

ACADEMIA SCIENTIARUM ET ARTIUM EUROPAEA
EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS



Activities 2008



ANNUAL REPORT 2008

**TO THE
AUSTRIAN CHANCERY**

PREPARED BY

**FELIX UNGER
PRESIDENT**



THE ACADEMY IS GRATEFUL
FOR THE SUPPORT OF

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF
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STIFTUNG SCHWEIZ DER EUROPÄISCHEN AKADEMIE DER
WISSENSCHAFTEN UND KÜNSTE

HERZZENTRUM SALZBURG KEG

EUROPEAN HEART INSTITUTE

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH



PREFACE

It is always a pleasure to compile our annual report. It is on the one hand a wonderful occasion to summarise our activities and it provides on the other hand a good documentation of our activities. Additionally it gives you an outline for 2009.

We have the experience that this report is always well received by our members and interested parties and it reflects our ongoing work and stimulates our members in their scientific input. Declarations or summaries of meetings, congresses or conferences are highly appreciated. The annual report 2008 reflects last year's fruitful work when many projects were established and realized and new projects were designed for 2009 and 2010. The classes and delegations contributed so many activities that enriched the work of the whole academy and fulfilled the academy's mission.

A special highlight in addition to all other projects was the acceptance of our report on the European Lead market in Health Care by the European Commission represented by Günter Verheugen and Androulla Vassiliou as well as a meeting with the President of the European Parliament. We are very grateful for all the working hands and supporters, together we can reach and fulfil our mission. The Chancellery of the Republic of Austria especially Dr. Helga Luczensky deserves a special thank you.

Felix Unger
President

Maria Eder
Secretary General

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.





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PRESIDENCY – 2010

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Francisco José Rubia
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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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Jože Krašovec
Štefan Luby
Sotirios Raptis
José Angel Sánchez Asiaín
Beat Sitter-Liver
Péter Sótónyi



INTRODUCTION

The annual report 2008 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 2008 there was a unique opportunity to draw a special focus on the “Balkans” with our CEEN and the work with the European Union threw the report “The European Lead Market in Health Care” which has been accepted by the Commissioners Verheugen and Vassiliou. In November 2008 the Academy has been awarded with the “Cross-Boarder-Award” for its activities especially for the work of the CEEN. The Academy has now 1300 members representing most European countries as well as many members in the United States, Canada, Israel, Argentina, Chile, Japan, Jordan, China and Egypt. Especially we are very proud that our member Luc Montagnier has been awarded with the Nobel Price 2008 in medicine. At present we find in our list 27 Nobel Price recipients. Our members are organized into 7 classes, 8 institutes and 27 delegations in and outside Europe.

Protectors:

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

Honorary Senators:

Dora Bakoyannis, France Bernik, Karl Bornschein, Erhard Busek, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Flavio Cotti, Joseph Deiss, Gianni de Michelis, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, 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, Andreas Penk, Ferdinand Piëch, Romano Prodi, Jürgen Rüttgers, Jacques Santer, Wieland Schmied, Rudolf Scholten, Bruno H. Schubert, Rudolf Schuster, Leo A. Seufert, Klaus Stierstadt, Heinrich Stremitzer, Marcel Studer, Erwin Teufel, Guy Verhofstadt, Vaira Vīķe-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

Ksente Bogoev, Janez Drnovšek, Bruno Fritsch, Kurt Furgler, Bronislaw Geremek, Janet Brooks Gerloff, Jesús Polanco Gutiérrez, Uroš Krek, Heinrich Kunstmann, György Pethes, Enrique Fuentes Quintana, Ursula Schneider, Erich Schroll, Leo Witoszynskyj, Helmut Zilk.



A. ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY THE SALZBURG OFFICE

I. ACTIVITIES 2008

24. January 2008

European Lead Marked
in Health Care, Meeting
Munich, Germany

31. January 2008

The 21 Century Educational Symposium
Kyoto, Japan

01. – 08. March 2008

26th International Cardiovascular Surgical
Symposium
Zürs am Arlberg, Austria

08. March 2008

Festive Plenary Session 2008
Salzburg, Austria

04. April 2008

Meeting with Ivan Gašparovič
Bratislava, Slovakia

05. April 2008

Tenth meeting of the Central- and Eastern
European Network, CEEN
Sofia, Bulgaria

10. April 2008

SMEs & Future of EU Health System,
European Parliament
Brussels, Belgium

25. April 2008

European Lead Marked
in Health Care, Meeting
Frankfurt, Germany

15. May 2008

Promoting Health Care
Innovation in Europe
Norfolk, USA

22. – 23. May 2008

Conference on the Role of
Law and Ethics
Munich, Germany

04. – 06. June 2008

Heilmittel und Recht
in der Wissenschaft und Praxis
Istanbul, Turkey

20. June 2008

Meeting with Danilo Türk
Ljubljana, Slovenia

26. June 2008

European Lead Marked
in Health Care, Meeting
Munich, Germany

26. – 28. June 2008

Systems Thinking,
Innovation, Quality,
Entrepreneurship,
and Environment,
STIQE 2008
Maribor, Slovenia

15. August 2008

Day of Tolerance 2008
Salzburg, Austria

29. August 2008

Stärken uns Schwächen der
Europäischen Gesundheitssysteme
Alpbach, Austria

23. September 2008

Earth System Engineering,
The Art of Dealing Wisely with
the Planet Earth
Kreuth, Germany



27. – 29. September 2008

Advances in Cardiovascular Research,
From Genes and Molecules
to Clinical Applications
Bratislava, Slovakia

06. October 2008

Human Change Processes,
A Nonlinear Dynamic System Approach
Salzburg, Austria

07. October 2008

International Conference,
The Role of National Academies
in the 21st Century
Podgorica, Montenegro

08. October 2008

European Lead Marked in Health Care,
Commissioner Verheugen
Brussels, Belgium

11. October 2008

9. Mannheimer Ethik-Symposium
Grundlagen einer Zukunftsfähigen
Gesellschaft
Mannheim, Germany

11. October 2008

11th CEEN Meeting
Podgorica, Montenegro

24. October 2008

Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies in
Medicine - The promise of a better life?
Strasbourg, France

04. November 2008

Der Mensch zwischen
Kreation und Evolution
Vienna, Austria

06. – 07. November 2008

Budapest Round Table 2008
Budapest

10. November 2008

Angewandte Mathematik,
Picasso und die Kathedrale
von Mallorca
Hamburg, Germany

12. November 2008

European Lead Marked
in Health Care,
Commissioner Vassiliou
Brussels, Belgium

18. November 2008

Das Christentum unterwegs
zu sich selbst;
Der Neuansatz der Theologie
Eugen Bisers
Hamburg, Germany



II. GENERAL

The Academy is situated in the St.-Peter-Bezirk and the office is handled and maintained by Harald Weiß, Maria Lähm and Claudia Castellazzi 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. In December 2008 the Academy launched its new homepage. All basic information's and actions can be viewed on the new and improved website under **www.euro-acad.eu**

The specific task of the Academy is to work in an interdisciplinary approach, acting trans-nationally by networking and building bridges towards a mutual understanding of today's Europe to design a future Europe. A small stone can develop into a large bridge. A specific emphasis has been lead in this direction to establish a bridge between Russia and Europe. A special highlight was the cooperation between the Commissioners Verheugen, Vassiliou, Kyprianou and Figl. Additionally President Pöttering welcomed a delegation of the Academy in Brussels.



*Paul Rübig, Günter Verheugen, Felix Unger
handing over the report "European Lead market in Health Care", 2008, Brussels*



*Ulric Fayl von Hentaller, Momir Djurovic, Hans-Gert Pöttering, Gilbert Fayl,
handing over the Declarations "Inter- Cultural Business Dialogue" and
"Role of National Science Academies in the 21st Century" 2008, Brussels*



III. FOUNDATIONS

The European Academy of Sciences Arts holds a foundation in Austria entitled “Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste-Privatstiftung”. The foundation has the specific goal to identify additional funds for projects of the Academy and to raise 5 million Euro, that the Academy can be maintain by the interest.

Steering Committee

Unger Felix, Lobkowicz Nikolaus, Bornschein Karl

Board of Trustees

President Penk Andreas,

Vice-President Noever Peter, 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. The Stiftung Schweiz is very closely linked to the Swiss Delegation. The Stiftung Schweiz report can be found in the section of the Swiss Delegation.

Supervisory Board

President Sitter-Liver Beat,

Vice-President Studer Marcel, Vice-President Burckhardt Jacqueline,

Member Jorio Marco

Associations

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



IV. PLENA 2008

In the tradition of the Academy there are two annual plenary sessions as well as special sessions, conventions and working groups.

1. On March 8th, 2008 the Festive Plenary Session took place in Salzburg, where new members were introduced and Dr. Alfred Gusenbauer, Chancellor of Austria and Christina Wulff, Prime Minister of Lower Saxony were made Honorary Senators. The Plenary Session was honoured by the visit of the Governor of Salzburg, Gabi Burgstaller. Both new Honorary Senators focused in their speeches on culture, especially Alfred Gusenbauer was speaking about the freedom of the traditional scientific research, which enable progress. The Prime Minister of Lower Saxony reported on education in the European context. The whole Plenary Session was embedded in music by the "Kilviria Quartett". Traditionally the Festive Plenary Session was closed with the European Anthem.



*Alfred Gusenbauer,
Gabi Burgstaller,
Christian Wulff,
Felix Unger,*

*Festive Plenary Session 2008,
Salzburg*

2. On August 15th the Price of Tolerance was awarded to Eugen Biser. Eugen Biser has been Dean of the class Worldreligions for nearly 20 years and he propelled and moved the interreligious dialogues which lead to a Charter of Tolerance which was handed over to the United Nations in 2002. Eugen Biser has contributed and formulated the Charta of Tolerance with outstanding endeavours.



*Manfred Perterer,
Carla Amina Baghajati,
Eugen Biser,
Richard Heinzmann,
Mathias Becker,
Felix Unger*

*Price of Tolerance 2008,
Salzburg*



3. The Fall Plenary Session has taken place on 4 November 2008 in Vienna The topic was: “Der Mensch zwischen Kreation und Evolution”. The newspaper “Die Presse” issued the following article dealing with the content of the event:

Dipl.-Ing. Gott, der Herr des Zufalls?

05.11.2008 (Die Presse)

TU Wien: Debatte zum Thema „Der Mensch zwischen Kreation und Evolution“.

„Dass wir hier sind, ist nicht purer Zufall.“ Sagte Felix Unger, Präsident der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, eingangs. Er meinte den Ort der Veranstaltung – die TU Wien –, fasste aber zugleich, ob er es wollte oder nicht, das Thema: Denn wer Evolution sagt, sagt auch Zufall. Und wer Schöpfung sagt, sagt Absicht. Dass Gott auch „Herr des Zufalls“ sei, wie der katholische Philosoph Nikolaus Lobkowicz (Uni Eichstätt) sagte, hilft nicht aus dem Dilemma, genauso wenig wie seine Behauptung, Evolutionstheorie und Schöpfungslehre seien „leicht vereinbar“.

Sie können friedlich koexistieren, das ist wahr. Das zeigte auch diese Diskussion, die zwar klug, aber nicht wirklich heiß war. Die Aufregung, die Kardinal Schönborns Artikel über „Finding Design In Nature“ im Sommer 2005 ausgelöst hat, scheint vorbei, zumindest in Österreich sind „schüchterne Agnostiker“ – das seien die meisten Naturwissenschaftler, meinte Molekularbiologe Günther Kreil – und Kirchenvertreter, die sich routiniert vom Buchstabenglauben an die Genesis distanzieren, freundlich zueinander.

