem Weltraum.

Im October 2007 fand in Paris die 34th General Conference der UNESCO statt an der L.Beckel als Mitglied der Österreichischen Delegation teilnahm. Im Rahmen eines side events wurde im Beisein von ESA General Direktor Jean-Jaques DORDAIN, der auch den Einleitungsvortrag hielt, der "ESA-Schulatlas – Geographie aus dem Weltraum" präsentiert

Auszeichnung

Im Rahmen des 150-Jahr Jubiläums der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft wurde L.Beckel auf Grund seiner wegbereitenden Arbeiten in der Nutzenanwendung der Satelliten-Erdbeobachtung für die Geographie zum Ehrenmitglied ernannt.



European–Latvian Institute “Eurolat” in 2007, Chairwoman Maija Kūle

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Since March 2006 the European – Latvian Institute for Cultural and Scientific Exchange “Eurolat” (founded in 1993) is transformed into the European–Latvian Institute “Eurolat” of LAS and EASA (hereinafter – Institute). The new Statutes of the Institute stipulate that it is an association of scientists without rights of a juridical person that functions within the structure of LAS, bringing into effect and developing the agreement of LAS and EASA of April 13, 1991. The Institute functions as a link between LAS and EASA and in its action joins and encourages the main task of EASA, namely contributing to the development of unity of Europe, supporting knowledge, cooperation and tolerance in society. The Institute performs following tasks:

- developing an action plan in accordance to the plans and prospective projects of EASA,
- solving questions connected with the work of the delegation of Latvia of EASA,
- organizing and coordinating the running of the competition for the European Prize (Felix Prize) and supporting prize and the awarding ceremony,
- organizing scientific conferences, workshops and the publishing of printed material connected with these events.

In 2007, the European–Latvian Institute “Eurolat” was involved in two major events in Latvia that were held by the Latvian Academy of sciences together with a number of other academies of sciences in Europe.

On October 9-10, the XI Baltic Conference on Intellectual Cooperation (BCIC) was held in Riga, at the Latvian Academy of Sciences. The conference theme was “Academic Views on the National Development Strategies of the Baltic States” and it assembled the delegations of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters, the Delegation of the Finnish Academies of Science and Letters and the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. The Baltic conferences on intellectual cooperation always include the meeting of the presidents of the Baltic academies of sciences. After the opening addresses the three conference co-chairmen, namely president of the Latvian Academy of Sciences J.Ekmanis, president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences R.Villems and president of the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences Z.R. Rudzikas, presented this year’s recipients with the Medals of the Baltic academies of sciences – O. Tandberg (Sweden), M.Saarnisto (Finland), R. Pullat (Estonia), A. Silins (Latvia) and Z.R. Rudzikas (Lithuania). Although the wording on each Medal diploma was different, one feature they all had in common was the great contribution to fostering cooperation among the scientists in the Baltic region and to carrying out joint research. The Conference plenary speakers highlighted all dimensions of sustainable development:



environmental, social and economic, whereat the latter was primarily related to the energy sector, which is vitally essential for the three Baltic States.

It has to be noted that, since their revival in 1999, the BCIC have taken place every second year alternately in Riga (1999), Tallinn (2001), Vilnius (2003) and Helsinki (2005), but more importantly, nowadays these conferences are organized by the academies of sciences. The first six of the Conferences on Intellectual Cooperation in the 1930's were held under the auspices of the International Institute on Intellectual Cooperation (replaced by UNESCO) at the League of Nations. However, the tradition of these international conferences that were revived upon the initiative of Professor Janis Stradins, is being successfully continued.

The XI BCIC passed two resolutions dealing with the advancement of science and scientific cooperation. Herewith find attached the Resolution on the advancement of science and the humanities in the Baltic countries.

On 30-31 October, the 2nd Congress of Letonics was held in Riga, and two other Latvian towns: Liepaja, and Daugavpils. Letonics is an interdisciplinary branch of science, which deals with original sources, studies and interpretations on Latvia and Latvians – on ethnology, language, history and culture, and it is also an academic approach to essential problems of Latvian nation. The Congress showed Letonics in Indo-European context. The opening ceremony included a joint address of the Presidents of Latvia and Lithuania and two of the plenary speeches were given by the full members of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, namely Prof. J. Stradins delivered a speech “The origin and Future of Letonics” and Prof. M. Kule spoke on “Letonics in Europe and for Europe”. The Congress consisted of 13 parallel sessions and altogether around 420 reports were delivered.



RESOLUTION ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND THE HUMANITIES IN THE BALTIC COUNTRIES

The XI Baltic Conference on Intellectual Cooperation that brings together the academies of sciences of the Baltic States, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters, and the Delegation of the Finnish Academies of Science and Letters note with satisfaction that research and development funding, after the accession to the European Union, has considerably increased in the new member states both through the EU funding and the financing provided from the government R&D budget, and national research programs have been launched. In regard to the field of research and development, the Conference participants acknowledge that while the sciences facilitating progress in introducing modern technologies in the Baltic countries and new competitive high added value product industries should be funded primarily, it is necessary also to provide adequate financing for basic research in natural, as well as social sciences and the humanities.

The Baltic States' government support appears to be particularly essential to the humanities, which deal with investigation of history, languages, ethnology and culture of the Baltic nations, since these are not directly financed from the EU funds and funding of the humanities should remain a national responsibility. These sciences lay the foundation of national identity and development of distinctive culture, being of particular importance, in the frames of the EU, to developing and underlining the originality of small countries and nations. Hence, such branches of the humanities as Baltistics (lithuanistics, lettonistics) and Finno-Ugristics should receive a particular support, both moral and financial, through earmarked funding from the corresponding government R&D budget and through upholding the prestige of the humanities and educating the younger generation of scholars.

Not only the gross domestic product reflects the nation's standard of living, but also the human development index, which is closely related to the development of the humanities and social sciences, and therefore each country shall find the necessary funds for support of these branches. Great attention is traditionally being paid to the humanities in Finland. In Lithuania, the lithuanistics state program is being carried out successfully and in Estonia there are three programs in the humanities, including the program Estonian mentality and language. In Latvia, a National research program Letonics has been established and carried out. The program is being coordinated by the Latvian Academy of Sciences. The conference highly appreciates the hitherto achieved results and welcomes the intention to announce 2008 the Year of Letonics in Latvia.

These programs and activities are important for studying the problems of identity of small countries and to facilitate the preservation and improvement of the cultural heritage. The Conference considers it necessary to foster wide international, primarily a Baltic-wide, cooperation among scholars through initiating joint projects and outlining common problems with the purpose to step beyond national framework.

The Baltic Conference on Intellectual Cooperation urges the parliaments and governments of their respective countries that the strategic documents shall emphasize the role of research and higher education with particular attention paid to the humanities



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Report on the workshop

“SCIENCE AND ART IN EUROPEAN CONTEXT”

INTERDISCIPLINARY DIALOG ABOUT SCIENTIFIC AND ARTISTIC
CREATIVE WORK IN ROMANIA IN CONDITIONS OF INTEGRATION IN EU

July 6-7, 2007

Honorary Chairman:

Ioan Anton, m. EASA, m. RA

Chairman:

Ladislau Vékás, m. EASA

Scientific secretary:

Voicu Safta, m. EASA

**Organized by the Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Cultural Exchanges,
Timisoara-European Academy of Sciences and Arts (EASA)**

and

**Centre for Fundamental and Advanced Technical Research, Timisoara-
Romanian Academy (RA), Timisoara Branch**

Venue:

Conference room, Romanian Academy-Timisoara Branch

Participants:

Romanian members of EASA:

Prof. Anton Anton, Prof. Ioan Anton, Prof. Geza Deutsch, Prof. Stefan I. Dragulescu,
Prof. Ioan Gottlieb, Dr. Marius-Ioan Piso, Prof. Voicu Safta, Prof. Francisc Schneider,
Prof. Ioan Stefanescu, Dr. Ladislau Vekas

Invited speaker:

Prof. Bogdan C. Simionescu, c. m. Romanian Academy

Invitees (12)



Short review and conclusions

There were presented 9 talks, each of them about 35-45 minutes. The thematics of the talks have profound interdisciplinary character and referred to deep connections between medicine, science and arts or science, art and nature, revealed the presence of fractal structures in many different domains of science, as well as the strong dependence between space research and security, called attention to the new energy sources related to hydrogen and combustion piles, evidenced the role of famous crashes in development of new concepts in industrial design, presented the milestones of progress in cardiology and the expected role of newly synthesized nanomaterials in biology and medicine.

According to the main scope of the workshop, a comprehensive synthesis given by Prof. Anton Anton, m. EASA, the President of the National Authority for Scientific Research, was dedicated to the problems and recent favorable developments related to the most important process of integration of Romanian research in European science and technology.

Each talk was followed by intense discussions among participants, underlying the interest for the presented subjects.

- Romanian scientific research is in a profound renewing period. The government significantly increased the financial support of Romanian research programs.
- Increased competitiveness and participation in EU programs of Romanian research groups is expected during the forthcoming years.
- Special programs were newly introduced for young researchers, as well as for the re-integration of Romanian scientists highly specialized abroad, especially in developed EU countries and in USA.
- The developing relations and cooperation existing between the Romanian Academy and the European Academy of Sciences and Arts were thoroughly emphasized and appreciated.
- The number of Romanian members of the European Academy is intended to be further increased by nomination of new candidates, representative for Romanian and European scientific research, as well. Their contribution is expected to increase the participation of Romanian research groups in European scale scientific cooperation.

**Kardinal König Institut, Salzburg: Eugen Biser**

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Idee und Novum

Das Seiner Eminenz Kardinal Franz König in Wien gegebene Versprechen, das von ihm jahrzehntelang geleitete, dann aber eingestellte Sekretariat Pro non creditibus wieder aufleben zu lassen, wurde am 28. Februar 2004 mit der Gründung des Kardinal König Institutes: Forum für Glaubende und Nichtglaubende eingelöst.