Ein Grundproblem ist freilich geblieben, ein eminent theologisches, sehr altes, es ist die Theodizee, die Frage nach der Rechtfertigung Gottes angesichts der Übel in der Welt. Kreil fasste sie amoralisch: „Wenn da ein Designer am Werk war, dann ist seine Fehlerrate offensichtlich sehr groß.“ So viele Arten seien ausgestorben, unser Genom sei „eine Müllhalde der Evolution“, eher die Werkstatt eines Bastlers als eines Ingenieurs. Pathetischer formulierte es Biologe Franz Wuketits: „Wenn ein Designer den Menschen geplant hat, warum tut dieser dann alles, um seine Umgebung zu zerstören?“

War der Geist schon angelegt?

„Warum soll ein Gott nicht verschwenderisch sein?“, fragte darauf Lobkowicz: Darüber zu klagen, dass so viele Arten ausgestorben sind, sei „eine Sentimentalität, die eines Naturwissenschaftlers unwürdig ist“.

„Trial and error“ finde er eines Gottes unwürdig, sagte dagegen der (ebenfalls katholische) Physiker Walter Thirring und formulierte es paradox: „Wenn das Werkel nur durch Zufall geht, muss es sehr gut geplant sein.“ Als Physiker klagt er weniger über die Verschwendung und Grausamkeit der belebten Natur, staunt lieber darüber, dass das Universum – bis hin zu unserer Sonne und unserem Mond – genau so beschaffen ist, dass (zumindest einmal) Leben entstehen konnte. Und Bewusstsein. Und Intelligenz.



Bedeutet die Existenz von Bewusstsein im Universum notwendig, dass ein (göttliches) Bewusstsein am Anfang stand? „Ist der Geist in den anfänglichen Parametern schon angelegt?“, fragte Diskussionsleiter Michael Prüller („Die Presse“) vorsichtiger. Zumindest sei unbestreitbar, dass es Intelligenz in der Natur gibt, sagte Thirring, schließlich sei sie in der Sprache der Mathematik geschrieben. „Wir sind die einzigen Lebewesen, die das verstehen.“

Müssen wir darum einen Schöpfergott annehmen, der es vor uns verstanden hat? Oder macht diese Annahme, wie Kreil meinte, alles nur komplizierter und hilft uns nicht weiter?

Am Ende bleibt eine Formulierung, die Thirring ganz und gar nicht als Understatement meinte: „Diese Fragen sind für den Menschen eine Nummer zu groß.“
("Die Presse", Print-Ausgabe, 06.11.2008)



*Franz M. Wuketits,
Walter Thirring,
Michael Prüller,
Nikolaus Lobkowicz,
Günther Kreil*

*Autum Plenary Session 2008,
Vienna*



V. EUROPEAN HEALTH

A specific emphasis of the Academy is the project dealing with health entitled “The European Lead Market in Health Care”. The highlight has been with the Commissioners Verheugen and Vassiliou, on October 8th and November 12th, we handed over the Report with a foreword by both.

This report contains opportunities for adapting modern health care in the whole of Europe, and proposes actions ensuring Health for All.

These proposed actions are aimed at accelerating the development of medicine and the quality of health care and provisions in a field of growing costs, as well as to overcome the big gap in quality of care in the different countries of Europe. At present there is no accepted concept for designing European medical care fit for the future.

The European Lead Market is different from other markets where the main endeavour is dedicated to life in a cultural environment. The future health status of each individual has intrinsic uncertainties, and no one — regardless of his or her current situation — knows when he or she will get sick in the future. This requires a collective commitment to design a health care system for all. There are two parts: the citizens and patients on one side and medical arts, medical products and medical services on the other side.

This market has an enormous potential for growth. Sciences and industries in health care have a great opportunity to lead the international market. Medicine fulfils the criteria of Knowledge and Innovation Communities (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 and rapid growth opportunities in medicine, mobility of patients and the increase in identification of complex chronic diseases, as well as environmental burdens. National health care capabilities for a European setup are becoming limited and presently are subsidiary to Europe. Most European countries complain of exploding costs while overlooking the great opportunities of investing in future health care. This single market has an overall volume of 25% of the GNP, including direct medical care, wellness, prevention and lifestyle changes. This market is supposed to be the largest single market, with huge job opportunities that are robust against outsourcing to other regions of the world.

The market volume will increase up to 30% of the GNP in 2020. Medicine is the largest entrepreneurial endeavour in our society. Besides the obvious benefits for patients, this industry provides income for thousands of families employed in all the auxiliary support organizations and industries. A study measuring the direct and indirect profitability of health care should be launched. The potential exists to save 10%–15 % of costs. Classification and reimbursement are the core elements in bringing medicine to a standard deserving of the 21st century. The market allows competition, which promotes innovation and creativity, brings mobilization, standardizes quality in Europe, and at the end of the day reduces costs in a magnitude of 10%–15 % in total.



This is desirable for future innovations leading to a real Lead Market. The Aho Report has been an excellent stimulus for applying market criteria to health care, stimulating innovation and creativity and shaping the future. It contains two essential criteria, the Maastricht and Lisbon treaties, whereby “services of general interest” may have an impact in the treaty ratification and entry into force.

Three areas are challenged: the medical field, insurance companies, and the politics that shape medicine for all citizens. The main prerequisite is an adequately clear path of reimbursement, which follows market mechanisms. This market deserves control mechanisms to ensure quality and give incentives for rational cost management and increased effectiveness. Medicine can be shaped and reformed only via financing. The main core elements are guidelines and the classification of all medical provisions providing the proper basis for reimbursement.



The European Academy of Sciences and Arts presents the Report „European Lead Market in Health Care“ on 12 October 2008 to Günter Verheugen and 8 November 2008 to Androulla Vassiliou

An additional core element is the changing role of the public sector. We are all currently reimbursing this system through our taxes, premiums and copayments. This provides the framework for solidarity based on community interests, objectives, and standards. In this context it can be seen as a paradigm change, where the public sector demands “Health for All” from the medical field in exchange for their financial contribution to the health care system via taxes. Medicine is no longer financed by charitable or religious orders, but is rather a request to the health care system, which is to be reimbursed.

Today, national structural barriers are blocking an integrative European health care concept. Some of these barriers include national interests, a lack or mismanagement of finances and misalignments of possibilities. This report points out the positive impact to be expected, considering human, social and economic advances. The report should act as a road map with recommendations directed to all stakeholders (patient, doctor, industry, universities, medical associations and national and European parliaments).



VI. CENTRAL- AND EASTERN EUROPEAN NETWORK

1. Central-and Eastern European Network

In October 2008, the Central- and Eastern European Network – CEEN – received the “Cross Border Award 2008” of the Association of European Border Regions.

CEEN is a platform for dialogue among the Presidents of National Academies of Sciences from the countries in Central- and Southeast Europe. It is an initiative of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts and was established in 2003 in connection with the then upcoming EU enlargement.

Since its inception, several Academy Presidents have joined CEEN: in 2007 the President of Kosova Academy of Sciences and Arts and the President of Academy of Sciences of Moldova, and in 2008 the Chairman of the Presidium of National Academy of Sciences of Belarus. Currently more that twenty Academy Presidents from the region are invited to CEEN meetings.

The 10th semi-annual CEEN meeting was held on 4th April in Sofia and organised jointly with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

The Co-President of Inter- Academy Panel (IAP), Prof. Howard Alper, and the Executive Director of Academy of Sciences for the Developing World, Prof. Mohamed H.A. Hassan, attended the meeting in order to inform about IAP funding possibilities. They both recognised CEEN as a useful instrument to promote international dialogue in the area of scientific research.

At the meeting the participants issued the Sofia Declaration that recommends that the National Academies of Sciences in the region should actively participate in the process of creating products and goods of high added value. The Declaration can be found in chapter F. Memoranda and Declarations.

The 11th semi-annual CEEN meeting was held on 11th October in Podgorica and organised jointly with the Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts. The meeting was held in conjunction with the international conference “Role of National Science Academies in the 21st Century” to which CEEN has taken the initiative.

At the conference some 60 invited individuals participated from about 30 countries, representing three continents: Europe, Africa and Asia. The Prime-Minister of Montenegro, Milo Djukanovic, provided the “patronage” and opened the meeting. In addition to CEEN and the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, the following organisations have participated in the organisation: IAP, TWAS, South-Eastern European Division of World Academy of Arts and Sciences, Inter-Academy Council for South-Eastern Europe, and Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts.

The conference was the first forward-looking forum of its kind in the region. It issued the Universal Declaration that stress that the human race is facing unprecedented global chal-



allenges and transformations and calls for immediate action. The Declaration can be found in chapter F. Memoranda and Declarations.

The Declaration was handed personally to the President of the European Parliament, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, who took note of and welcomed the message of the Declaration, as did the Head of his policy team.

2. 2008 “Budapest Round Table”

The Budapest Round Table¹ is an annual event where invited senior 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 internationally to political, societal- and business leaders, student organisations, education establishments, EU institutions, national organisations, etc.

The 2008 Budapest Round Table was held on 6th – 7th November. The focus was on intercultural business dialogue in the global environment where actors are increasingly interlinked and mutually dependent economically. Specific attention was paid to the relations between Europe, the People's Republic of China, and India.

The event was organised in co-operation with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung e.V. and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and co-chaired by the former Vice Chancellor of Austria, Dr. E. Busek, and the former President of International Council for Science, Prof. G. Mehta.

Both the current and the former Presidents of Hungary – Prof. László Sólyom and Prof. Ferenc Mádl – expressed their support for the meeting in open letters addressed to the participants.

The some 30 invited experts from three continents – Europe, Asia and North America – issued the Budapest Memorandum. It recommends more interaction between business schools in Europe, the People's Republic of China and India, as well as with entrepreneurs and industrialists. The Memorandum can be found in chapter F. Memoranda and Declarations.

The Memorandum and the DVD were handed personally to the President of the European Parliament, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, who took note of and welcomed the message of the Memorandum, as did the Head of his policy team.

The outcome of the round-table was also handed to the President of India, the President of the People's Republic of China, the Members of the Group of Eight (G8), and relevant European Commissioners. In addition, the DVD was internationally distributed to relevant individuals and organisations.

Among others, an article about the meeting appeared in the widely circulated German language "Pester Lloyd".



3. Formulating advice

As appropriate, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts formulates or facilitates 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 of- or call attention to current “burning” issues of socio-economic importance that require attention at the highest level.

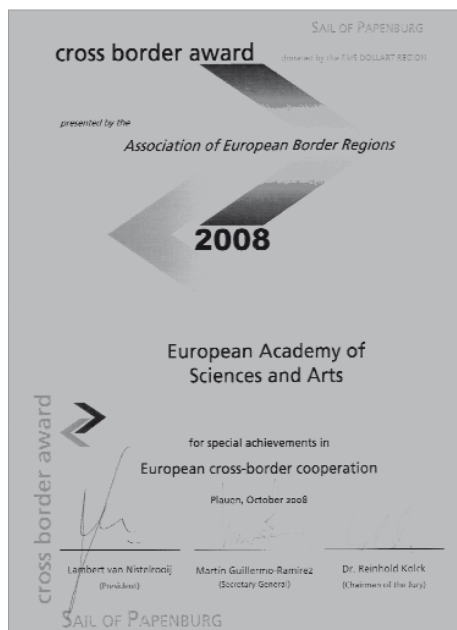
In 2008, in addition to the three Declarations mentioned in Chapters 1 and 2, the Academy formulated- or provided input to the following scientific advice:

In relating to the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, the Academy emphasized that no economic, political, geo-political or other objectives would justify any compromise concerning the unconditional and inalienable core of European value system.

On the initiative of the Academy, CEEN issued a similar Declaration that calls upon national Governments in the region to use in full the potential offered by national science Academies in promoting the European Value System (both attached).