Interfakultäres/-universitäres Institut

- Sitz, Koordination der Tätigkeiten und gemeinsame Veranstaltungen in Salzburg
- Etablierung eines transnationalen Forschungs- und Bildungsnetzwerkes zur Erreichung einer größeren Öffentlichkeit und Nutzung von Synergien (Verteilung von Forschungsschwerpunkten, Kosten,...)
- Beitrag zur Förderung der Zusammenarbeit theologischer Institutionen
- Beitrag zur Schärfung des öffentlich wahrnehmbaren Profils theologischer Forschung und Weiterbildung
- Forschungs- und Bildungsaktivitäten werden lokal an den jeweiligen Orten der Forschungs- und Bildungspartner durchgeführt
- Besonderes Augenmerk ist auch auf die osteuropäischen Staaten zu legen [zukünftig auch USA, Afrika,...]



ORGANISATIONSSTRUKTUR

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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.

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The **mission** of the EIH is to ensure and promote **Health for All**. In our changing environment, medicine and the delivery of health care must constantly adapt to serve the evolving needs of our population. Our endeavors are patient centered and strive to identify, establish and promote state-of-the-art standards in health care.

The **Health is Wealth** report, outlining the strategic vision for European health care in the debut of the 21st century, was submitted to the European Parliament in 2004. The report describes a modern concept of medicine that fosters a broad interdisciplinary patient-centered approach encompassing medical professionals, industry and stake holders. In this concept the hierarchy from the patient's point of view is the personal relationship with the physician, which stands at the nucleus and serves as the primary point of care. Secondly, medical arts support patient care by promoting research, education, and the establishment of best practices. The third factor in care relates to selecting and identifying the medical organization best suited to deliver necessary treatment. And lastly, financing the cost of care is the ultimate concern of the patient.

Medical doctors rely on the medical arts to provide the best guidelines for prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and long-term care. Industry plays a key role by developing and marketing new technologies in every medical domain while doctors seek to standardize care based on efficiency and reported long-term outcomes. This evidence-based approach creates a financially sound model for reimbursement. Medical organizations also must establish appropriate settings to deliver care for differing needs, such as acute, chronic, long-term situations in and out of hospitals, and hospices.

How to finance and fund **Health for All** is a complex political matter. Taxes, insurance, fees, out-of-pocket expenditures and alternative financing strategies such as token programs are the sources of financing. To leverage funds and optimize the concept of equal and available health care delivered to all European citizens, clear policies and standardized best practices must be developed.

The EIH represents a unique network uniting all stake holders for the benefit of patients. The network includes

- doctors and their auxiliary health care teams,
- industry to bring innovation and new technology to medical care,
- political decision makers to set the environment for health care delivery,
- and universities to ensure ongoing research, development and education.

Medicine enormously impacts our society, with 25% of the gross national product (GNP) spent on health care and prevention. In almost every country comprising the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), health care costs are increasing faster than gross domestic product (GDP). To ensure innovative medical advances in the 21st Century and support the Lisbon criteria and the Maastricht Criteria, Europe must accelerate its competitive performance and establish a **European Lead Market in Health**.



Presently, the European Institute of Health works closely with the European Parliament via the SME-Union. Establishing an Inter Group is already in process for the next session of Parliament. The EIH functions within the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, which has 1.300 members that serve as a Think Tank and broad scientific and political network to lobby concepts at the European level.

Goals

The European Institute of Health represents a unique network comprising:

- Medical professional societies for doctors, patient organizations, nurses and professionals organizations
- Medical industry including pharmaceutical, medical devices and supplies
- Stake Holders such as policy makers and insurance organizations

The goal is to promote and accelerate innovation based on science. This can be achieved by:

- producing a report for the European Union entitled: **Health is Wealth: Creating a European Lead Market in Medicine**. This report, similar in size and concept to the 2006 Aho Group Report submitted to the European Union to make proposals for boosting creativity and innovation in Europe, will focus on medicine for the upcoming decade. Taking a broad interdisciplinary approach is inevitable. This report will set targets for new developments in medicine, sciences such as nanomedicine, and new concepts in quality control and distribution of care with an emphasis on preventive measurements and new financial incentives to overcome constraints within the health care system.
- developing **principles of standardization** to guide the establishment of standards and concepts that are important for all doctors and stake holders. Proper and full reimbursement of medical provisions become market driven and allow innovation and quality control. Supporting mobilization of these concepts is also desirable.
- developing concepts for public and institutional financing to define the framework for the shared aims of **medicine in solidarity**.
- establishing the EIH as an **Institute of the European Parliament** with a Surgeon General at the helm to represent the voice of the patient and their needs.

All these endeavors share a patient-centered orientation to ensure **Health for All**.

The European Institute of Health is governed by a Board of Directors, a Board of Trustees and a Board of Advisors, which meet regularly. The Board of Directors are responsible for the day-to-day activities and report to the Board of Trustees. The Board of Advisors meets on a regular basis and provides strategic advice to the Institute.

**Members:**

Medical Societies in Europe: transport their experience to develop standardization and reimbursement strategies that have direct influence on the establishment of new concepts.

Medical industry: bring their developments and goals directly to the standardization process for transmission to the European Parliament.

Medical stake holders: provide input for developing market criteria.

**EUROPEAN LEAD MARKET IN HEALTHCARE
DUE TO CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION**

“Health is Wealth – Strategic Visions for European Healthcare at the Beginning of the 21st Century” has been a report delivered to the European Parliament in 2004, prepared by the European Academy of Sciences and Arts. This report shows the necessity creating a European Lead Market in Healthcare to modernize Medicine in Europe and to overcome national burdens. This is basis for this task. In the view of 2020 a new European Lead Market should be designed and defined.

Human life represents a fundamental force embedded in a dynamically changing world, driving and shaping the cultural and socio-economic development of our planet. A healthy population is, therefore, an indispensable prerequisite of a flourishing and wealthy society. Sustainable improvement to health leads to an increase of human capital as a source of wealth. Effective health care is therefore essential to maintaining and improving the quality of life and economic growth.

Medical progress and the creation of a healthy society has been an endeavour of human culture from its earliest beginnings. In the last century, however, remarkable changes to the basic theory of healthcare took place in Europe, the most important of which is that the provision of medical care evolved from dependence on charity or religious orders to today's national health-care insurance schemes serving the entire population. In this new century another basic change to healthcare is apparent in Europe. From the national schemes, a new model incorporating more personal responsibility and European wide flexibility is emerging as a probable development.

**MEDICAL CARE NO LONGER CAN ADEQUATELY BE COVERED SOLELY
BY THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL INSURANCE.**

**IN A LEAD MARKET MEDICINE IS NOT A COST DRIVER ANYMORE,
IT IS THE LARGEST SINGLE MARKET.**



XIII. DELEGATIONS

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XIV. BOOKS

Religion and European Integration, Miroslav Polzer, Silvo Devetak, Ludvik Toplak, Felix Unger and Maria Eder (Eds.), Edition Weimar 2007, VDG, Weimar, Germany, ISBN 978-3-89739-561-9, 2007.

Hirnforschung und Menschenbild, Adrian Holderegger, Beat Sitter-Liver, Christian W. Hess, Günter Rager (Hg.), Academic Press Fribourg und Schwabe AG, Verlag, Basel, Switzerland, ISBN 978-3-7278-1571-3, 2007.

Formar Ciudadanos Europeos, Jose Luis Garcia Garrido (Ed.), Academia Europea de Ciencias y Artes, Sociedad Anonima Fotocomposicion Talisio, Madrid, Spain, ISBN 978-84-612-1485-3, 2007.

La Movilidad en la Sociedad Espanola, Jose Ignacio Ruiz Olabuenaga, Academia Europea de Ciencias y Artes, Sociedad Anonima Fotocomposicion Talisio, Madrid, Spain, ISBN 978-84-611-9717-0, 2007.

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Strafrechtliches Entschädigungsgesetz 2005, Maria Eder-Rieder, StEG 2005. Kommentar NWV Wien Graz 2007.

XV. BROADCASTING

March 21st 2007 ORF “50 years European Research” with Peter Schuster, President of the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Prof. Ernst, Nobel prize awardee Zürich, Prof. Gretschmann, Director General of the Council of Europe, Prof. Joseph Straus, Max Planck Institute Munich and Felix Unger.

March 22nd 2007 ARD “Single use of disposables”



XVI. REPORTS MEMORANDA AND DECLARATIONS

Minderheiten in Europa: am Beispiel der Roma in der Slowakei

(Day of Tolerance 15 August 2007)

Gabriela Kiliánová

Institut für Ethnologie der Slowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Bratislava

Sehr geehrte festliche Versammlung, meine Damen und Herren, das Thema unserer kurzen Tagung ist „Minderheiten in Europa“. Es gibt zwei wichtige Minderheiten in Europa – nämlich die Juden & die Roma bzw. Sinti – welche aus historischer Perspektive die tragischsten Schicksale ertragen mussten. Erlauben Sie mir, mein Impulsreferat auf die zweitgenannte Minderheit also Roma und Sinti konzentrieren, wobei ich meine Überlegungen mit dem empirischen Material aus eigenen Forschungen unterstützen möchte.

Die Bewegungen der Roma und Sinti sind seit dem 14. Jahrhundert in Europa schriftlich belegt. Vom 16. bis 18. Jahrhundert flüchteten viele Roma Gruppen aus Westeuropa, wo sie von der Gesellschaft diskriminiert und oft verstoßen wurden, in die Länder in Mittel-, Ost- und Südosteuropa. Dort fanden sie relativ bessere soziale und ökonomische Bedingungen. Zu diesen Ländern gehörte auch die Slowakei, die bis zum Zerfall der Donaumonarchie in Jahre 1918 ein Teil des Königreichs Ungarn war. Nach der Gründung der Tschechoslowakischen Republik 1918 wohnten die meisten Roma weiter in der Slowakei. Nur eine Zahl von schätzungsweise 10 000 Roma lebte in dem westlichen Teil der Republik, in heutigen Tschechien und hatte dort ihren festen Wohnsitz. Während des Zweiten Weltkrieges (1939-1945), als Tschechien unter dem Namen Protektorat von Böhmen und Mähren zu dem Deutschen Reich gehörte, wurden die Roma in dem Land fast vollständig vernichtet. Die Roma in der Slowakei wurden zwar auch gleichermaßen verfolgt, aber meistens gelang es ihnen trotzdem, sich (oft dank der Hilfe von anderen Mitbürgern) vor der Deportation in die KZs zu retten.

Nach der Machtübernahme der Kommunisten in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik in 1948 war die Roma Nationalität offiziell nicht mehr anerkannt. Natürlich löste diese Maßnahme keine Probleme, die Fragen der Minderheitspolitik oder sozialen Integration wurden nur vertuscht oder ignoriert. Man verlangte von den Beamten bei der Volkszählung, alle Formulare, die von den sogenannten "Zigeunern" ausgefüllt wurden oder über diese berichteten, mit geheimen vertraulichen Zeichen zu markieren. Außerdem führten alle regionalen und Bezirksbehörden eine Statistik der "sozial nicht angepassten Gruppe der Einwohner". Während des Sozialismus in den Jahren 1948-1989 hat sich eine Assimilationspolitik durchgesetzt, gleichzeitig wurden aber die Roma von dem paternalistischen Staat sozial stark unterstützt, was zur Spannungen zwischen den Roma und der nicht Roma Bevölkerung führte.

Nach der politischen Wende in der Tschechoslowakischen Republik wurden im Jahre 1991 der Roma Minderheit alle Rechte anerkannt. Bei der letzten Volkszählung in 2001 bekannten sich 89 920 Bürger der Slowakischen Republik zu der Roma Nationalität. Das Problem



besteht aber darin, dass heute in der Slowakei schätzungsweise 350 000 - 380 000 Bürger leben, die von anderen Mitbürgern als Roma bezeichnet werden, obwohl sie sich selbst zu der Roma Nationalität nicht bekennen. Sie werden meistens wegen ihrer anthropologischen Merkmale als Roma identifiziert und so angesehen. Die Slowakei gehört zu solchen europäischen Ländern, wo ein hohes Prozent der Roma Bevölkerung zu der Mehrheitsbevölkerung addiert wird, nämlich schätzungsweise 7 %. Es geht dabei um eine Minderheit, welche sich historisch und sozial gesehen andauernd an der letzten hierarchischen Stufe des gesellschaftlichen Systems befand. Außerdem wurde diese Minderheitsbevölkerung seit 1989 von den ökonomischen Transformationsprozessen am stärksten betroffen. Ein hohes Prozent der Arbeitslosen stellen die Roma dar. Die gegenwärtige politische Situation und der gesellschaftliche Diskurs eröffnen viele Fragen zu den Beziehungen zwischen den Minderheiten und der Mehrheit. In diesem Kontext wird die sog. „Roma-Frage“ in der Slowakei als ein sehr ernstes Problem betrachtet, weil diese Problematik äußerst komplizierte gesellschaftliche, soziale, politische, ethnische und andere Aspekte mit sich bringt.¹

Ich wollte diese Informationen erwähnen, um auf die Dringlichkeit und Relevanz der sog. Roma Frage im Bezug zu der slowakischen Gesellschaft hinzuweisen. In meinem Beitrag möchte ich mich mit dem Bild der Roma in den Erzählungen, in der mündlichen Überlieferung unter den Slowaken und Roma befassen. Dabei werde ich ein empirisches Material aus mehreren Quellen verwenden:

1. Daten aus meinen Feldforschungen, die ich seit den siebziger Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts auf dem Gebiet der Ost-, Nord- und Westslowakei systematisch durchgeführt habe. Ich sammelte in Dörfern und Kleinstädten das gegenwärtige narrative Repertoire der Slowaken. Dabei waren sowohl die traditionellen Gattungen (Märchen, Schwänke) wie auch alle anderen Erzählungen, z.B. die urbanen "modernen" Sagen im Mittelpunkt meines Interesses. Aus dem Fundus sortierte ich die Narrativen, in denen "Zigeuner" auftreten.
2. Meine Überlegungen und Analysen in dem Beitrag stützen sich weiter auf publizierte und Archivquellen, Sammlungen der Überlieferung in der slowakischen Sprache seit der zweiten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. (Katalog der Überlieferung von Jiří Polívka (1923-1931), Katalog von Viera Gašparíková (1991, 1992), Sammlungen der Überlieferung in slowakischen Sprache aus dem Archiv der Matica slovenská, des Instituts für Ethnologie etc.)
3. Zu den gegenwärtigen Quellen gehören auch Daten aus dem Internet, gefunden auf bestimmten slowakischen Webseiten, die sich thematisch auf Anekdoten und Witze spezialisieren.

Soviel zu den relativ umfangreichen empirischen Quellen, mit welchen ich versuchen werde, das narrative Bild der Roma in slowakischen Erzählungen (Erzählungen in der slowakischen Sprache) zu skizzieren.

¹ Zu den allgemeinen Informationen über Roma in der Slowakei siehe Mann 1995, Mann 1996, Mann 2000, Radičová 2001. Ergebnisse der Volkszählung siehe <http://www.statistics.sk/webdata/english/census2001/tab/zu.htm>



Zu der zweiten Linie meines Beitrags, nämlich zum Selbstbild der Roma in den Roma Erzählungen, gibt es eine viel geringere Anzahl von Quellen.

1. Während meiner Feldforschungen war es mir leider nur teilweise möglich, die Erzählungen der Roma Minderheit zu studieren, unter anderem auch wegen der sprachlichen Barriere, aber auch wegen damaliger politischer und sozialer Lage.
2. Es gibt bis heute nur eine publizierte Sammlung der Roma Erzählungen aus dem Gebiet der Slowakei. Die Erzählungen wurden in den fünfziger bis siebziger Jahren des 20. Jahrhunderts von der tschechischen Sprachwissenschaftlerin, Indologin und Roma Forscherin Milena Hübschmannová gesammelt. Sie übersetzte die Roma Erzählungen und veröffentlichte die in einer Buchmonographie in 1973 und wiederholt zusammen mit Ergänzungen in 1999.
3. Für eine kurze Zeit des Prager Frühlings in 1968 bis ung. 1970 kam eine Mobilisierung der Roma Intellektuellen zu Stande. Diese Mobilisierung wurde nach 1989 fortgesetzt und brachte auch ihre Früchte in der Entwicklung der Roma Studien, aber nicht auf dem Gebiet der Erzählforschung. Es gibt bis heute keine neue Sammlung der Roma oralen Traditionen. Beim historischen Rückblick kann man feststellen, dass sich auf dem Gebiet der Wissenschaft das asymmetrische Model der Machtpositionen in den Beziehungen zwischen Mehrheit und Minderheit wiederholt. Die Wissenschaft und die Forschungstätigkeit sind in der Tat ein markantes Gebiet, wo das Machtausüben immer eine wichtige Rolle spielt, genauso wie bei vielen menschlichen Tätigkeiten und in vielen Institutionen der Fall ist.

Erlauben Sie mir jetzt das Bild der Roma in der slowakischen Überlieferung skizzieren. In den slowakischen Erzählungen tritt "der Zigeuner" und "die Zigeunerin" als der/die Andere am häufigsten auf (Kiliánová 1997: 290-291). Die zweitgrößte Gruppe der "Fremden" in der slowakischen Überlieferung bildeten die Juden (Krekovičová 1998). Der Roma ist schon wegen seiner anthropologischen Merkmale ein Anderer – nämlich der Schwarze, der Mohr, der Menschen verunsichert und verängstigt, aber auch für Komik sorgt. Zum Beispiel in dem Zaubermärchen „Die Prinzessin, die mit dem Teufel tanzte“ (Gašpariková 1991: 157-158, vergleiche auch Aarne - Thompson 1961: Typus 306+307, ein Märchentypus Europaweit bekannt) übernimmt der „Zigeuner“ die Rolle des fremden Helden, der in anderen Märchenvarianten in Europa von einem Soldat oder von einem tapferen Jüngling gespielt wird. Parallel dazu findet man in den slowakischen Zaubermärchen die fremde, böse Gestalt der „Zigeunerin“, welche als eine Hexe inszeniert wird.

Im narrativen Bild der Roma findet man viele Charakterzüge, die in der europäischen Überlieferung als humoristischer Typus sehr verbreitet sind. Dabei spielt „Zigeuner“ in der slowakischen Tradition solche Rolle, die in anderen Ländern zum Beispiel Till Eulenspiegel darstellt. In Anekdoten ist der „Zigeuner“ als witziger und schlauer Mensch inszeniert, welcher die anderen Menschen überlistet, belügt und besiegt. Häufig verbinden sich mit der humoristischen Figur Attribute, die auf dem sozialen Kontrast aufgebaut sind. In diesem Fall verkörpert der Roma einen Menschen aus der ärmsten und niedrigsten sozialen Schichte und funktioniert so als genauer Gegensatz zu der Figur des Herren, Königs, Richters, Pfarrers, Lehrers, das heißt zu den Protagonisten, die in der narrativen Welt (wie auch in der realen Welt) gesellschaftlich über ihn stehen (Kiliánová 1997: 209-291) .



Viele Schwänke über Roma weisen auch erotische Motive auf. Dabei werden die physischen Merkmale der Roma positiv hervorgehoben: der „Zigeuner“ oder die „Zigeunerin“ ist auffallend schön, anziehend, hat wunderschöne Haare, Augen, Zähne und so weiter.

Das Bild der Roma in den Erzählungen ist dagegen ambivalent. Der „Zigeuner“ oder „Zigeunerin“ kann ebenso listig, schnell und scharfsinnig, wie auch dumm, langsam, schwachsinnig oder böse auftreten.

Weiter wird er oder sie als schmutzig, faul, arbeitscheu und untauglich dargestellt, was mit den Komödie-Beispielen aus der Führung des Haushalts, der Erziehung der Kinder, der Einstellung zur Kirche und Gesellschaft in allgemeinen belegt wird. Die humoristische Figur „des Zigeuners“ in der slowakischen Tradition ist mit solchen Charakteristika verbunden, die sich in der europäischen oralen Tradition in den früheren historischen Epochen auf den Bauer, den Vagabunden, oder allgemein an den armen Außenseiter bezogen. Wie die ungarische Forscherin Imola Küllös (1993, 2003) zeigte, wurden in der Mitte des 17. Jahrhunderts die humoristischen Attributen des Vagabunden auf die Figur des Roma allmählich übertragen. Die Roma wurden in der populären Poesie, in Theaterstücken und Erzählungen auf dem ganzen Gebiet des Königreichs Ungarns parodiert. Die Ergebnisse dieses historischen und kulturellen Prozesses finden wir auch in der gegenwärtigen Überlieferung. Die Feldforschungen aus den letzten zwei Jahrzehnten zeigen, dass die meisten Schwänke und Witze über „Zigeuner“ einen relativ konstanten Teil der Erzählungen auf dem ganzen Gebiet der Slowakei bilden.