Finally, the Academy expressed its support for the Chisinau Declaration that recommends that National Science Academies should take leading role in the process of regular information- and experience exchange between decision-makers and the scientific community. The Declaration can be found in chapter G. Reports, Memoranda and Declarations.

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



In October 2008, the Central- and Eastern European Network – CEEN – received the “Cross Border Award 2008” of the Association of European Border Regions.



VII. STEERING GROUP ON LAW AND ETHICS

1. Conference on the Role of Law and Ethics in the Globalized Economy

Munich, May 22 – 23, 2008

Bavarian Academy of Humanities and Sciences

Joseph Straus

The real and alleged consequences of globalization are currently generating a great deal of public interest. Nevertheless, no clear picture has yet emerged from the public discussions, as the arguments for and against globalization seem to be of equal strength. Additionally, the public debates have not produced credible forecasts of future trends.

The global financial crisis and its unpredictable consequences, the sky-high prices of crude oil and the dramatically increasing prices of commodities and foodstuffs, together indicate rather weaknesses of our regulatory environment than well functioning market mechanisms. Moreover, the current financial crisis has for instance demonstrated, that immense losses of banks and their shareholders had by no means resulted in financial losses of those primarily responsible for the crisis. Here not only the question of what role the law, particularly also the international law should play in the context of globalisation is at issue, but also, how generally accepted principles of ethics could be effectively enforced.

The main aim of the conference, organized by the Max-Planck-Institute for Intellectual Property, Competition and Tax Law, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts and the Bavarian Ministry of Economic Affairs, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology, and held at the Bavarian Academy of Sciences and Humanities, is to identify and analyze the origins of and the reasons for the mentioned as well as other issues related to the process of globalization. Speakers and panellists will also try to develop balanced proposals as to how law makers at the national, regional and international levels should act to address the future challenges of globalization. Globalization produces complex and unprecedented challenges for both industrialised and developing countries. The outsourcing of production and service facilities as well as the transfer of R&D centres from one part of the world to the other can have multiple positive impacts on all affected regions but may not. Positive outcomes are only likely if a suitable general framework will be in place. The progressively weakening accord between the interests of national and regional economies, on the one hand, and the business interests of corporations, on the other hand, requires a truly subtle network of legal instruments to provide for the necessary balance. Such instruments should internalize both sound economic thinking and social considerations in order to guarantee peace and security.

Speakers and panellists at the conference are all high-profile, highly accomplished and politically responsible authorities – representing political, regional, business and R&D communities – who have agreed to come together to discuss how we might move proactively to take advantage of globalization and diminish its negative repercussions. Participants in the conference will include the President of the Republic of Slovenia, Prof. Danilo Türk, the Minister-President of the Free State of Bavaria, Dr. Günther Beckstein, the Bavarian Minister of Economic Affairs, Infrastructure, Transport and Technology, Emilia Müller, and



the former Deputy Secretary of State and Former Deputy Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America, Prof. Kenneth Dam. Additionally, a former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland, a former President of the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Sciences, a Deputy Director General of the World Trade Organization and the recently nominated Director General of the World Intellectual Property Organization, as well as other high-profile personalities, will contribute to the conference as speakers and panellists. This remarkable gathering of extraordinary people guarantees that the problems of globalization and ethics will be analyzed in a cogent manner resulting in robust proposals for addressing future challenges.

The proceedings of the Steering group are published at Springer Verlag:
The Role of Law and Ethics in the Globalized Economy, Joseph Straus Editor,
ISBN 978-3-540-92680-1, Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg 2009.

2. Ethik und Recht im Bereich der Gesundheit

Brigitte Tag

I. Internationales Symposium zum Thema

„Ethik und Recht im Bereich der Gesundheit“

Vom 17. bis 19. April 2008 fand an der YEDİTEPE Universität, Istanbul/Türkei, das internationale Symposium zum Thema „Ethik und Recht im Bereich der Gesundheit“ statt. Veranstalter waren die Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität YEDİTEPE und der Universität Zürich sowie die Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste. Die Tagung wurde mit freundlicher Unterstützung der Fa. Roche durchgeführt. Sie befasste sich mit zahlreichen Fragen des Gesundheitsrechts und den damit verbundenen ethischen Herausforderungen. Das Symposium wurde dreisprachig abgehalten, eine englische, deutsche und türkische Simultanübersetzung ermöglichte den ständigen Dialog aller Teilnehmenden.

Die Begrüßung wurde von Prof. Dr. iur. Yener Ünver, Yeditepe Universität, Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag, Universität Zürich und stellvertretende Dekanin der Klasse V Sozial-, Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, den Repräsentanten der Fa. Roche, der Türkei und von Russland, Prof. Dr. Halûk Kabaalioğlu, Dekan der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Yeditepe Universität, Prof. Dr. Ahmet Serpil, Rektor der Yeditepe Universität, und Herrn Sayin Bedrettin Dalan, Präsident der Stiftung der Yeditepe Universität, vorgenommen.

Im Laufe des Vormittags wurden unter dem Vorsitz von Prof. Dr. Erhan ADAL, Yeditepe Universität, verschiedene Aspekte des Medizinrechts und der Ethik angesprochen. Uz. Dr. Elif Vatanoğlu von der Istanbul Universität beleuchtete die ethischen Prinzipien der gegenwärtigen Medizinwissenschaft, Prof. Dr. med. Yasemin N. Oğuz von der Ankara Universität sprach zum Schadenersatzbegriff unter medizinischen Aspekten und dem Eigenwert der Spende, Prof. Dr. Eva Kereszty von der Eötvös Lóránd Universität, Ungarn, befasste sich mit juristischen und ethischen Problemen des Umgangs mit Leichen bei medizinischen



Entscheidungen und MD. PhD. Prof. Dr. Ryszard Grenda aus Warschau/Polen, sprach zum Thema der Nierenentnahme zu Transplantationszwecken bei nicht-einwilligungsfähigen Kindern mit schweren Hirnschädigungen.

Die erste Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Vecdi Aral, Yeditepe Universität, war folgenden Themen gewidmet: Dr. med. Dr. phil. İlhan İKILIÇ von der Johannes Gutenberg Universität/Deutschland entfaltete ethische Fragen der Pharmakogenetik und Pharmakogenomik, Aras Gör. Nilgün BASALP von der Bilgi Universität ging auf das Verhältnis der Arzneimittelindustrie und die ethischen Prinzipien ein, Prof. Dr. Nazan BİLGEL von der Uluda Universität referierte zu den ethischen Aspekten der Kommunikation zwischen Arzt und Patient und Uz. Dr. Saniye Korkmaz ÇETİN von der Ege Universität besprach rechtsmedizinische Fragen und ethische Prinzipien in der Kinderpsychiatrie.

Die zweite Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. iur. Hayrettin ÖKÇESİZ, Akdeniz Universität widmete sich folgenden Themen: Doç. Dr. med. Arın NAMAL von der İstanbul Universität sprach zu den ethischen Fragen von Ärztestreiks, Yard. Doç. Dr. Leyla KESER BERBER von der Bilgi Universität besprach Fragen der elektronischen Patientenakte sowie das Recht auf Privatsphäre, Doç. Dr. Nuran BAYRAM von der Uluda Universität widmete seinen Vortrag den ethischen Aspekten bei der Erstellung und Verwendung von Statistiken zur Arzneimittelforschung.

Der zweite Tag des internationalen Symposiums widmete sich in der Morgensitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Nur CENTEL von der Marmara Universität folgenden Themen: Prof. Dr. iur. Hayrettin ÖKÇESİZ von der Akdeniz Universität sprach zu den Folgen des Posthumanismus in der Philosophie des Medizinrechts, Dr. Marc THOMMEN aus der Schweiz referierte zu den rechtlichen und ethischen Fragen bei der Heilmittelforschung an Urteilsunfähigen; Dr. iur. Altan HEPER, Rechtsanwalt aus Deutschland beleuchtete Grundfragen der artifiziellen Reproduktion aus rechtsphilosophischer Sicht; Yard. Doç. Dr. iur. Ali Kemal YILDIZ von der Yeditepe Universität nahm zu den ethischen und rechtlichen Fragen der Transplantation Stellung und Dr. Caroline STEINACHER aus der Schweiz sprach zum Verhältnis von Ethik und Recht in der Psychiatrie.

Die erste Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte TAG von der Universität Zürich, Schweiz, widmete sich folgenden Themen: Prof. Dr. Eric HILGENDORF von der Würzburger Universität, Deutschland, ging auf das Medizinstrafrecht und die Bioethik ein, Prof. Dr. iur. Yener ÜNVER von der Yeditepe Universität beleuchtete die Konfliktbereiche zwischen Recht und Ethik im türkischen Strafrecht, Prof. Dr. Anna SEREBRENNIKOVA von der Moskauer M.V. Lomonosov Universität, Russland, stellte aktuelle Probleme des Medizinstrafrechts in Russland dar.

Die zweite Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Eric HILGENDORF von der Universität Würzburg, Deutschland, befasste sich mit folgenden Themen: Prof. Dr. iur. Brigitte TAG von der Universität Zürich referierte zu strafrechtlichen Aspekten der Placebogabe in der Medizin, Prof. Dr. Luigi FOFFANI von der Modena Universität, Italien, widmete sich den heutigen Problematiken der Euthanasie und der medizinisch unterstützten Befruchtung im italienischen Strafrecht, Priv.-Doz. Dr. med. Dr. phil. Fuat S. Oduncu,



M.A., E.M.B von der Universität München, Deutschland, sprach zu den medizinethischen und medizinrechtlichen Aspekten der Sterbehilfe.

Der dritte Tag des internationalen Symposiums beschäftigte sich in der Morgensitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Köksal BAYRAKTAR von der Galatasaray Universität mit folgenden Themen: Aras. Gör. H. Burak GEMALMAZ von der İstanbul Universität besprach das Verhältnis von Eigentumsrecht, Körperteilen, Biotechnologie und Patentierbarkeit im Kontext supranationaler Menschenrechte, Prof. Dr. Ersan SEN von der İstanbul Universität klärte über die Vergiftung auf, Doç. Dr. iur. Veli Özer ÖZBEK von der Dokuz Eylül Universität besprach die Haftung der Pharmaunternehmen sowie der Ärzte, Kliniken und Ethikkommissionen bei der Arzneimittelforschung im türkischen Strafrecht, Yard. Doç. Dr. iur. Özlem YENERER ÇAKMUT von der Marmara Universität sprach zu der ethischen und strafrechtlichen Bewertung von unrichtigen Arzneimittelwerbungen, Dr. iur. Pascal LACHENMEIER von der Universität Basel, Schweiz, berichtete über die Anwendung nicht-zugelassener Heilmittel in der Krebstherapie nach schweizerischem Recht: Patients According to the Swiss Law.

Die Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Bilge UMAR von der Yeditepe Universität befasste sich mit folgenden Themen: Doç. Dr. iur. Ali Cem BUDAK von der Yeditepe Universität sprach zur ärztlichen Schweigepflicht, Dr. iur. Dr. med. Adem KOYUNCU aus Köln/Deutschland, beschäftigte sich mit der Haftung der Pharmaunternehmen, der Ärzte, Kliniken und Ethikkommissionen bei der Arzneimittelforschung nach deutschem Recht und Doç. Dr. Veysel BASPINAR von der Ankara Universität ging in seinem Vortrag auf das Thema berufliche Geheimhaltung im Kontext der medizinischen Ethik und der gesetzlichen Aufklärungspflicht ein.

In den jeweils an die Sitzungen anschließenden lebhaften Diskussionen wurden einzelne Punkte vertieft bzw. im internationalen Kontext beleuchtet.

Zum Abschluss der Tagung sprachen Prof. Dr. Ünver und Prof. Dr. Tag den Referierenden und Teilnehmenden ihren Dank aus. Eine besondere Anerkennung ging an die Yeditepe Universität für die außerordentlich große Gastfreundschaft und die Beheimatung der Tagung und an die Fa. Roche für die großzügige Unterstützung.

Die Referate werden in einem demnächst erscheinenden Tagungsband veröffentlicht.

3. Heilmittel und Recht in Wissenschaft und Praxis

Brigitte Tag

II. Internationales Symposium zum Thema

"Heilmittel und Recht in Wissenschaft und Praxis"

Vom 4. bis 6. Juni 2008 fand an der YEDİTEPE Universität, İstanbul/Türkei, das internationale Symposium zum Thema „Heilmittel und Recht in Wissenschaft und Praxis“ statt. Veranstalter waren die Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität YEDİTEPE und die Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät der Universität Zürich sowie die Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste. Die Tagung wurde mit freundlicher



Unterstützung der Fa. Roche durchgeführt. Die Tagung befasste sich mit zahlreichen Fragen des Heilmittelrechts und den damit verbundenen ethischen Herausforderungen. Das Symposium wurde dreisprachig abgehalten, eine englische, deutsche und türkische Simultanübersetzung ermöglichte den ständigen Dialog aller Teilnehmenden.

Die Begrüßung wurde von Prof. Dr. med. Felix UNGER, Präsident der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, Prof. Dr. iur. Yener Ünver, Yeditepe Universität, Prof. Dr. iur. utr. Brigitte Tag, Universität Zürich und stellvertretende Dekanin der Klasse V, Sozial-, Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaft und Künste, dem Schweizerischen Generalkonsul Sayın Ernst Balzli, Prof. Dr. Halûk Kabaaloğlu, Dekan der Rechtswissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Yeditepe Universität, Prof. Dr. Ahmet Serpil, Rektor der Yeditepe Universität, sowie Herrn Sayın Bedrettin Dalan, Präsident der Stiftung der Yeditepe Universität und dem Repräsentanten der Fa. Roche, Türkei, vorgenommen.

Im Laufe des Vormittags wurden unter dem Vorsitz von Prof. Dr. iur. Brigitte TAG, Universität Zürich, Schweiz, folgende Themen besprochen: Prof. Dr. med. Felix UNGER, Präsident der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, entfaltete das Thema „The European Lead Market in Health Care“, Prof. Dr. med. Hasan YAZICI von der Istanbul Universität sprach zum Gebrauch von verschreibungspflichtigen Medikamenten und ihrem Missbrauch.

Am Nachmittag wurden die medizinische Fakultät der Yeditepe Universität besucht, die Kliniken der Yeditepe Universität besichtigt und vor Ort Diskussionen über die drängenden Fragen des Medizinrechts geführt.

Der zweite Tag des internationalen Symposiums beschäftigte sich in der Morgensitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Johann STEURER, Universität Zürich, Schweiz, und Mitglied der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste mit folgenden Themen: Prof. Dr. Brigitte TAG, Universität Zürich, referierte zum Thema Organe, Gewebe, Zellen – Gewinnung und Weiterverarbeitung, strafrechtliche und strafrechtsethische Grenzen; Prof. Dr. iur. Yener ÜNVER von der Yeditepe Universität berichtete über die Rechtsfragen beim Verkauf und der Anwendung von Medikamenten, deren Verfallsdatum bereits abgelaufen ist, Hilf. Doz. Dr. iur. Özlem YENERER ÇAKMUT von der Marmara Universität beleuchtete den Anwendungsbereich des Strafrechts bei medizinischem Wettbewerb.

Die Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. iur. Yener ÜNVER, Yeditepe Universität, befasste sich mit folgenden Themen: Prof. Dr. Johann STEURER vom Hortenzentrum, Universität Zürich, referierte zu “Clinical Guidelines” and Legal Problems und Prof. Dr. Serdar ALPAN von der Yeditepe Universität erklärte die rechtlichen Voraussetzungen der klinischen Medikamentenforschungen in der Türkei.

Die zweite Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Thomas GÄCHTER, Universität Zürich, behandelte folgende Themen: Doz. Dr. iur. Veli Özer ÖZBEK von der Dokuz Eylül Universität, Izmir, betrachtete die rechtlichen Vorgaben der



Medikamentenwerbung; Hilf. Doz. Dr. iur. Ali Kemal YILDIZ von der Yeditepe Universität, Istanbul, sprach zum Themenkreis „Der Amtsträger und das Verhältnis der Pharmaindustrie zu im öffentlichen Gesundheitswesen tätigen Personen“ und Aras. Gör. Nuri ERDEM von der Yeditepe Universität, Istanbul, erklärte das rechtliche Verhältnis zwischen Apotheke, Lager und Pharmafirma.

Der dritte Tag des internationalen Symposiums beschäftigte sich in der Morgensitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. Eva KERESZTY von der Eötvös Lóránd Universität, Ungarn, mit folgenden Themen: Prof. Dr. Thomas GÄCHTER, Universität Zürich, Schweiz, sprach zu den Preisgestaltungsmechanismen in der Sozialversicherung, Dr. iur. Dr. med. Adem KOYUNCU aus Köln/Deutschland, erklärte den Off-Label-Use von Arzneimitteln - aus dem Blickwinkel des deutschen Haftungs- und Krankenversicherungsrechts und Prof. Dr. Eva KERESZTY von der Eötvös Lóránd Universität, Ungarn, beschrieb die Herausforderungen der Arzneimittelgesetzgebung.

Die Nachmittagssitzung unter der Leitung von Prof. Dr. iur. Ersan SEN von der Universität Istanbul hatte folgende Themen zum Inhalt: Dr. iur. Hans-Dieter LIPPERT vom Universitätsklinikum Ulm, Deutschland, beleuchtete die klinische Prüfung mit Arzneimitteln und Medizinprodukten in Deutschland, Prof. Dr. Ramazan ÇİÇEK von der Dicle Universität diskutierte die ethischen Prinzipien der Medikamentenwerbung.

Im Anschluss an die große Schlussdiskussion sprachen Prof. Dr. Ünver und Prof. Dr. Tag den Referierenden und Teilnehmenden ihren Dank aus. Besonders gelobt wurde wiederum die Yeditepe Universität für die außerordentlich große Gastfreundschaft und die Beheimatung der Tagung. Vielmals gedankt wurde auch der Fa. Roche für die großzügige Unterstützung der Tagung.

Die Referate werden in einem demnächst erscheinenden Tagungsband veröffentlicht.



VIII. NATURAL SCIENCES

1. 13th Blue Danube Symposium on Heterocyclic Chemistry

In 2008 the preparations for the 13th Blue Danube Symposium on Heterocyclic Chemistry, which will be held in Bled, Slovenia, September 20-23, 2009 (For details see: <http://www.bdshc-bled.com/> have been finalized.

The Symposium will be organized under the auspices of Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Slovenian Chemical Society and Faculty of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, University of Ljubljana.

The Blue Danube Symposia on Heterocyclic Chemistry have been organized biannually.

	2007	Tihany	Hungary
11th BDSHC	2005	Brno	Czech Republic
10th BDSHC	2003	Vienna	Austria
9th BDSHC	2002	Vysoké Tatry	Slovakia
8th BDSHC	2000	Bled	Slovenia
7th BDSHC	1998	Eger	Hungary
6th BDSHC	1996	Brno	Czech Republic
5th BDSHC	1995	Casta Papiernicka	Slovakia
4th BDSHC	1994	St. Pölten	Austria
3rd BDSHC	1993	Sopron	Hungary
2nd BDSHC	1992	Smolenice	Slovakia
1st BDSHC	1991	Vienna	Austria

GENERAL INFORMATION

Bled is a beautiful alpine resort area located in the north-western corner of Slovenia and can be reached by air to Ljubljana-airport (25 km), by international trains from Austria via Villach-Jesenice-Lesce (Bled), Graz, Budapest, Trieste, and by highways. (see attached map).

All activities of the XIII. BDSHC will take place in the Congress Hall (»Festivalna dvorana«) in Bled. Hotels are located within the 5 minutes walking distance.

The scientific program will include:

Guest Plenary Lectures

Blue Danube Lectures (held by scientists from the Blue Danube Countries (two speakers from each country)

Selected Oral Presentations

Posters



Guest Plenary Speakers

1. Prof. Dr. Norbert De Kimpe, University of Gent, Belgium:
Synthetic Applications of Cyclobutanones in Heterocyclic Chemistry
2. Prof. Dr. Will Kantelehnner, Universität Stuttgart:
"From Guanidinium Salts via Orthoamides and other Reactive Intermediates to Heterocyclic Compounds"
3. Prof. Dr. Alan R. Katritzky, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA:
"An Overview of Benzotriazole Mediated Synthetic Methodology".

Blue Danube Speakers

1. Prof. Dr. Rolf Breibauer (University of Graz, Graz, Austria)
Synthesis of Heterocyclic Tool Compounds in Chemical Biology
2. Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Holzer (University of Vienna, Austria)
Pyrazolones as synthetic building blocks and objects for tautomerism studies
3. Dr. Filip Teplý, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry,
Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic
Helical extended diquats and their streamlined synthesis
4. Dr. Jan Vesely, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic
Enantioselective asymmetric synthesis of heterocycles by organocatalysis
5. Prof. Dr. Laszlo Kollar, University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary
The formation and functionalization of N-heterocycles via homogeneous catalytic reactions
6. Prof. Dr. György Keseru, Gedeon Richter and Technical University of Budapest, Budapest, Hungary
Oxazoles and tetrazoles as negative modulators of metabotropic glutamate 5 receptor subtype
7. Prof. Dr. Lubor Fiserá, Slovak University of Technology, Bratislava, Slovakia
Chiral nitrones in synthesis of heterocycles
8. Prof. Dr. Tibor Gracza, Slovak Technical University, Bratislava, Slovakia
Synthesis of natural varitriol
9. Dr. Krištof Kranjc, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
"Recent advances in the application of 2H-pyran-2-ones as dienes in various environmentally benign cycloadditions: syntheses of indoles, anilines, biphenyls, bicyclo[2.2.2]octenes and other adducts"
10. Dr. Jernej Waggar, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
Enaminones in the synthesis of some unsaturated tryptophan (Δ Trp) containing alkaloid analogues

International Scientific Committee

Prof. Dr. Lubor Fišera, Bratislava, Slovakia
Prof. Dr. Johannes Fröhlich, Vienna, Austria
Prof. Dr. György Hajos, Budapest, Hungary
Prof. Dr. Milan Potáček, Brno, Czech Republic
Prof. Dr. Fritz Sauter, Vienna, Austria
Prof. Dr. Branko Stanovnik, Ljubljana, Slovenia

**Local Organizing Committee**

Prof. Dr. Branko Stanovnik (Chairman)

Prof. Dr. Jurij Svete (Vice-Chairman)

Dr. Uroš Grošelj

Dr. Jernej Waggoner

Jurij Bezenšek

Črt Malavašič

Tončka Kozamernik

Tatjana Stipanovič

Ljubljana, January 21, 2009

EASA

Class: Natural Sciences

Annual report 2008

Prof. Dr. Branko Stanovnik, Dean, Class IV: Natural Sciences

2. Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies in Medicine, the promise of a better life?

Strasbourg 24 October 2008

Jean Pierre Massue, Paul Siffert

Opening Speech

Jean Pierre Massue

Mr. President, Mr. Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Mrs. Chair person of the Committee for Industry, Research and Energy of the European Parliament, ladies and Gentlemen,

The President of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts Prof. Felix Unger deeply regret not being able to attend the meeting but he is strongly suffering from influenza and rhythm disorders are occurring additionally. He asks me to underline that he is considering this meeting at the Council of Europe as a very important event as a function of the importance of the topics in debate, of the quality of the participants and last but not least the fact that the debate is taking place at the Council of Europe "international reference place for Human rights questions.