Ein wichtiges und interessantes Vergleichsmaterial dazu bietet der Inhalt der slowakischen Internet-Webseiten www.humor.sk und www.rehot.sk. Im Vergleich zu der traditionellen Überlieferung sind die meisten Internet Witze, die ich im Jahr 2006 untersucht habe, viel negativer, grober und auch viel aggressiver gegen die Roma gerichtet. Sie skizzieren ein flaches, vereinfachtes, abwechslungsärmeres narratives Bild dieser Minderheit. Die „Zigeuner“ in den Witzen sind vor allem faule Läute, die nicht arbeiten wollen, die viele Kinder haben und davon profitieren. Sie werden als dumm, schmutzig und ungebildet dargestellt. Unter ung. 360 Texten, die ich analysierte, befanden sich auch traditionelle Motive, aber keines Wegs die ganze Bandbreite der möglichen ambivalenten Konnotationen der Roma Bilder. Es dominierten leider hauptsächlich die negativen Roma Bilder. Einige Beispiele:

Zigeuner – der dumme Ehemann

Der Nachbar sagt dem Zigeuner, dass seine Frau Sex mit einem Liebhaber hat. Der Zigeuner stürzt in die Wohnung, er findet aber niemanden. Seine Frau sagt ihm: „Du würdest doch nicht einem Gádžo² glauben?“

Beruhigt geht der Zigeuner aus dem Haus. Er schaut aber durch ein Fenster in die Wohnung wieder und sieht seine Frau mit einem anderen im Bett. Da sagt er für sich leise: „Von außen sieht es aber so aus.“

²Gádžo“ heisst ursprünglich in der Roma Sprache „der Bauer“ („Gádži“ - „die Bäuerin“). In breiterem Sinne auch ein Nicht –Roma.



Zigeuner – der Dieb

„Wohin läufst Du, Mor?

Eine Hose einkaufen, wenn sie mich nicht erwischen.“

„Ein kleiner Zigeuner trifft einen Jungen aus dem Nachbarhaus und fragt ihn:

„Rate, was ich zu den Weihnachten bekomme!“

„Was?“

„Dein Fahrrad.“

Zigeunerin und die Hygiene

„Die Zigeunerin in der Zigeunersiedlung kriegt ein Kind. Der Arzt konstatiert, dass es gesund ist und belehrt die Zigeunerin, sie soll auf die Hygiene achten. Im Sommer läuft alles o.k. Es kommt der Winter und der Bach bei der Siedlung erfriert. Die Zigeunerin achtet aber auf die Ratschläge des Arztes - „Wenn Hygiene, dann Hygiene!“. Sie macht ein Loch in den Eis, steckt das Kind in das Wasser. Das Kind schreit und die Zigeunerin sagt darauf: „Was schreist du den so, das Wasser ist doch nicht heiß.“

Erlauben Sie mir, bitte, an dieser Stelle zu dem Selbstbild der Roma zu übergehen.

Die Roma Erzählungen (Hübschmannová 1999) bilden ein sehr interessantes Vergleichsmaterial zu den slowakischen. Man könnte behaupten, dass die Roma Erzählungen ethnisch mehr zugespitzt sind, als die selben Erzähltypen in der slowakischen Sprache. In allen Gattungen von den Zaubermärchen bis zu den Schwänken findet man Protagonisten, die immer wieder explizit als Roma und dementsprechend als Nicht-Roma bezeichnet werden.

Die Märchen beginnen zum Beispiel:

„Es war einmal eine Roma und sie hatte drei Töchter. [...] Die Roma-Mutter wohnte mit ihren Töchtern weit in den Feldern in der Nähe vom Wald. Sie hatte keinen Mann, so lebten sie alleine – die Mutter und ihre drei Töchter. Die Mutter diente Gádžo in dem Dorf, sie alle arbeiteten in dem Wald, auf den Feldern, eben wie arme Leute, wie arme Roma...“ (Hübschmannová 1999: 76).

In den Märchen ist der Roma zum Beispiel ein armer Junge, er ist hungrig, wohnt in einer alten Scheune, trägt zerrissene oder billige, alte Kleider, usw. Er wandert dann durch die große weite Welt, erobert das Herz einer Prinzessin, gewinnt ein Königreich dazu, wird reich und lebt glücklich bis ans Ende seiner Tage. Der Bauer, die Bäuerin, der König, der Herr, die Prinzessin treten dabei als seine Opponenten oder verbündete Akteure auf. Aus dem Erzählkontext versteht man sofort, dass die Herren in allgemeineren keine Roma sind. Der soziale Kontrast ist ein wichtiger Baustein der Erzählthematik in der europäischen Überlieferung. Dieser sozialer Kontrast wird in den Roma Märchen durch eine explizite ethnische Bezeichnung noch mehr auf die Spitze getrieben.

Was die Erzählmotive angeht, erkennt man aber, dass die Roma Märchen aus der Slowakei ähnliche traditionellen Typen verwenden, welche man auch bei der Mehrheitsbevölkerung am häufigsten findet. Zum Beispiel: „Wie der Roma mit der Zaubertochter lebte“ (Aarne-Thompson: Typus 550 I+302 II, Hübschmannová 1999:30-35),



„Über die Prinzessinnen, die mit dem Teufel tanzte“ (Aarne-Thompson: Typus: 306+307 II, III, Hübschmannová 1999: 67-71), „Die Schwester und zwölf Brüder“ (Aarne-Thompson: Typus 303I+451+709, Hübschmannová 1999:144-148) und so weiter³.

Auch die Roma Schwänke, in den Roma als Hauptfigur auftreten, zeigen viele Ähnlichkeiten mit der slowakischen Überlieferung: der Roma wird als ein listiger, witziger, scharfsinniger Mensch beschrieben, der zum Beispiel den Liebhaber der Bäuerin erwischt und so seinem Herrn, dem Bauer hilft (Hübschmannová 1999: 283-285). Eben so kann er wie ein dummer, untauglicher Mensch und armer Teufel auftreten, der unlogisch handelt.

Ich fand unter den Roma Schwänken kein Motiv, das ich aus der slowakischen Erzähltradition nicht kannte. Es wiederholen sich oft nicht nur die selben Motive, sondern auch ihre Kombination oder Reihenfolge, in welcher die Motive erzählt werden⁴. Die Minderheitsgruppe und die Mehrheitsgruppe überlieferten praktisch die selben Erzählungen. Dadurch teilten die beiden Gruppen ein ähnliches, fast gleiches Bild und Selbstbild der Roma, auch was die gesellschaftlichen Stereotypen und Vorurteile angeht. Die Roma Minderheitsgruppe verinnerlichte das Selbstbild, welches meistens ihrem niedrigen sozialen Status tatsächlich entsprach. Es geht um ein Prozess der Wechselwirkungen zwischen den Auto- und Heterostereotypen, was den historisch bedingten Beziehungen zwischen Mehrheit und Minderheit entspricht.

Sehr geehrten Damen und Herrn,
ich versuchte hier kurz das narrative Bild der Anderen und das narrative Selbstbild der Roma im Kontext der slowakischen Mehrheit und Roma Minderheit zu skizzieren. Dabei konnte man feststellen, dass das traditionellen Erzählrepertoire unter Slowaken und Roma inhaltliche Nähe zeigen, sie bauen nämlich auf den selben Erzähltypen und Motiven auf. Das Bild der Roma in den slowakischen Erzählungen konzentriert sich meistens auf die allgemein verbreitete humoristische Figur in der europäischen Tradition. In diesem Sinne war der "Zigeuner" oder "die Zigeunerin" als ein witziger, schlauer Mensch inszeniert. Das Bild ist aber auch oft sehr ambivalent: der „Zigeuner“ und die „Zigeunerin“ kann genauso als ein dummer, ungebildeter Mensch auftreten, wobei er oder sie von den Anderen, Nicht Roma überlistet wird. In den Märchen verkörperte „der Zigeuner“ und „die Zigeunerin“ einen fremden Feind, wie z.B. eine Hexe.

Das Selbstbild der Roma und ihr Fremdbild aus der Perspektive der Mehrheitsbevölkerung ist sich ähnlich oder spricht überein. Die traditionellen Roma Schwänke verwenden die selben Motive, die man auch in der slowakischen Sprache findet. Im Unterschied zu den slowakischen Märchen erwähnen aber die Roma Märchen die ethnische Zugehörigkeit der Protagonisten. Besonders darin spiegelt sich die Minderheitslage und die soziale Randposition der Roma wieder.

3. Über die verbreitetsten slowakischen traditionellen Märchen siehe Gašparíková 1986: 24-27, Kiliánová 1997: 286-290, 298-299.
4. Vergleich zum Beispiel Hübschmannová 1999: 277-278 und Gašparíková 1991: 136, 1992:321,330. Hübschmannová 1999: 279-280 und Gašparíková 1992: 326.



Aber trotz aller genannten Unterschiede ist sich das Erzählrepertoire unter Roma und Slowaken sehr ähnlich, fast identisch, auch was das Selbst- und Fremdbild der Roma angeht. Leider kennen die beiden sozialen Gruppen diese Ähnlichkeit nicht, deshalb wird die nicht berücksichtigt. Das Problem liegt nicht nur in der Sprachbarriere sondern auch, und viel mehr, in den bestehenden gesellschaftlichen Grenzen, welche diese zwei Gruppen voneinander trennen: nämlich in den Stereotypen und Vorurteilen auf den beiden Seiten der Barrikaden. Für die Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften ist diese Tatsache ein wichtiges Thema. Es besteht nämlich die Hoffnung, dass eine offene Diskussion, bereichert mit diesen Kenntnissen (zum Beispiel aus der Slowakei) dazu beigetragen kann, die Distanz zwischen Mehrheitsbevölkerung und Minderheiten in ganz Europa zu vermindern.