I would like to take this opportunity to quote at the beginning of the meeting the conclusion of the US Department of Defence Health Sciences Experts underlining that: "If a breakthrough to a molecular assembler occurs within then to fifteen years, an entirely new field of nanomedicine will emerge by 2020. Initial applications will be focussed outside the body in areas such as diagnosis and pharmaceutical manufacturing. The most powerful uses would eventually be within the body. Possible applications include programmable immune machines that travel through the bloodstream, supplementing the natural immune system; cell herding machines to stimulate rapid healing and tissue reconstruction; and cell repair machines to perform genetic surgery...

I wish you a very successful meeting.

**NANOSCIENCES & NANOTECHNOLOGIES IN MEDICINE**

The promise of a better life?

Strasbourg 24th October 2008

Council of Europe, Room 10

Organised by:

The European Academy of Sciences and Arts (Austria)

In collaboration with:

The National Academy of Medicine (France)

The European Foundation for Clinical Nanomedicine (Switzerland)

The European Materials Research Society (E-MRS) (France)

9:00 OPENING

- Mateo SORINAS, Secretary General of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
- Catherine TRAUTMANN, Membre du Parlement Européen, Vice-Présidente Commission ITRE
- Felix UNGER, President of the European Academy of Sciences & Arts (Austria)
- Gerard MILHAUD, President of the social section of the National Academy of Medicine (France)
- Bertrand LUDÉS, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Strasbourg (France)
- Gabriel CREAN, Scientific Director of CEA (France/Ireland)

FIRST SESSION

- 9:30 Chairman of the Session : Edwin MILGROM
Nanotechnology in Medicine : the challenge of the 21st Century
Edwin MILGROM, National Academy of Medicine (France)
- 9:50 Nanosciences and Nanotechnologies, State of the Art and Prospective
Bert MULLER, University of Basle (Switzerland)
- 10:10 Nanomedication
Patrick COUVREUR, Biopharmacy
Faculty of Pharmacy, Université Paris Sud XI, (France)
- 10:30 Industrial Process of Nanomaterials Production :
Carbon Nanotubes and their possible Applications
Daniel BERNARD, Scientific Director, ARKEMA, Paris (France)
- 10:50 Discussion
- 11:15 Break

*SECOND SESSION*

- 11:30 Chairman of the Session: Patrick HUNZIKER
Nanomedicine: Promises, Risks and Implications – an overview
Patrick HUNZIKER, President of the European Society for Nanomedicine,
University Hospital of Basel (Switzerland)
- 11:50 Nanotechnology and medical Neuroscience mode, Danger or turning Point
François BERGER, Institut de Neurosciences, Grenoble (France)
- 12:10 Discussion
- 12:30 Lunch

SECOND SESSION (continued)

- 14:30 Contribution of Nanotechnology to molecular Imagery
Michel ZANCA, Service de Médecine Nucléaire, CHU de Montpellier (France)
- 14:50 Blood-Brain Barrier and Nanoworld
Pierre-Olivier COURAUD, Institut Cochin, Paris (France)
- 15:10 Discussion

THIRD SESSION

- 15:25 Chairman of the Session
Gabriel VAHANIAN, Universités de Strasbourg et de Syracuse (USA)
Danger of fine and ultra-fine atmospheric Particles for the Health of Workers and
Populations
Franceline MARANO, Laboratoire de Cytophysiologie,
et Toxicologie cellulaire, Université Paris 7 (France)
- 15:45 Medicine of the Future: Societal and Ethical Challenges
Donald BRUCE, Ethics Consultancy “Edinethics” (UK)
- 16:05 Break
- 16:20 ROUND TABLE & CONCLUSIONS
Moderators: Gabriel CREAN, CEA (France/Ireland)
Marie-Jo THIEL, Faculté de Médecine, Strasbourg (France)
Didier PAYEN DE LA GARANDERIE, CHU Lariboisière (France)
- 17:00 End of the Conference E-MRS



IX. EUROPEAN CULTURE

Several meetings have taken place in this context:

31. January 2008

The 21 Century Educational Symposium
Kyoto, Japan

04. April 2008

Meeting with Ivan Gašparovič
Bratislava, Slovakia

04. – 06. June 2008

Heilmittel und Recht in der Wissenschaft und Praxis
Istanbul, Turkey

20. June 2008

Meeting with Danilo Türk
Ljubljana, Slovenia

27. – 29. September 2008

Advances in Cardiovascular Research, From Genes and Molecules to Clinical Applications
Bratislava, Slovakia

06. October 2008

Human Change Processes, A Nonlinear Dynamic System Approach
Salzburg, Austria

11. October 2008

9. Mannheimer Ethik-Symposium, Grundlagen einer Zukunftsfähigen Gesellschaft
Mannheim, Germany

24. October 2008

Nanosciences & Nanotechnologies in Medicine -The promise of a better life?
Strasbourg, France

10. November 2008

Angewandte Mathematik, Picasso und die Kathedrale von Mallorca
Hamburg, Germany

18. November 2008

Das Christentum unterwegs zu sich selbst, Der Neuansatz der Theologie Eugen Bisers
Hamburg, Germany



X. THE ROLE OF NATIONAL ACADEMIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The International Conference

ROLE OF NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

10-12 October 2008, Podgorica, Montenegro

Prof. Momir Djurović

President

Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts

Organized by:

InterAcademy Panel

Central and Eastern European Network

European Academy of Sciences and Arts

South-Eastern Europe Division of World Academy of Art and Science

InterAcademy Council of South-Eastern Europe

Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts

On the occasion of Opening of the Conference

Role of National Science Academies in 21st Century

Your excellences Prime Minister Djukanovic, your excellences Mr. ambassadors, your excellences ministers, very dear guests, very distinguished participants of the conference Role of the national academies in 21st century.

It has been only six months since, at the meeting of CEEN in Sofia, we decided to organize meeting on the topic Role of national academies in 21st century. Although at that time we wanted the meeting to be a sort of a regular CEEN meeting it turned on, when we started analyzing the topic, that it should be discussed in large between as many as possible different structures and participants. We were lucky at the time to have Prof. Mohamed Hassan who immediately recognized importance of such meeting and involved IAP as one of the organizers of the Conference. European Academy of Sciences and Arts, SEE division of WAS, IAC-SEE joined immediately the pool. We in Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts were honored to be the host of the meeting, as well. From then we succeeded to attract as participants to this Conference very high representatives from many National Academies of sciences as well as from major recognized international institutions in science and high representative of EC, what is enough to guarantee that the conference should be very successful meeting on the highly actual topic, not only in the West Balkan region and for CEEN countries, but elsewhere. Let me just point out that high representatives from more than 30 institutions, from three continents, have gathered in this small theatre today.

In the age of Anthropocene in which we are living it is very important not only to produce knowledge but to use it in an appropriate way. It is not any more important to accumulate knowledge, but even more the way and the purpose it is used for. The ways can be different and can have different consequences: positive on countries within overall economy and quality of human lives, but, unfortunately, they can be destructive and even fatal not only for the



environment but for our human lives, too. Even in astonishing short time. Some scientist are scared that the challenges are so great that we have only 50% chance to survive middle of this century if we don't use existing and produce and use new knowledge in the best possible ways. This calls upon national science academies to act for the benefit not only of the own countries but for the all mankind.

In the time when many institution willing to work in science are growing as mushrooms after the rain all around the world, when everyone wants to be called academician, the excellence of National Science academies are becoming more and more important. Encouraging the young people to go professionally to science, especially to STEM discipline is the best way to ensure the progress of our civilization and provide better economy and healthier society. Advisory of independent National Science academies to policy makers is crucial and strongly required in this world governed by too much free market economy, what can be even illustrated by actual world's situation.

The National Science academies as top scientific institution in own countries have to have a very active role in all these processes. It is not only any more important to produce excellence in science academies; it has become very important to take part in policy decisions on many topics, especially those concerning not only policy, but application of S&T, too. We have many excellent examples of such practice in many countries, the latest one formally recognized in Germany by German Academy Leopoldina, on which experience we will have a chance to listen during the conference.

It is not just matter of fashion at the beginning of 21st century, the century in which we face the challenges and changes, which never have been experienced in the history, in which everything is changing faster then ever in history, to reexamine the role of National Science academies. It is imperative to generate knowledge and use it such to solve existing and coming problems such to obtain not only sustainable future but what has become, even, more important: sustainable present. It is need, indeed, to bring National Science academies and high intellectuals gathered in them out of their shells such to participate actively in society in a way to help to overcome all risks and hazards we are facing today and will in the future, as well as to help economy to growth such to improve health of own people.

Distinguished participants to the Conference it was our pleasure while preparing this Conference that many of our colleagues have recognized importance of this topic in the way CEEN people did. We are very pleased that many politicians did the same, too. In particular, I have to thank to prime minister of Montenegro H.E. Milo Djukanovic for joining us in this activity by being patron of the Conference and president of Organizing Committee. This shows, we have to believe, one of the ways how scientists and politicians should communicate such to discuss and try to solve many existing and coming problems together.

Distinguished guests and participants of the opening section, with your permission, let me ask Prime Minister Djukanovic to take the floor.

The Universal Declaration "Role of National Science Academies in the 21st Century" can be found in chapter G, Reports, Memoranda and Declarations.



B. ACTIVITIES ORGANIZED BY THE SPANISH OFFICE

ACTIVITIES REPORT 2008
EUROPEAN ACADEMY
OF SCIENCES AND ARTS
Spain

PRESENTATION

The annual reports of our Academy are more than a brief review of our on-going work in setting criteria with which we carefully evaluate the problems that arise with constructing this new Europe, from the perspective perceived by Spain and its Autonomous Communities. This is because the majority of our research work, studies and debates are developed as part of a perfecting process and are under constant reconsideration, with horizons that go beyond short-term frameworks of reference. All our work is orientated towards raising the awareness of different influential and academic persons in the Spanish society with regard to the scope and importance for Spain of the most significant happenings in the difficult process of European integration to which we are committed.

Since the European Academy of Sciences and Arts started its work in Spain in 1997, following the guidelines of its Parent Academy in Salzburg, we have tried to involve everyone who participates in this integration process in one way or another, with the conclusions drawn from our projects. Over these ten years of activity, we have drawn up 44 reports on significant European problems, previously debated by political stakeholders, experts and professionals involved in these fields.

The impact of these reports, the resulting documents, including publications which have caught the worthy attention and approval of many of the most outstanding social, economic and political stakeholders and opinion leaders in Spain, encourage us to go on working without respite. We continue to do so as a result of the major support of different public and private institutions, in pursuit of a better definition of the process of European identification in our society, beyond the dramatic uncertainties of this present moment in time.

The principal foundations upon which our work is based are formal and civic education, health, evolution of institutional integration processes, convergence and divergence in the business culture within member states, the importance and characteristics of mobility, science and technology, migratory movements towards and outside the European Union, and the evaluation of the cultural, social and political effects of the incorporation of new countries in the integration process.

In 2008 it was agreed to give the Health Model Project the greatest prominence, making it a more systematic, in-depth investigation. With this Project, the Academy aims to make a truly relevant contribution. We have an excellent selection of Academics, Research Directors and experts. Their valuable contributions are being acknowledged and encouraged, with increasing interest on the part of those who participate in our meetings and debates, thus enriching their work. This encourages us to continue working earnestly on a



mission that appears to have particularly relevant importance and utility in setting criteria that will help to steer us on a more definite course, overcoming obstacles that could hinder the cardinal process of European consolidation on a long-term.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

THE FUTURE OF THE HEALTH MODEL IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Modern society is fundamentally based on knowledge. In recent years, medical science has made significant progress in many aspects of health, especially related to a longer life expectancy, control of infectious and non-infectious diseases, as well as improved knowledge on health aspects and different factors that can alter or jeopardise the equilibrium in health systems and services.