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Über Dialog und aktive Toleranz

(Day of Tolerance 15 August 2007)

France Bernik

Die Beziehungen zwischen Individuen, zwischen Individuen und Gemeinschaften und auch zwischen Gemeinschaften und Staaten werden durch Toleranz oder Intoleranz gekennzeichnet. Beide zeigen sich in verschiedenen Formen und Abstufungen – die Toleranz einerseits, von ihrer passivsten Form, vielleicht gleich im Sinne Dostojewskis „sein lassen“, bis zur solidarischen Koexistenz, als Zusammenarbeit von Subjekten –, die Intoleranz andererseits erstreckt sich von ihrem mildesten Modell, der verbalen Abwertung anderer bis zur unerbittlichen, im vorhinein ablehnenden, unversöhnlichen Konfrontation, bis zum hasserfüllten Konflikt mit den anderen. Bereits aus dieser sehr allgemein gehaltenen Themenumschreibung ist erkennbar, welche wichtige Rolle die Toleranz im Leben des Einzelnen, der Gemeinschaft und der gesamten Menschheit spielt.

Wenn Toleranz die Duldung des anderen und des Andersartigen bzw. das Miteinander und die Mitarbeit mit dem Andersartigen bedeutet, dann stellt sich die Frage nach den Gründen für die mangelnde Toleranz heute. Eine der Antworten auf diese Frage ist zweifelsohne die Rolle der Wertsysteme in der heutigen Welt, genauer, der Wandel, der rasche Wandel traditioneller Wertsysteme, eine Situation, die zum europäischen, wenn nicht gleich globalen Charakteristikum der Gegenwart wird.

Lange Zeit wurden die Wertsysteme der Menschheit von den Religionen geformt. In verschiedenen Kulturen ist zum Beispiel – noch vor dem Christentum – die so genannte Goldene Regel bekannt. Bei den Juden lautete sie: Was du nicht willst, das man dir tu', das füg' auch keinem anderen zu! Für die Juden war diese Regel die Grundlage ihrer Lebensweise und davon leiteten sie die anderen Gebote ab. Das Christentum hat die Goldene Regel übernommen. In der Bergpredigt wiederholte Jesus diese Regel in einer positiven und, was besonders hervorzuheben ist, aktiven Form. Also nicht „Was du nicht willst“, sondern, „Alles, wovon ihr möchtet, dass es euch die Menschen tun, sollt auch ihr ihnen tun!“ Die Goldene Regel ist einer der Beweise dafür, wie die Religionen durch ihre Morallehre Toleranz lehrten. Durch viele Jahrhunderte, sogar Jahrtausende, beeinflussten sie durch ihr Wort die Gläubigen und ihre Glaubensgenossen in einem positiven Sinn.

Man kann nicht zurückweisen, dass die Kirchen in Europa auch heute durch ihre Morallehre auf die Gläubigen Einfluss nehmen, doch geht die Geschichte bereits eine Zeitlang andere Wege, sofern sie sich nicht überhaupt gegen die Kirchen und Religionsbekenntnisse wendet. Die Massen, die durch die Religion angesprochen wurden, werden seit der Aufklärung, seit dem Triumph des Verstandes in der europäischen Geistesgeschichte, langsam, aber stetig immer kleiner. Die Französische Revolution verkündete nicht nur andersartige Grundsätze, die im Gegensatz zu den bis dahin gültigen ethischen Werten standen, sondern rief unmittelbar zur Veränderung, zum Sturz der alten Gesellschaftsordnung und zum Aufbau einer neuen Gesellschaft auf, zu Handlungen also, die zu jener Zeit den Grundsatz des Miteinander und der Toleranz ausschlossen, wenn man natürlich von der Frage absieht, ob und inwieweit ein revolutionärer Umsturz zu



begründen ist. Politische Parolen, jenen der Franzosen des –Jahres 1789 ähnlich, erschütterten und teilten Europa noch mehrmals auf schicksalträchtige Weise, am radikalsten im 20. Jahrhundert, dem Jahrhundert der Totalitarismen, Kriege und Revolutionen. Die Zeit hat demnach die traditionellen Systeme in großem Ausmaß angegriffen, ihre Bedeutung relativiert, die Welt der Werte vervielfacht, sich gegen die Grundsätze der Koexistenz gewandt, deshalb wird das dynamische gesellschaftliche Geschehen heute von einer großen Unsicherheit beherrscht. Es mangelt an stabilen, jedenfalls aber an gültigeren bzw. verbindlicheren Wertmaßstäben in der Politik, Wirtschaft, Kultur und im Schulwesen, in allen Bereichen unserer Gesellschaft. Immer stärker wird die Besorgnis, die in Worten wie „Wertewandel“, „Krise der Werte“, „Wertverlust“ zum Ausdruck kommt. Und wenn in der demokratischen Welt bereits die gesamte Epoche nach dem zweiten Weltkrieg die Unsicherheit hinsichtlich der Werte immer größer wird, so herrscht ähnliche Situation auch in Osteuropa, nicht weil der Kommunismus und sein ideologisches bzw. utopisches Wertsystem zerfiel, sondern deshalb, weil das neue demokratische System das vorhergehende, totalitäre noch nicht ganz ersetzt hat. Im Denken des Großteils der Welt kam der allmächtige Relativismus bzw. Indifferentismus an die Macht, in der Politik die asoziale, kurzfristig agierende Pragmatik, es entsteht also eine Realität, in der es viel mehr Möglichkeiten für rücksichtslose darwinistische Auseinandersetzungen als für ein friedliches und schöpferisches Miteinander der Völker und Individuen gibt.

Im Allgemeinen ist innerhalb der jüngeren Generationen eine radikale Wendung zu persönlichen, egozentrischen Werten zu bemerken. Der moderne Mensch beginnt sich auf sich selbst zu konzentrieren. Er folgt ausgesprochen individualistischen, auch hedonistischen Tendenzen und hegt sie, er widersetzt sich der Tradition und alten Wertnormen. Grundsätze wie Selbstbestimmung und das eigene Wohlbefinden werden verstärkt, Werte, die das Verhältnis des Einzelnen dem Mitmenschen, der Gemeinschaft gegenüber bestimmen, Werte wie Verantwortung und Pflicht gehen jedoch verloren. Sogar die Arbeitsgewohnheiten verändern sich, alles oder fast alles ist dem Materiellen und dem Genuss untergeordnet.

Die moderne Krise der Werte ist, wie erwähnt, die Folge der Vorherrschaft des Subjektiven gegenüber dem Überindividuellen und Sozialen. Nicht nur das grundlegendste, minimalste Gleichgewicht zwischen dem individuellen Lebensmodell und dem Leben in der Gesellschaft ist zerstört, sogar die Kommunikation zwischen beiden löst sich allmählich auf. Die Brücke, die beides verbinden könnte, kann nur das Verantwortungsbewusstsein sein, doch dieses Bewusstsein ist heutzutage erschüttert – im Geist der Toleranz darf es jedoch auch nicht erzwungen werden. Es sollte zur freiwilligen, überzeugten Bereitschaft jedes Einzelnen werden, damit er seine eigene Subjektivität bereichert und sich für das gemeinsame Miteinander einsetzt.

Die brennendste Frage, die sich heutzutage stellt, ist zweifelsohne das Miteinander in verschiedenartigen und ethnisch gemischten Gemeinschaften, heterogenen Kulturen und Religionen. Und der Schlüssel zum Miteinander der Menschen in diesen Strukturen ist gerade die Toleranz. Die Toleranz als Beziehung, die für die Existenz des Einzelnen und der Gemeinschaft am allernotwendigsten ist, aber auch am anspruchsvollsten, am schwierigsten herbeiführbar. Ihre Bedeutung scheint nur noch größer, wenn man weiß, dass ein tole-



rantes zwischenmenschliches Verhältnis die erste Bedingung für ein freies, demokratisches Handeln und Denken ist. Und obwohl die Toleranz nach außen sichtbar ist, hängt sie eigentlich vom Inneren jedes Menschen ab, von der inneren Ordnung oder Unordnung, von der inneren Organisation des Menschen. Im Einklang damit entscheidet sich der Einzelne für die Toleranz oder für ihr Gegenteil.

Auf das soziale Umfeld muss man vorbereitet sein. Es geht nicht darum, dass man die Meinung oder die Handlungsweise der anderen übernimmt, auch nicht, dass man anderen gegenüber gleichgültig ist. Die Andersartigkeit muss man als Realität anerkennen, unseren Ansichten gleichberechtigt, wenn auch nicht unbedingt gleichwertig. Jedenfalls kann man Andersartigkeit nicht im Vorhinein ablehnen, man muss sich bemühen, sie zu verstehen, zu erklären und zu bewerten. Den anderen muss man „sein Ohr leihen“, man muss zuhören können und sich dann eine Meinung bilden. Die Toleranz ist die zivilisierteste, demokratischste Form des Dialogs mit der Umwelt und steht im Gegensatz zu allen Formen der Unterdrückung, der Gewalt, den Kriegen und Revolutionen. Die Toleranz ist im Grunde genommen ein Dialog, ohne Dialog gibt es keine Toleranz.

Der Dialog mit anderen, dem die Toleranz vor allem in ihrer aktivsten Form entspricht, ist natürlich keine einfache Aufgabe. Wie wir nicht dazu berechtigt sind zu verlangen, dass andere unsere Standpunkte teilen oder unsere Handlungen billigen, so sind auch wir nicht dazu verpflichtet, anderen zuliebe unsere Ansichten zu ändern. Das heißt, dass man Toleranz nur realisieren kann, wenn man mit größtem Respekt anderen und Andersartigen gegenüber auf einen Dialog mit ihnen eingeht, mit der Absicht, neben den Unterschieden Gemeinsamkeiten zu entdecken, dass man aber, und das möchte ich besonders unterstreichen, seinen eigenen Ansichten treu bleibt, seiner individuellen Identität. Es gibt also kein Dilemma entweder Toleranz oder persönliche Identität. Beides bildet ein Ganzes, ist miteinander verbunden und untrennbar.

Derart zeigt sich die Toleranz nach außen, es gibt jedoch auch die Toleranz nach innen, sich selbst gegenüber. Ein genauerer Blick auf diese Seite der Toleranz, auf die Toleranz sich selbst gegenüber, lässt uns das Phänomen erst im richtigen Licht betrachten. So eröffnet sich uns die am höchsten entwickelte Form der Toleranz. Ronald Barazon definiert sie folgendermaßen: „Toleranz, verstanden als tatsächliche und ernst gemeinte Anerkennung der Meinung des anderen, hat eine dramatische Konsequenz: Toleranz bedeutet die Einsicht, dass man selbst irren kann, bedeutet die Anerkennung der Möglichkeit, dass der andere recht und man selbst unrecht hat. Wer diese Konsequenz nicht zur Kenntnis nehmen will, bleibt in der Intoleranz stecken und begnügt sich damit, den anderen zu dulden. In diesem Sinne ist Toleranz eine Geisteshaltung, die viele nicht praktizieren können, weil die Religion, die Ideologie, das Parteiprogramm, das Selbstverständnis davon ausgehen, dass man den richtigen Weg, die beste Antwort auf alle Fragen gefunden habe.“

Das angeführte Zitat des österreichischen Publizisten aus der Publikation *10 Jahre Academia Scientiarum et Artium Europaea 10 Years* (MM) enthüllt aus anderen Gesichtspunkt die Wahrheit über die wahre, wenn auch schwierig realisierbare „Geisteshaltung“, die man Toleranz nennt. Sie wendet sich unmittelbar an jeden Einzelnen,



aber auch an Institutionen, dass sie den anderen aufmerksam zuhören und ihre Ansichten akzeptieren, wenn sie sie überzeugen, auch gegen die eigenen politischen, ideologischen, religiösen Anschauungen. Besonders interessant erscheint das Zitat deshalb, weil es den radikalen Gegensatz der Toleranz, die gewalttätigste Intoleranz, verurteilt, die mit allen Mitteln, auch „mit dem Schwert“, den anderen seine eigene Wahrheit aufzwingt. Es bietet sich der Vergleich mit dem unlängst veröffentlichten Dokument der römisch-katholischen Kirche *Memoria e riconciliazione: la Chiesa e colpe del passato* (Erinnerung und Versöhnung: die Kirche und die Schuld der Vergangenheit, Vatikan 2000) an; darin werden die drei wichtigsten Bereiche der Busse angeführt, in deren Namen sich die Kirche anklagt und für die Sünden der Vergangenheit entschuldigt. Im dritten Kapitel wird gerade die Gewalt im Namen der Wahrheit beschrieben. Das Dokument des Vatikan wie auch Barazons Beitrag aus den „Salzburger Nachrichten“ wird als Beweis dafür angeführt, wie sensibel und schwierig die Grenze zwischen Toleranz und Intoleranz zu bestimmen ist, deshalb verlangt auch die Idee der Toleranz, vor allem ihre Realisierung, die höchstmögliche Verantwortung, treu den höchsten ethischen Grundsätzen.

Wenn das Bemühen vieler, darunter das Engagement angesehener Institutionen, Vertrauen in den Dialog zwischen den Andersartigen erweckt, so ist heutzutage in der Praxis, in den Beziehungen zwischen den Individuen, Gemeinschaften und Staaten die Lage der unterbrochenen Kommunikation vorherrschend. Deshalb sind wir dazu verpflichtet, die Anstrengungen für ein Miteinander in Freundschaft in dieser immer mehr verbundenen, voneinander abhängigen, globalisierten Welt zu verstärken. Wir müssen uns darum bemühen, das reine Ertragen des anderen, das nur passive Nebeneinander zu überwinden. Das Ziel sollte höher sein – die aktive, auf Dialog basierende, auf schöpferische Mitarbeit ausgerichtete Toleranz.



ERHARD BUSEK - REDE ANLÄSSLICH DER VERLEIHUNG DES TOLERANZPREISES 2007 AN FLAVIO COTTI DURCH DIE EUROPÄISCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN UND KÜNSTE, SALZBURG.

(Day of Tolerance 15 August 2007)

Es ist mir eine Ehre und Auszeichnung, Ihnen Flavio Cotti als Träger des Toleranzpreises 2007 der Europäischen Akademie präsentieren zu dürfen. Das hat mehrere Gründe:

- Flavio Cotti hatte mehrere Jahre im Schweizer Bundesrat die politische Verantwortung unter anderem für einen Bereich, für den auch ich in der Österreichischen Bundesregierung tätig sein durfte. Als er der „Außenminister“ der Schweiz wurde – die Bezeichnung ist das Eidgenössische Departement für auswärtige Angelegenheiten – habe ich in ihm jemanden gefunden, der mich in meiner Tätigkeit als Koordinator der Southeast Europe Cooperative Initiative (SECI) auf das tatkräftigste unterstützte. Das war nicht selbstverständlich, denn die Initiative wurde von den Amerikanern nach dem Dayton Agreement betreffend Bosnien und Herzegowina geschaffen, wobei es Flavio Cotti zu verdanken ist, dass sich die Schweiz im besten Europäischen Sinn hier engagiert hat, was sie auch im Stabilitätspakt für Südosteuropa eindrucksvoll fortgesetzt hat.
- Ein weiterer Grund liegt wohl auch darin, dass wir politisch in derselben Familie beheimatet sind, wobei auch er die Last des Vorsitzenden seiner Partei tragen musste. Wir haben also beide gewusst wovon wir sprechen.
- Jetzt aber kommt der entscheidende dritte Punkt: Ich fühle mich mit Flavio Cotti befreundet und zwar im besten Sinne des Wortes. Allzu leicht wird heute mit dem Wort „Freund“ umgegangen, Flavio weiß aber was es heißt.

Die Präsentation soll aber ordnungsgemäß erfolgen und einige markante Punkte seines Lebens enthalten:

Nach der Mittelschule in Ascona und am Kollegium Samen studierte er an der Universität Freiburg Rechtswissenschaften. Bereits während der Studienzeit war Flavio Cotti politisch aktiv und wurde als 25-jähriger in den Gemeinderat von Locarno gewählt. Ich übergehe die Stationen seiner politischen Tätigkeit in Tessin sowie die Verdienste, die sich Cotti hier erworben hat. Es geht mir mehr darum, darauf hinzuweisen wie der Weg eines Politikers in der mehrsprachigen Schweiz auch nicht einfach ist, wenn er aus einer vergleichsweise kleineren Volksgruppe kommt.

1983 wurde Cotti mit dem besten Resultat aller Tessiner Kandidaten zum Nationalrat gewählt. Im Februar 1984 wurde er als erster Tessiner zum Präsidenten der Christlichdemokratischen Volkspartei (CVP) der Schweiz gewählt, nachdem er seit 1981 auch die Tessiner CVP-Kantonalpartei geleitet hatte. Hier muss auf die Konkordanzformel für die Schweizer Regierung hingewiesen werden, die zur Vertretung aller Parteien im Bundesrat gefunden wurde, wobei auch die Volksgruppen gleichermaßen Berücksichtigung finden sollen. Das entspricht in vielen Fällen der Quadratur des Kreises, die gegenwärtig zum Beispiel nicht gelungen ist.



Die Vereinigte Bundesversammlung hat Flavio Cotti am 10. Dezember 1986 zum Bundesrat gewählt. In der Bundesratssitzung vom 19. Dezember 1986 ist ihm die Leitung des Eidgenössischen Departements des Innern übertragen worden. Die Vereinigte Bundesversammlung wählte Flavio Cotti am 5. Dezember 1990 zum Bundespräsidenten für das Jahr 1991 und erneut am 10. Dezember 1997 zum Bundespräsidenten für das Jahr 1998. Am 1. April 1993 hat Cotti die Leitung des Eidgenössischen Departements für auswärtige Angelegenheiten übernommen. Flavio Cotti ist der siebente Tessiner, der in die Landesregierung gewählt wurde.

Am 1. Januar 1996 wurde Flavio Cotti turnusgemäß amtierender Vorsitzender der Organisation für Sicherheit und Zusammenarbeit in Europa (OSZE). Es war eine sehr kritische Zeit in der OSZE, weil für neu entstandene Staaten Regelungen gefunden werden mussten zum Schutz der Minderheiten, wie etwa in Estland und Lettland auch im neu entstandenen Mazedonien gab es große Probleme der Albanischen Minderheit, wobei die OSZE eine Internationale Universität in Tetovo schuf. In dieser Zeit entstanden die „Field Missions“ der OSZE, die vor Ort zur Stabilisierung und Toleranz viel beigetragen haben. Es wären auch noch viele Funktionen anzuführen, wie etwa die des Stiftungsrats der Jacobs Foundation in Zürich oder des Advisory Board der Credit Suisse Group. Ebenso hat er bei großen Unternehmen viele Aufgaben wahrgenommen. Für bemerkenswert halte ich zudem, dass er den „Fischhof-Preis“ in Anerkennung seines Eintretens für die Aufarbeitung der Vergangenheit seines Landes, für die Einführung der Antirassismusklausel in der Strafgesetzgebung, sowie in Würdigung seines Engagements gegen Diskriminierung von Minderheiten und Fremden im Bildungswesen erhalten hat. Ich erlaube mir in allem Respekt für unsere Nachbarn festzustellen, dass dies nicht nur verdienstvolle, sondern auch schwierige Positionen sind, weil die Schweiz eine ganz andere Geschichte als Österreich hat, was überhaupt nicht heißt, dass wir uns bei diesen Fragen in unserem Lande leichter tun.

Damit sind wir aber schon bei den schwierigen Positionen vor dem Hintergrund des jeweiligen eigenen Landes. Flavio Cotti ist ein überzeugter Europäer. Das ist nicht leicht in der Schweiz und hat nach wie vor eine polarisierende Wirkung, die sich in Referenden ganz deutlich niedergeschlagen hat. Bei dieser Gelegenheit möchte ich gerne meinen Respekt dafür aussprechen, dass sich die Mehrheit der Schweizer für die bilateralen Abkommen mit der EU entschieden hat, was ich für einen ganz entscheidenden Schritt halte. Flavio Cotti hat in seiner Politik und in seinem öffentlichen Auftreten die Wege dorthin vorbereitet und dafür ganz sicher auch entscheidende Preise bezahlt.

Gerade in Salzburg hatte ich die Gelegenheit dabei zu sein, als Flavio mit einflussreichen Europäern sprach, um die Schweizer Position selbst zu erklären. Es war eine Gelegenheit, um für Verständnis für den Nachbarn zu werben. Die Schweiz hat sich nach der Schlacht von Marignano im 16. Jahrhundert mit Sicherheit aber durch die Erklärung der Neutralität nach dem Wiener Kongress für einen Weg entschieden, der sich völlig von dem der übrigen Europäern unterschied. Aggression nach Außen war der Politik der Schweiz fremd. Man wollte das Territorium nicht erweitern, sondern schlicht und einfach anständig und gut leben und von den anderen Europäern in Ruhe gelassen werden. Das ist der Schweiz gelungen, wobei das gerade im 2. Weltkrieg keine einfache Angelegenheit war.