Developments in technology, biotechnology, data transmission and other areas all contribute to the extraordinary acceleration observed in research processes in all fields of Medicine. These changes in the field of health not only improve diagnostic and therapeutic capacity, but they also create the conditions for modifying and substantially homogenising consumer patterns, behaviour trends and healthy life styles and ways of life, as well as other values and concepts that have a decisive impact on public health.

Within this context, our Academy has developed an ambitious Project to conduct an in-depth study of the Health System in Spain and its possible future evolution in Europe in the 21st Century. The aim of the Project is to define the principal lines of this new scenario, from multidisciplinary perspectives, which will be essential in order to establish a common paradigm in European Health. An Expert Committee, which currently consists of 18 researchers, is the platform that is responsible for the development and coordination of this research. The first results and conclusions to the Project were published in mid-2008 in the form of a Document for Debate titled, "The future of the Health Model: First impressions". This report provides the initial results of the three groups into which the work has been divided. These three groups are PLANNING OF HEALTH RESOURCES FOR GLOBAL DEMAND, FINANCING OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN A STATE OF AUTONOMIES, and HUMAN RESOURCES AND GENERATIONAL REPLACEMENT. The report was used as the cornerstone for debates/meetings held in 2008, starting at La Granda (Asturias), and then Menéndez Pelayo International University, (Cantabria), Royal National Academy of Medicine (Madrid), Valencia Foundation for Advanced Studies, Royal Academy of Medicine of Seville and the Academy of Medical Sciences of Bilbao. We have already drawn up the work agenda for the 2009-2010 biennium, so that we can continue to debate the Green Paper in different Autonomous Communities. The cycle of debates will start with the Government of Aragon in Zaragoza in February, and the Government of Extremadura in Cáceres in March.

When all the debates have been completed, the results will be written up in a White Paper which will be presented to Spanish society.



PROJECT COORDINATOR

FRANCISCO J. RUBIA

Vice-President of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts - Spain

PLANNING OF RESOURCES FOR GLOBAL DEMAND

PEDRO GARCÍA BARRENO

Group Coordinator

Chair and Head of the Surgical Physiopathology Department.

COLLABORATORS

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Telecommunications Engineer

ALFONSO FLÓREZ DÍAZ

Managing Director of San Agustín Hospital (Avilés-Asturias).

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Doctor of Medicine

MIGUEL CAÍNZOS

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ROGELIO LÓPEZ VÉL EZ

Specialist Physician in Tropical Medicine and Clinical Parasitology.

Ramón y Cajal Hospital (Madrid)

JULIO SÁNCHEZ FIERRO

Member of Parliament, P.P. (Popular Party)

CARLES MANTÉ I FORS

Technical-Chemical Engineer

FINANCING OF HEALTH EXPENDITURE IN A STATE OF AUTONOMIES:

SUBFINANCING

Group Coordinator

JUAN VELARDE

Chair of Economic Structure

of the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

COLLABORATORS

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Chair of Applied Economics

RAFAEL PUYOL

President of IE University of Segovia and Vice-President of Instituto de Empresa Foundation

JOSÉ RAGA

Chair of Economics at Complutense University of Madrid.

LEOPOLDO GONZALO

Chair of the Treasury and Fiscal System at the National University of Distance Education.

HUMAN RESOURCES AND GENERATIONAL REPLACEMENT

Group Coordinator

JOSÉ MARÍA SEGOVIA DE ARANA

Chair of Internal Medicine.

JUAN JOSÉ ZARRANZ



Chair of Neurology, Basque Country University.

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ENRIQUE BACA BALDOMERO

President of the Spanish Foundation of Psychiatry and Mental Health

THE ROLE OF EUROPE IN THE WORLD

In the next three or four decades the world will undergo drastic changes as a consequence of a second economic revolution, following on from the industrial revolution. This time, however, it will be much more widespread (affecting the whole world rather than just a third as before), more intense (affecting social habits and customs) and, above all, much faster (the industrial revolution took one and a half centuries). It will occur as a result of demographic changes (Europe will drop to 6 or 7% of the world population while Asia will account for 60%), and economic changes with the rise of China, India and other big countries that will regain similar positions that they historically held in the world until the 18th Century.

This all has major consequences at every level. In any event it is almost certain that the result will be reflected in a profound alteration of the world's centre of gravity, which will move (with regard to population, production and trade alike) towards Asia and the Pacific, neglecting Europe (and Spain within Europe) and making the whole of America (North and South alike) turn towards the Pacific.

However, as the world advances swiftly in a new direction, the EU, after failing to reach an agreement on the Constitution, then rejecting the Lisbon Treaty, and still finding its legs after the latest enlargement, is advancing at a very slow pace, without identifying what its true role is in the new world order. Thus, worldwide public opinion surveys show that the USA and China are indeed perceived as "super powers", while the EU is only perceived as such by Europeans.

The aim of this research is therefore to investigate three topics, analysing Europe more from the outside (and from above) than from below (and within), i.e., as a single (possible) unit amongst the other units that make up the world. First, as background information, it will analyse the world scenario in the coming years, and long-term perspectives. Second, it will examine Europe's position in this emerging world context. And finally, it will investigate what Europe can do to reinforce its prominence in the new world. Demographics, emigration, the economy, natural resources (including oil and gas) and geopolitics will all be essential dimensions in the first and second topics. And in the second topic, the problems in articulating a credible, effective foreign policy in the EU will be analysed.

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SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH

INTRODUCTION: THE SECOND MAJOR TRANSFORMATION AND THE WORLD IN THE 21ST CENTURY: PROGRESSING INTO THE PAST?

The emergence of a world society

The second world industrial / economic revolution

Significance in historical terms. Return to the 17th Century?

The growing weight of Asia and its global influence (for example in Latin America)

The end of the West?

The role of Europe and the position of Spain

DEMOGRAPHICS: THE POPULATION OF EUROPE IN THE WORLD AND IMMIGRATION

Demographics in Europe in the coming decades

In the framework of world demographics

Demographic pressure in the Mediterranean

Emigration in Europe

The changing ethnic and cultural composition of European society

THE ECONOMY IN THE 21ST CENTURY. THE EU AND THE RISE OF THE GIANTS

The economy of Europe in the 21st Century

In the framework of a growing Euro-American connection

Is Europe a real "economic power" or just a market?

Emergent economic powers (countries? blocks?)

The articulation of a world economy that is moving towards Asia, and its effects on Latin America

PRESSURE ON RESOURCES. ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE

The emergent worldwide middle class and its demands

Pressure on energy. Geopolitical consequences

Pressure on raw materials

Pressure on food

Consequences on the environment



THE EU AND WORLD SECURITY. THE ROLE OF NATO IN AN APOLAR WORLD

Beyond American hegemony

A Westphalian world? Security of the emergent super powers

The future of the Atlantic Alliance

EU security and EU's contribution to world security

WORLD GOVERNABILITY AND THE ROLE OF EUROPE (EU goals; EU seen from the outside)

Europe, the EU and governance of an emergent world society Problems of the United Nations system

Economic governance

A Westphalian world order? A democratic order?

Europe as "Switzerland of the world"?

THE EU AS AN INTERNATIONAL ACTOR (EU resources; EU seen from the inside)

The EU after the Lisbon Treaty

EU foreign policy

The EU in the world governance system

EUROPE'S IMAGE IN THE WORLD. SOFT POWER AND "HERBIVOROUS POWERS"

Europe as a model for society and the EU as a political model

Europe's image in the world. How is it perceived?

European / Western culture

World languages and European languages

One world public opinion? The role of Europe

THE ROLE OF SPAIN IN EUROPE AND THE WORLD

Spain in the EU and in the world

Priorities in Spanish foreign policy

Our role in the EU

The strategic alliance with Latin America and the USA

Our role in the Mediterranean

EDUCATION, INSTITUTIONS AND ENTERPRISE

We have continued our in-depth research into the evolution of education aspects and other social characteristics of entrepreneurs in the second half of the 20th Century. The results of this study were released in the first half of 2008.

The team investigated the determinants of a business spirit, looking for answers to questions such as, "entrepreneur: nature or nurture?", "to what extent does education influence business behaviour?", since satisfactory or definite answers have not even been found in the USA. The team has concluded that the study of the Spanish business spirit is still in its infancy. However, Spanish entrepreneurs of the 19th and 20th Centuries do not appear to differ very much from their counterparts in other European countries with regard to their social and family origin, or in their training or attitudes to risk or innovation.

The following team is working on the Project:

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MARIA GLORIA QUIROGA VALLE

Doctor of Economics from Alcala University

IGNACIO MORAL ARCE

National Statistics Institute

The contents of the research to be published is summarised below:

GENES OR SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT

Methodology and first results; Discussion of results; Final remarks.

EDUCATION AND BUSINESS SPIRIT IN SPAIN ACCORDING TO STATISTICAL SOURCES
Education and business spirit in Spain; Preliminary quantitative analysis of Spanish entrepreneurship in the 20th Century; Entrepreneurs' education according to the EPA [Working Population Survey]. 1964-2004.

R+D INSTITUTIONS AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS IN SPANISH HISTORY

The training process in an innovation system in Spain; Spanish technological backwardness in contemporary times.

PATENTS, INNOVATION AND BUSINESS SUCCESS. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE PRINCIPAL STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURERS IN SPAIN, c. 1830-1914

The beginnings of steam in Spain; Patents and national innovation in steam technology; Nuevo Vulcano; La Maquinista Terrestre y Marítima; Alexander Hermanos; Portilla & White. The book will be published in January 2009.

"THE EU AND MOROCCO: A PRIVILEGED NEIGHBOURHOOD?"

The director of the Research Project, "EU-Morocco: a privileged neighbourhood?" is the Academy Member Professor Antonio Remiro Brotóns, Chair of Public International Law and International Relations at Madrid Autonomous University. It is coordinated by Professor Carmen Martínez Capdevila, Post-Doctoral Lecturer in Public International Law at the same university.

The research commences with a general discussion, studying the evolution of relations between the EC/EU and Morocco on a strictly bilateral level and also at a regional level.

With regard to the first aspect, special attention is paid to the bilateral agreements drawn up between EC/EU and Morocco, stressing the gradual deepening of this relation. The Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement of 1996 is analysed together with other sectoral agreements, some of which are long-standing (as in the case of the Fisheries Partnership Agreement of 2000, which was the fourth agreement drawn up between the two parties), and others are newer (Scientific and Technical Cooperation Agreement, 2003; Euro-Mediterranean Aviation Agreement, 2006; Agreement on certain aspects of air services, also in 2006). A description of these agreements finishes with an analysis of the EU-



Morocco Partnership Document on strengthening bilateral relations/Advanced Status, approved by the EU-Morocco Association Council on 13 October 2008, in which it is proposed to offer Morocco a status that comes half way between adhesion and mere association ("advanced status"). At a regional level, there is an analysis of the Barcelona Process and the Union for the Mediterranean, created in July 2008 to relaunch the Euro-Mediterranean association, giving it greater visibility and a more equal distribution of responsibilities.

After the general discussion, the project then goes further into:

- (i) The notion of security (migration, Islam-terrorism equation, Spanish towns in the North of Africa, fixed connection in the strait, delimitation of sea areas, Sahara);
- (ii) Sustainable development (fisheries, foreign investments)
- (iii) Human rights and Moroccan political organisation (examining whether Morocco would meet the conditions for adhesion to the EU)
- (iv) Relations between Morocco-Spain, Morocco-France and Moroccan neighbours in Maghreb (especially Algeria and Mauritania)

(v) Relations between Morocco-USA

(vi) Spanish autonomous and local approach to Morocco

Research team

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Post-Doctoral Lecturer in International Relations, UNED



INTEGRATION IN EUROPE AND REGIONAL AUTONOMIES

Our Academy proposes to undertake a study that will provide some practical solutions to the problems arising amongst the regional autonomies in the European integration process. It will not only cover Spain, but other European countries too. As a result, a team of professors from different universities has been set up to make a study of this subject, directed by Dr. Santiago Muñoz Machado, Chair of Administrative law.