Die Schweiz hatte somit den Vorteil, beide Weltkriege nicht erlebt zu haben mit all den Konsequenzen - heute wird die Schweiz aber dafür kritisiert, dass sie quasi ein indirekter Kriegsgewinnler gewesen sei. Ich bin dagegen den Stab über andere zu brechen, weil niemand von uns sagen kann, wie wir uns unter gleichen Bedingungen verhalten hätten.

Flavio Cotti hat seinen Beitrag dazu geleistet, dass die Erkenntnis in eigener Sache in der Schweiz fortgeschritten ist. Der „Sonderfall Schweiz“ ist momentan elementaren Veränderungen unterworfen, was vielleicht lange Zeit dazu geführt hat, dass die Schweiz uns allen ein leuchtendes Beispiel war, findet unter heute unter Bedingungen statt, die weit aus schwieriger für die Schweiz geworden sind. Wenigstens wirtschaftlich ist die Europäische Union zusammengewachsen, was letztlich dazu führt, dass alle außerhalb natürlich Schwierigkeiten im Wettbewerb haben. Ich lade Sie ein mit dem Blick auf die Europäische Landkarte sich zu vergegenwärtigen, dass irgendwo in der Mitte des Kontinents oder was für dafür halten, immer ein grauer Fleck ist, den die Schweiz darstellt.

Es wird in der nächsten Zeit hinsichtlich der Regelung der Schengen Zone mit Sicherheit besser, man kann sich auch darüber streiten ob sich Vor- und Nachteile die Waage halten, aber jedenfalls ist die Situation der Schweiz heute anders. Dabei ist gerade unser Nachbarland uns in vielen Dingen ein Vorbild. Im Zusammenleben verschiedener, sprachlich unterschiedlicher Ethnien, wobei der Respekt voreinander eine große Rolle spielt.

Nur die Rätoromanen sind noch eine kleinere Gruppe als die Bewohner des Tessin aus dem Favio kommt, aber man sieht auch dort die Probleme, wenn ich in seinem Lebenslauf die Feststellung gefunden habe, dass er im Februar 1984 als erster Tessiner zum Präsidenten der Christlichdemokratischen Volkspartei (CVP) der Schweiz gewählt worden war. Ebenso glaubte man betonen zu müssen, dass er der siebente Tessiner sei, der in die Landesregierung gewählt wurde. Aus diesen Bemerkungen kann man entnehmen, dass es auf jeden Fall etwas Zeit braucht bis sich Regelungssysteme entwickeln, die allen gleiche Chancen einräumen. Das ist eine wichtige Feststellung, die insbesondere für jene gilt, die glauben aus der Existenz der Europäischen Union mit Arroganz auf die Schweiz herunterzuschauen zu können.

Die Schweiz gilt als ein Beispiel der Toleranz und des Umgangs mit Minderheiten, gleichzeitig aber hat auch sie ihre Probleme aus der Geschichte heraus. Der Außenminister Cotti machte es möglich, diplomatische Beziehungen der Schweiz mit dem Vatikan herzustellen. Seit dem Sonderbundkrieg 1848 war das eine Unmöglichkeit, weil die Calviner massiv dagegen waren. Der Phantasie Cottis entsprang die Regelung, dass eben ein Calviner Botschafter beim Vatikan wurde. Es muss auch auf die Rolle der Schweiz international eingegangen werden. War Genf nach dem 1. Weltkrieg Sitz des Völkerbundes, so blieb das Land nach dem 2. Weltkrieg bis vor kurzem den Vereinten Nationen fern. Das hinderte sie jedoch nicht eine aktive Rolle in der Internationalen Vermittlung einzunehmen, wobei sie nicht nur der Ort der Verhandlungen gewesen ist, sondern äußerst aktiv auch dazu beigetragen hat. Es wurden auch eine Reihe von Institutionen geschaffen, wie z.B. DECAF, eine Einrichtung, die sich um die Abrüstung am Balkan, um die Umschulung von Militärs und die Parlamentarische Verbindung von Politik und Heer große Verdienste erworben hat. Flavio Cotti war es, der in vielen kleinen Schritten zu Toleranz und Frieden beigetragen hat.



Wir können von der Schweiz viel lernen, etwa den Umgang mit der direkten Demokratie, Ihre Möglichkeiten und Grenzen, weiter die Geduld und Ausdauer Probleme Selbst zu behandeln und nicht zu glauben, dass alle Dinge von heute auf morgen gelöst sein müssen.

Die Verleihung der Würde an Flavio Cotti begrüße ich aber auch aus einem anderen Grunde, nämlich aus einem Österreichischen. Wir Österreicher verdanken jeweils nach Zwei Weltkriegen sehr viel unseren Schweizer Nachbarn, viele wurden aufgenommen, weil sie fliehen mussten und haben das nie vergessen. Hans Wegel, der bekannte Literat und Kritiker hat das etwa in einem Büchlein „Lern' mir das Land der Hirten kennen,“ bleibend festgehalten.

Gottfried von Einem, der mit den Salzburger Festspielen gerade nach 1945 auf das engste verbunden ist, hat dort ebenso seinen Platz gefunden wie andere bekannte Österreichische Schriftsteller und Künstler, wie zum Beispiel Fritz Wotruba und Fritz Hochwälder. Das alles findet jedoch oft nicht die richtige Beachtung, denn das Verhältnis zwischen der Schweiz und Österreich ist einmal mit dem Begriff „Freundschaft mit dem Rücken zueinander“ gekennzeichnet worden. Es ist vielleicht eine nicht so geglückte Formel, weil auch wir Österreicher da keine Musterschüler auf den Feldern der Demokratie und Europäischen Integration sind. Ich habe einmal in der Schule gelernt, dass wir 1955 in Österreich die immerwährende Neutralität nach Schweizer Muster beschlossen haben. Wir haben uns eigentlich nie daran gehalten, denn sehr bald sind wir den Vereinten Nationen beigetreten und haben auch noch weiteres beschlossen, das dem Schweizer Modell nicht entspricht.

Umso mehr freut es mich bei dieser Gelegenheit auch erwähnen zu dürfen, dass Flavio Cotti als Bundesrat für das Departement des Innern eine stärkere Zusammenarbeit der Universitäten und Forschungseinrichtungen mit Österreich eingeleitete hat. Hans Tuppy und ich haben als Minister davon sehr viel profitiert, wenn ich an die Kooperationen mit der ETH Zürich und einer Reihe herausragender Institute, wie das Paul Scherer Institut denke, die uns viel gebracht haben. Noch immer sind einige Österreicher in den verschiedensten Disziplinen tätig, worin ein gegenseitiger Lernprozess zum Ausdruck kommt. Auch denke ich an die außerordentlich gute Kooperation mit dem Staatssekretär des Bundesrats Flavio Cotti, nämlich dem früheren Rektor der ETH Zürich, Heinrich Ursprung, dem ich viel an Einsicht und Weißheit zu verdanken habe.

Wir haben uns daran gewöhnt viele Menschen wegen Ihrer Europäischen Gesinnung und Beiträgen zu Wissenschaft und Forschung auszuzeichnen. Es diesmal mit Flavio Cotti getan zu haben ist ein ganz wichtiges Zeichen. Es ist zum einen die Persönlichkeit und zum anderen aber auch sein Lebensweg als Schweizer mit Europäischer Orientierung.

Lieber Flavio du magst den Toleranzpreis als Auszeichnung empfinden. Ich glaube es zeichnet uns aus, dass du mit uns in dieser europäischen Akademie bist.



EUROPE IN THE GLOBAL COMPETITIVENESS RACE – Match Skills with Needs –

*Dedicated to
President of the Confederation of European Business, Mr. Ernest-Antoine Seillière,
and
President of the European University Association, Professor Georg Winckler.*

*Issued by the "Budapest Round Table 2007",
28th November 2007.*

1. EMPLOYABILITY IS KEY

Europe needs a well-trained and motivated workforce to ensure the sustainability of Europe's societal choices.

To this end, well-qualified individuals and responsive Education Establishments must help European Entrepreneurs, Industry and Society to be successful in the competitive global environment. In this context, e-skills and e-literacy are important elements. A measure of Educational Establishments' success is their graduates' employability.

Diversity must be seen as an asset for Europe and adequate conditions must also be established to attract qualified people from abroad.

2. MANAGE HUMAN TALENT

Motivation is intimately linked to care for- and development of the individual.

Educational Establishments, Industry and other potential employers need to co-operate better to manage and foster available human potential and the continued reinvestment therein. Managers must be trained to recognise and develop human capital.

It will ensure that maximum benefits can be realised from societal and commercial investments, developments and innovations.

3. DO IT TOGETHER

The participants of this round-table are not convinced of the useful effect of the Bologna process. Economic Actors together with Educational Establishments must jointly identify the needs of relevant higher and other education.

Industry and Educational Establishments interaction is necessary and mutually beneficial. Such well-entrenched interaction positively affects the societal sustainability of Europe.

In this process, Higher Education Establishments have the duty to maintain their institutional autonomy and academic freedom.

Together, Industry and Higher Education Establishments, in conjunction with Entrepreneurs and SMEs, must guide political decision makers for the benefit of society. Regions should act as facilitators in this endeavour.

Interaction between Economic Actors and Educational Establishments must be enhanced. It will produce graduates with skills needed by potential employers. As a concrete step, more Educational Establishments should invite successful Entrepreneurs and Industrialists to their advisory boards and as lecturers.

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OPTIMAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Optimal employability must be ensured without deteriorating the academic quality of traditional European education. This can only happen with full participation of Industry.

Ensuring the sustainability of the current economic upturn should be the number one European political priority. The way forward is clear: Europe must improve its innovation capacity in order to remain in the race for global competitiveness.

Shortcomings in the European innovation policy have, however, a multitude of reasons. A high-level expert group that was mandated to provide the European Commission with advice on how to enhance Europe's innovation capacity has addressed this issue. In its authoritative report, the group recommended¹ a **Pact for Research and Innovation** that requires a "*huge act of will and commitment from political, business and social leaders*".

Innovation capacity means ability to introduce in time and efficiently use current and/or new solutions to improve the performance of an organisation, process or commercial offering (products or services).