The European Community is developed as a supranational organisation with Member States. It requires an organisational structure that is characteristic of the majority of supranational organisations. At a European level, this structure was determined by two conditions: first, that competence for international relations lies exclusively with the States, and, second, when the European Community was founded, Germany was the only State with a decentralised structure that participated in the fundamental decision, which explains the “authority” that it holds on this subject. Both these circumstances have changed a lot, particularly in the last few years of the 20th Century, with other countries with a federal or autonomous structure (Austria, Spain) joining the EU, and other founding States (Belgium and Italy) and first-generation States (United Kingdom) commencing political decentralisation policies. Claims for participation have gradually increased and extended in general to all decentralised States.

It is thought that Europe will probably stake its institutional, political and administrative stability, and the credibility and efficacy of its programmes and decision, on its ability to provide a reasonable response to the claims made by infrastate agencies. This challenge will not mainly affect EU agencies but rather the Member States themselves, which will be responsible for finding the right decisions and balance. It is of particular note that solutions that are attained by any of these states are immediately extended to all the others.

Different studies have been conducted over the years to analyse different aspects of the aforementioned problems. Normally their perspective is limited to the interests of the Member State in question, and this does not always coincide with others’ interests. The initial results of this research will be available at the end of 2009.



SEMINARS, DEBATES AND MEETINGS

SEMINARS

1. THE HEALTH MODEL IN THE 21ST CENTURY

The experts participating in this Research Project have held different Seminars in order to coordinate the research results of each Group. The experts in each Group are:

Development and reform of the National Health System

PEDRO GARCÍA BARRENO (Coord.), Chair and Head of the Surgical Physiopathology Department.

DANIEL MARTÍN MAYORGA, Telecommunications Engineer.

MIGUEL CAÍNZOS, Chair of Surgery (General Surgery and the Digestive Tract).

ALFONSO FLÓREZ DÍAZ, Managing Director of San Agustín Hospital (Avilés-Asturias).

GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ NAVARRO, Doctor of Medicine.

ROGELIO LÓPEZ VÉLEZ, Specialist Physician in Tropical Medicine and Clinical Parasitology.

CARLES MANTÉ I FORS, Technical-Chemical Engineer.

JULIO SÁNCHEZ FIERRO, Member of Parliament, P.P. (Popular Party)

Economic and financial aspects of Health in Spain

JUAN VELARDE FUERTES (Coord.), of the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences.

LEOPOLDO GONZALO, Chair of the Treasury and Fiscal System.

FÉLIX LOBO, Ex-President of the Spanish Agency for Food Safety.

RAFAEL PUYOL, President of IE University of Segovia and Vice-President of Instituto de Empresa Foundation.

JOSÉ RAGA, Chair of Economics.

Human resources and generational replacement

JOSÉ MARÍA SEGOVIA DE ARANA (Coord.), Academic of the Royal Academies of Medicine and of Moral and Political Sciences.

ENRIQUE BACA BALDOMERO, President of the Spanish Foundation of Psychiatry and Mental Health.

FRANCISCO J. RUBIA VILA, Chair Emeritus of Physiology.

JUAN JOSÉ ZARRANZ IMIRIZALDU, Chair of Neurology.

Seminars held:

On 19th February, Plenary Seminar held at the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, attended by all experts in order to prepare the Green Paper, which is the synthesis of research results.

On 7th April, seminar at the Academy headquarters to define the focus of the peculiarities of the case of Spain.

On 14th April in the same place, to study the possibility of incorporating some of the conclusions related to new information technologies in Health in the results.

On 21st April, at the Academy headquarters, to settle the definitive characteristics of the structure of the Green Paper prior to its publication.

On 2nd September, a new seminar was held at the Academy headquarters to evaluate the experience gained from the limited distribution of the Green Paper, as well as the Debate in La Granda on its contents.

On 16th September, a session was held at the Academy headquarters to study the health



model that could be proposed for the future, in order to optimise the possible level of care that can be offered, based on medical investigation that has services that are not available to society as a whole.

On 13th October, a seminar was held in the same place to review the results of Debates held in different Autonomous Communities on this subject.

OTHER SEMINARS

2. Education, Institutions and Enterprise

On 1st April, a Seminar was held at the Academy Headquarters to evaluate the conclusions offered to the results of this research project.

3. The Role of Europe in the World

On 25th June, a Seminar was held at the Academy Headquarters with the experts who are working on this research, in order to determine Europe's position in this emergent world context, and what can be done to strengthen its prominence in this new world.

On 25th October, a Seminar was organised in Madrid at the Academy Headquarters with the experts who are working on the Project, under the direction of Professor Lamo de Epinosa.

4. The EU and Morocco: a Privileged Neighbourhood?

On 26th July, a Seminar was held in the Autonomous University of Madrid to learn of progress made and the first conclusions on this research.

DEBATES AND MEETINGS

THE HEALTH MODEL IN THE 21ST CENTURY

Through the Green Paper titled "The future of the health model. First impressions", the Spanish Delegation has organised several meetings. The Green Paper is a summary of the conclusions to the research that has been undertaken by three expert groups. The following Debates and Meetings have been held as part of the General Research Project during 2008:

Medicine in the Future. Held in the Principality of Asturias within the framework of the SUMMER COURSES AT LA GRANDA on 16th-18th July.

Health care in the Autonomous Communities. Held in the Autonomous Community of Cantabria, at MENENDEZ PELAYO INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY on 10th September.

The interterritorial cohesion of health care in Spain. Held in Madrid at the ROYAL NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE on 25th September, and attended by the Minister of Health, Mr. Bernat Soria.

Medicine and Nursing in the 21st Century. This Meeting was held in the Community of Valencia, with the collaboration of the VALENCIA FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCED STUDIES (FVEA), on 21st October.

Research in Hospitals. Held in Seville, with the Andalusia Government, at the ROYAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE on 31st October.



The evolution of the Health System. The Future. A Debate was held in the Basque Country, with the collaboration of the ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES OF BILBAO on 19th November.

Meetings in Aragon, Extremadura, Galicia, Castilla-La Mancha, Catalonia and Madrid are pending.

Another meeting was held before the end of 2008 in order to simultaneously set up the process of writing the future White Paper. The aim of this White Paper, prepared with the contributions and suggestions made at the different Meetings, will be to present alternatives in order to respond to the crisis in the present Spanish and European health system, considering the problems from medical, political, sociological and demographic perspectives, amongst others.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Our Academy has an ongoing commitment to establish close collaboration with other Institutions in the field of organising Meetings, Technical Conferences, Seminars, Courses, Talks, Debates and Congresses on different subjects and with different formats, within the context of European history, culture and values. To date, this type of collaboration has been set up through permanent Agreements with the Valencia Foundation for Advanced Studies, the European Academy of Yuste Foundation, Menendez y Pelayo International University, and with Eusko-Ikaskuntza.

VALENCIA FOUNDATION FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

Based on a Framework Agreement signed with this foundation, work is undertaken on different subjects. In Public Health, a Meeting was held on «Health is Wealth». This report was also debated in other Communities, and was then presented before the European Parliament by the Salzburg Academy.

Other subjects that have been worked on jointly were the common area of knowledge in the European Union, directed by our academic, Professor Emilio Muñoz. Our academic Pello Salaburu directed a Meeting analysing University Models. In 2008, a Debate was held on «Healthcare in Spain».

EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF YUSTE

An Agreement was signed between the European Academy of Yuste and our Academy in November 2007. As a result, a Debate was held on Health in Spain in the 21st Century, to analyse this issue. The experts who participated in the Debate came from the Principality of Asturias and the Government of Extremadura. A further Meeting was held in Yuste to debate The Limits of Europe, chaired by our Academic, Professor Remiro Brotons, and it was based on the Workbooks containing the first interim results on this research: The adhesion of Turkey in the EU; The EU, Russia and the Western Newly Independent States (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine); and South Caucasus.



MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

A similar Agreement to the above ones has been signed with this University. The Vice-Rectors of Academic Planning, University Extension and Postgraduate Research belong to the Commission that was set up to carry out work jointly with our Academy.

EUSKO-IKASKUNTZA

This scientific multidisciplinary Institution for Cultural Meetings studies, researches and disseminates knowledge. In July 2007 a Framework Agreement was signed to develop forms of collaboration between the two institutions in mutual benefit to the two parties, and through the development of activities and cooperation projects, which are subject to the corresponding specific agreement in each case.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

On 24th November 2008, the Ordinary General Assembly of the Academy was held at the Royal Academy of History headquarters in order to put forward the data for 2007 for the Academics' approval, and to inform on activities carried out during the same period. For this purpose, the Activities' Report for 2007 was presented and approved, as was the audited Balance Sheet with the Profit and Loss Account. The Budget for Income and Expenditure for 2009 was also presented and approved, in accordance with the Bylaws.

During the General Assembly, further explanations were given on the activities described in this Report, detailing the lines and foundations upon which the future activity of our Academy will be based.

The President believes that this forum could serve to make a series of reflections regarding the scenario in which the Academy's activities should be judged. In short, reflecting on what we are doing and what our expectations are for the future.

Likewise, we considered whether we are drawing up our Projects in accordance with the mission for which the European Academy was founded, i.e., to study the major problems that affect the construction of Europe, and to do so with a longterm perspective and with scientific rigour.

We also reflected on the financial aspects of the Academy, noting that to date there is a normal flow of resources, although we should anticipate its performance throughout 2009. At the Assembly it was agreed to propose to increase the number of Academics by 2, bringing the number up to 70. To this end, two appropriately documented proposals were presented, on behalf of Professor Nadal and Professor Innerarity. Both nominations were approved by the Assembly by secret ballot and President Unger will take the motion to the next Senate meeting to propose their appointment, where appropriate.

The Assembly expressed its deepest regret over the death of George Pethes, Honorary Senator and member of the Academy since 1991, who held the position of Hungarian Delegate. He had been a member of the Senate since 1995 and Vice-President of the Central Academy from 2000 to 2005.



ACADEMY GUIDE

ACADEMIC GOVERNING BOARD OF THE SPANISH DELEGATION

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ACADEMY WEBSITE

The European Academy of Sciences and Arts – Spain has its own web domain on the Internet at www.academia-europea.org and it is updated regularly. The Spanish Delegation's website reports on activities carried out in the past and those planned in the short- and long-term future, in different windows.

In 2008 the website received over 300,000 visits from Europe, Asia and America. The web statistics on pages viewed show that the top positions were held by the Academy's publications, led by Social Perception of Science, with over 30,000 visits, accounting for almost 16% of the total; Energy: the present and future of different technologies, with over 20,000 visits (10.65% of the total); and Health in Europe, Phase 2, visited almost 13,500 times (7% of the total).

With regard to downloads, the preference was for Social Perception of Science, and this document was downloaded 1,900 times (9.82% of the total); Investigation in major industry (more than 1,200 times, 6.26% of the download total); and Energy: the present and future of different technologies, which was downloaded more than 1,100 times, accounting for 6.11% of the total. In total, 48 different archives have been downloaded at some point during 2008, representing a total of over 19,000 downloads. Almost all our Delegation's publications have been viewed and downloaded on some occasion. These statistics, and their periodic evolution, permit the Academy's research programmes to be adapted to the interest shown for some issues by Internet users, at the same time as improving contents and access to our pages in the light of the visit tracking statistics that are obtained.