It is generally recognised that the key actors in this fundamental process often fragmented landscape –politics, academia and Industry– must make greater efforts to understand the others' needs and respect their options for manoeuvre.

Innovation happens in a complex environment. Firstly, the need of Industry, public administrations (central, regional, local) and civil society actors and individual members generate the pull for innovation. Secondly, the offerings of Education Establishments (human potential) and research institutions (achievements of scientific and technological conquest) provide the push for innovation. Thirdly, we should keep in mind that the fundamental demand for new and innovative products and services comes from customers. The customer perspective has far too often been forgotten in the innovation policy debate.

Individuals' entrepreneurial spirit –creativity, imagination, ingenuity and risk-taking– may enhance innovation capacity and accelerate the innovation process. Disappointedly these attributes are currently not sufficiently encouraged in European educational systems. Last year's **Budapest Round Table 2006**² recognised that it was necessary to create more favourable attitudes towards entrepreneurs by promoting them as role models, by celebrating their success, and by reducing the fear of failure. To this end, the Round Table suggested "*to launch European-wide awareness campaigns promoting entrepreneurship and demonstrating the value of the entrepreneurial career-path*".

This year's Budapest Round Table 2007 addressed one important aspect of the Pact for Research and Innovation: the Industry / Educational Establishments (EE) interaction. It is probably the Achilles heel in relation to innovation in Europe, whereas in the USA Industry is a fully recognised and active partner of EE.

In Europe, enhanced Industry / EE interaction would be mutually beneficial. Industry would be better able to advise on its needs for qualified graduates and be more motivated to inject needed funds into EE. In turn, the EE would better be able to tweak its curricula to be Industry relevant and directly offer the results of its basic research. But Higher Education Establishments must maintain their institutional autonomy and academic freedom, and remain solidly anchored in the rich and diverse European cultural heritage.

The winners would also be the graduates who would enjoy better employment opportunities in Industry. This is a particularly crucial issue at the present when Industry is still coming to grips with the new three-cycle degree system, i.e. bachelor, master and doctorate.

Unfortunately, in the process of developing new European educational systems, most attention has been given to compatibility and comparability.

The time is now ripe to focus on employability.

¹ "*Creating an Innovative Europe*". Report of the Independent Expert Group on R&D and Innovation appointed following the Hampton Court Summit and chaired by Mr. Esko Aho, EUR 22005, January 2006.

² "*Europe needs Successful, Socially Responsible Entrepreneurs: What needs to be done*", Budapest Memorandum 2006, issued by the "Budapest Round Table 2006", 10th November 2006.



BUDAPEST ROUND TABLE 2007

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Comments and recommendations presented in this document are solely of those who participated in the round-table discussion. They do not represent the opinions of the participants' organisations.

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The event was organised under the auspices of the Council of Europe's Secretary General, the Right Honourable Terry Davis.



Budva Declaration of the Central- and Eastern European Network RESPONSIBLE AND PRO-ACTIVE

The Central- and Eastern European Network¹ (CEEN) issued the following declaration at its meeting on 1 June 2007 in Budva, Montenegro.

National stakeholders are responsible for Europe's competitiveness.

In this era of global competitiveness it is national governments and industry that have prime responsibility to ensure optimal economic conditions for Europe. While EU level measures are necessary, they are insufficient without adequate matching schemes and funding at national level.

Expectations must be realistic towards the EU as an institution. The EU can't and shouldn't take over stakeholders' responsibilities.

Against this background:

- CEEN calls upon national governments and industry (including foreign investors) in Central and Southeast European region² to make additional funds available for RTD&I. In particular, in order to facilitate participation in EU projects, the governments should ensure resources for co-financing. Alternatively, countries from the region will be disadvantaged in EU projects as compared to other partners.
- CEEN suggests that national governments in the region² should create better conditions for cross-border co-operation. Such co-operation - handled among academies, universities, research centres and SMEs regardless of national borders - require free mobility of researchers. A necessary pre-condition is full implementation of measures such as visa for scientists. Whenever possible, full advantage should be taken of support mechanisms offered through the EU framework for co-operations across national borders. These include relevant parts of the Seventh RTD Framework Programme and the Structural Funds.
- CEEN advises the West-Balkan countries to disseminate more effectively information about their research and innovation potential. These countries have a long tradition in good higher education and basic research. The potential of these resources are often under-estimated and under-utilised. In turn, co-operation beyond the region will help these countries to gain hands-on experience of the process of knowledge transfer to wealth creation.

Participants agreed to transmit this Declaration to relevant national authorities and industry associations.

Participants were from the: European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of Albania, Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Estonian Academy of Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Kosova Academy of Sciences and Arts, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts, Polish Academy of Sciences, Romanian Academy, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Srpska, and SEED of WAAS.

¹ A platform for informal dialogue among the Presidents (or their personal representatives) of National Academies of Sciences from the countries in Central and Southeast Europe.

² The "region" includes new and candidate EU member states in Central and Southeast Europe and West-Balkan countries.



Cluj-Napoca Declaration of the Central- and Eastern European Network

INVEST IN THE FUTURE

The Central- and Eastern European Network¹ (CEEN) issued the following declaration at its ninth meeting on 5 October 2007 in Cluj-Napoca, Romania.

CEEN has taken note of national initiatives to create predictable environments for exploitation of R&D results and innovation. The rationale of these initiatives is to provide sufficient funding for innovation programmes that aim to create innovative services and products.

CEEN has been informed about the corporate-tax related initiative of the European Commission. The initiative aims to address problems arising from the coexistence of 27 different national tax systems within the EU. CEEN understands that the common tax base will be broad and apply very few exemptions. The treatment of R&D activities will be an exception.

Further, CEEN recalls its Budva Declaration of 1 June 2007 that stated:

"In this era of global competitiveness it is national governments and industry that have prime responsibility to ensure optimal economic conditions for Europe. While EU level measures are necessary, they are insufficient without adequate matching schemes and funding at national level."

Against the background of the above:

- CEEN calls upon national Governments in the Central- and Southeast European region² to explore alternative approaches to how their industry (including foreign) could be mobilised to participate more actively in financing R&D within their territories.
- CEEN suggests that national Governments in the region should exchange information on best practices relating to industry participation in financing R&D within their territories as early as possible.
- CEEN suggests that national Governments in the region should study the potential implications of R&D tax exemption on their national R&D systems, taking into account Member States' best practices and EU-level guiding principles.

Participants agreed to transmit this Declaration to relevant national authorities and industry associations, as well as to relevant EU bodies.

Participants were from the: European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of Albania, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Kosova Academy of Sciences and Arts, Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts, Polish Academy of Sciences, Romanian Academy, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Srpska, and SEED of WAAS.

The Declaration is supported by CEEN members from the: Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonian Academy of Sciences, and Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

GF & UFvH

¹ A platform for informal dialogue among the Presidents (or their personal representatives) of National Academies of Sciences from the countries in Central and Southeast Europe.

² The "region" includes new EU member states, candidate countries and other countries in Central and Southeast Europe.



ACADEMIA SCIENTIARUM
ET ARTIUM EUROPAEA

EUROPÄISCHE AKADEMIE
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SCIENCES AND ARTS

L'ACADEMIE EUROPEENNE
DES SCIENCES ET DES
ARTS

LET'S BE HONEST

Human activity is most *likely* responsible for climate warming.

Most of the climatic warming over the last 50 years is *likely* to have been caused by increased concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Documented long-term climate changes include changes in Arctic temperatures and ice, widespread changes in precipitation amounts, ocean salinity, wind patterns and extreme weather including droughts, heavy precipitation, heat waves and the intensity of tropical cyclones.¹

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The above development potentially has dramatic consequences for mankind's future. Against this background, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts:

- suggests that EU level effort is needed to investigate whether products in commerce could be labelled with an "*environmental impact*" mark. It should consider product life-cycle - production, use and disposal. Such a label, in the opinion of the Academy, would enhance public environmental awareness.
- welcomes the "Save Our Selves" (SOS) and Live Earth initiatives² to begin a process of global communication that aims to mobilize people all over the world to take action. The Academy agrees that only sustained global movement can achieve actions required to confront the rising tide of climate change.
- welcomes the \$25 million prize offered by Sir Richard Branson for the scientist who comes up with a way to extract greenhouse gases from the atmosphere³. The Academy invites the scientific community to meet the challenge.

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Adopted by the General Assembly of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts on 3rd March 2007 in Salzburg. The General Assembly expressed its hope that other scientific organisations will support this declaration and make their voice equally heard towards political and industrial leaders.

The General Assembly requested the Academy Presidency to transmit the above declaration to the responsible individuals in the European Commission, the European Parliament and relevant European industry associations, as well as to ALLEA, Academia Europaea, EASA, EURAB, Euroscience and ICSU.

GF / FvH

¹ UN IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) Fourth Assessment Report, Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis, Summary for Policymakers, 5 February 2007.

² <http://liveearth.org/>.

³ http://www.livescience.com/environment/070209_ap_gw_branson.html.



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STATE AID FOR R&D

On 24 April 2007 the European Commission has opened a public consultation on new draft rules to exempt more subsidies from the notification obligation laid down in EC Treaty state aid rules¹.

Responding to the Commission's invitation, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts (EASA) issued the following declaration:

- EASA welcomes the initiative of the Commission to simplify complex EU Regulations and make it user-friendly.
- EASA invites national science academies and university associations to carefully study the implications of the Commission's proposal to *include R&D aid in favour of large enterprises* in the new block exemption. If the afore is applicable, these organisations should take part in the consultation. In particular, enhanced R&D aid in favour of large enterprises must not be to the detriment of research funds for academy institutes and universities.
- EASA supports the UEAPME² statement, that *the Regulation should include the so-called 'safe harbour measures' on innovation as spelled out in the R&D&I framework. This insertion would support basic innovation activities and non-technological innovation, i.e. the main ways in which SMEs bring in new products and services*³.

Brussels / Salzburg, 23 May 2007.

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¹ European Commission, MEMO/07/151, 24 April 2007.

² UEAPME is the employers' organisation representing crafts, trades and SMEs from the EU and accession countries at European level. UEAPME has 81 member organisations, which represent crafts and SMEs across Europe, covering over 11 million enterprises with 50 million employees.

³ http://www.ueapme.com/docs/press_releases/pr_2007/070425_GBER.pdf.