PUBLISHED RESEARCH

The research work published by our Academy corresponds to the following areas of knowledge:

Formal and civic education

Health

Taxation

Constitutional integration

Mobility

The incorporation of new countries in the integration process

Science and Technology

Others

In 2008, the following publications were included in our catalogue:

THE LIMITS OF EUROPE. THE FUTURE OF THE HEALTH MODEL: FIRST IMPRESSIONS, AND EDUCATING EUROPEAN CITIZENS.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

FORMAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY SYSTEMS IN EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

Clear information supported with numerous data for a further and better knowledge of European University Systems, permitting efficient reflection on the subject.

PELLO SALABURU (DIRECTOR), LUDGER MEES, JUAN IGNACIO PÉREZ

Year 2003.

Pages: 251.

ISBN: 84-607-9583-7.

Work Document.

EDUCATING EUROPEANS. MINUTES FROM THE BARCELONA SYMPOSIUM

Minutes of the presentations given by the experts participating in the International Symposium for the Education of Europeans, organized in Barcelona by our Academy in April 2002. An interesting documentation which again considers a singular concept of citizenship, capable of being superimposed onto any interest or tradition.

JOSÉ LUIS GARCÍA GARRIDO (DIRECTOR), JOSÉ GARCÍA RUIZ, JAVIER M. VALLE LÓPEZ

Year 2003.

Pages: 333.

ISBN: 84-607-9585-3.

Work Document.



EDUCATING EUROPEANS. SUMMARY DOCUMENT OF THE BARCELONA SYMPOSIUM

Preparation of a set of doctrines on the concept of European citizenship drawn from the presentations given at the International Symposium for the Education of Europeans.

JOSÉ LUIS GARCÍA GARRIDO (DIRECTOR), JOSÉ GARCÍA RUIZ, JAVIER M. VALLE LÓPEZ

Year 2004.

Pages: 96.

ISBN: 84-609-0238-2.

Summary Document.

EDUCATING EUROPEANS. SOME MODELS FOR APPLICATION IN SPAIN

The following issues are analysed in the document: "Nation, European citizenship and education", "The practical dimension: study of two cases of secondary education in Spain", "Curriculum designs and European citizenship (the role of new technologies)", "European citizenship in the sector for non-formal education of adults in Catalonia: analysis of good practices".

JOSÉ LUIS GARCÍA GARRIDO (DIRECTOR), JAUME SERRAMONA I LÓPEZ, ANTONIO J. COLOM CAÑELLAS, MÁRIUS MARTÍNEZ MUÑOZ, XAVIER ÚCAR MARTÍNEZ.

Year 2004. Pages: 135. ISBN: 84-609-

Work Document.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

FORMAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION (cont'd)

THE UNIVERSITY AT THE CROSSROADS (EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS)

Analysis of the university systems of Spain, France, Germany and Italy, with reference to many other countries, including some outside of Europe. An offprint of the conclusions was published.

PELLO SALABURU (DIRECTOR), LUDGER MEES, JUAN IGNACIO PÉREZ, MARTA MORENO.

Year 2006. Pages: 50.

Summary Document.

HEALTH

THE FUTURE OF THE HEALTH MODEL: A FIRST APPROACH

A consolidated report which includes the conclusions which different work groups have reached, in which the issue has been divided for its analysis. This work will serve as a basis for debate in different Autonomous Regions. The contributions voiced in these debates and conferences, together with the works which comprise the Integrated Report, will be made into a set of White Pages on the future of the health model.

PEDRO GARCÍA BARRENO, DANIEL MARTIN MAYORGA, FRANCISCO J. RUBIA VILA, JOSÉ MARÍA SEGOVIA DE ARANA, JUAN VELARDE FUENTES.

Year 2008. Pages: 52. Work Document, including a pen drive with support documents.



TAXATION

TAX BENEFITS IN RESEARCH-COMPANY RELATIONS

Examination of the treatment which R&D activity carried out by business owners receives in Spain, and especially the incentives which have been included in the Company Tax, as well as the indirect impact which the Value Added Tax could have on the possibility offered to foundations under Law 30/1994 to be used as a vehicle for carrying out research activity.

IGNACIO DE LUIS VILLOTA, ÁLVARO DE JUAN LEDESMA

Year 2002. Pages: 68. Work Document.

TAX COOPERATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: THE NECESSARY ADVANCES

Analysis of the current state and the needs for cooperation concerning taxation in Europe. A critical examination of the different modes of cooperation with interesting proposals regarding the scope of these in the future.

JOSÉ MANUEL GONZÁLEZ PÁRAMO (DIRECTOR), IGNACIO ZUBIRI ORIA.

Year 2003. Pages: 72. Document for Debate.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

PUBLIC FINANCES IN A REGIONALIZED EUROPE

Study on the difficulty in applying a concept of personal equity in European relations when direct taxes do not exist in the European Union, nor are direct national taxes or personal transfer policies standardised for the entire EU.

JOSÉ MANUEL GONZÁLEZ PÁRAMO (DIRECTOR), IGNACIO ZUBIRI ORIA.

Year 2002. Pages: 56.

Document for Debate.

PUBLIC FINANCES IN A EUROPE OF NATIONS

Analysis of the objectives of the European Union, of the advantages for the participants and of the general rules for institutional operations of the Union + Transfer to companies of university research.

JOSÉ MANUEL GONZÁLEZ PÁRAMO (DIRECTOR), IGNACIO ZUBIRI ORIA.

Year 2002. Pages: 56.

Document for Debate.

WHITE PAPER ON THE POLICIES FOR ENCOURAGING INNOVATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The document consists of four parts. The first is dedicated to expressing the principles and most relevant facts of the policies for innovation developed by the European Union. The second part presents an opinion on the different roles which the European Commission could embody in the future. The third summarises the basic characteristics of the Spanish System of Innovation and the effects which the E.U. Community policies have had thereon.

ROSA ALONSO, GONZALO LEÓN.

Year 2004. Pages: 111. ISBN: 84-609-0235-8. Work Document.



THE POLITICAL DIALECTICS OF THE ORGANISATION OF LOCAL POWER FROM A LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

Study on the combination of a set of multi-cultural ingredients (historical, political and sociological) in order to explain how the Law encompasses the trends of different moments in history of European, and especially Spanish, municipalism. A critical and rigorous analysis of the recent advances arising in national legal code.

MARIO GARCÉS SANAGUSTÍN.

Year 2005. Pages: 58. ISBN: 84-609-7672-6. Work Document.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION (cont'd)

THE ROLE OF DIRECT DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM IN LOCAL POWER

Study of the role of local government institutions in being responsible for the increase of the local power of citizens, out of consideration of the fact that local democratic governability depends in large part on the relationship between citizens and local government institutions, political representatives and civil servants.

ALOIS STUTZER, BRUNO S. FREY.

Year 2006. Pages: 74. ISBN: 84-609-7673-4. Work Document.

THE ROLE OF DIRECT DEMOCRACY AND FEDERALISM IN LOCAL POWER

(Translation in English)

MODELS FOR MANAGEMENT AND FINANCING OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES

Description of the main theoretic elements developed in the field of decentralised public management, with some especially relevant European experiences and the setting of new challenges which local management must confront, both with regards to the organisation and administration of its public services as well as concerning its financing instruments.

JAVIER SUÁREZ PANDIELLO, MARÍA A. GARCÍA VALIÑAS.

Year 2006. Pages: 83. ISBN: 84-609-9181-4. Work Document.

CITY AND LOCAL POWER

Study of Spain's urban structure as an empirical element upon which the administrative regulation system is designed to act, as well as a comparative analysis of local government guidelines in different European and North American countries, with special consideration of the Spanish case and with examination of new processes and strategies for metropolitanisation in Europe.

FERMÍN RODRÍGUEZ GUTIÉRREZ.

Year 2006. Pages: 73. ISBN: 84-609-9180-6. Work Document.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

INCORPORATION OF NEW COUNTRIES INTO THE INTEGRATION

PROCESS THE IMPACT OF EU EXPANSION ON SPAIN'S COMMERCE, MIGRATORY FLOWS AND DIRECT INVESTMENT

Introduction to a detailed theoretical and practical analysis of the implications of European expansion on different areas of the Spanish economy.

CARMELA MARTÍN, JAIME TURRIÓN.

Year 2003. Pages: 48. Work Document.



EASTWARD EXPANSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: AGRARIAN IMPLICATIONS

This study combines qualitative and quantitative information for the purpose of analysing the agrarian consequences of the expansion, both in the aspects which may be prudently advanced as well as others in which only a speculative analysis may be made on the alternative scenarios which could unfold.

JOSÉ M. SUMPSI (DIRECTOR), IGNACIO ATANCE.

Year 2003. Pages: 74. Work Document.

CONSEQUENCES OF EXPANSION ON EUROPEAN REGIONAL POLICIES: THE SPANISH PERSPECTIVE

Analysis of the consequences which the Union's regional policies could have for Spain, in particular those financed using Structural Funds with special consideration on the effects of pressure on regional policy expenses and on reductions in aid packages received up to this time.

CARMELA MARTÍN (DIRECTOR), ISMAEL SANZ.

Year 2003. Pages: 51.

Work Document.

BUDGETING CHALLENGES IN THE EXPANSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Analysis of the budgeting and distributive implications of expansion, as well as suggestions for short- and medium-term reforms. Review of the different budgeting agreements reached by the European Commission and qualitative evaluation of the cost of the expansion and its distributive implications, including a budget proposal for the 2007-2013 period.

IGNACIO ZUBIRI ORIA (DIRECTOR).

Year 2003. Pages: 45. Work Document.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

INCORPORATION OF NEW COUNTRIES INTO THE INTEGRATION PROCESS EUROPE VIS-À-VIS ITS ENLARGEMENT

English version which covers the four sections given above.

JOSÉ MANUEL GONZÁLEZ-PÁRAMO, CARMELA MARTÍN, JAIME TURRIÓN,
ISMAEL SANZ, JOSÉ MARÍA SUMPSI, IGNACIO ATANCE, IGNACIO ZUBIRI ORIA.

Year 2003. Pages: 181. Work Document.

THE ACCESSION OF TURKEY INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Study on the interest which the possibility of Turkey joining the European Union has for European citizens as a result of the decision made by the European Council in December 2004 to open negotiations with this country.

ANTONIO REMIRO BROTONS (DIRECTOR), PAZ ANDRÉS SÁENZ DE
SANTAMARÍA, LUÍS PÉREZ-PRAT DURBÁN, ROSA RIQUELME CORTADO, JAVIER
GONZÁLEZ VEGA, BERNARDO FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ, ÁNGELES MAZUELOS BELLIDO.

Year 2005. Pages: 72. ISBN: 84-609-4421-2. Work Document.



THE EU, RUSSIA AND THE WESTERN “NEW INDEPENDENT STATES”
(BELARUSM, MOLDOVA AND THE UKRAINE)

Interesting and well-documented debate regarding the future of the European Union, which is open and in need of contributions concerning an issue revolving around political ideas, philosophic concepts, ideological visions and religious beliefs, amongst others, especially in reference to these countries.

ANTONIO REMIRO BROTONS (DIRECTOR), PAZ ANDRÉS SÁENZ DE SANTAMARÍA, LUÍS PÉREZ-PRAT DURBÁN, ROSA RIQUELME CORTADO, JAVIER GONZÁLEZ VEGA, BERNARDO FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ, ÁNGELES MAZUELOS BELLIDO.
Year 2007. Pages: 97. ISBN: 978-84-611-3082-5. Work Document.

THE SOUTH CAUCASUS

A documented analysis on this region in the remote distances of Europe, which wishes to be linked to the European Union through a sort of system of needs and occupational callings, behind which political “virtu” is not always shown. It is explained here how this former republic of the Soviet Union could be established as one of the points of interest for expansion of the European Union, either through agreements which arrange a relationship of a qualified area or through a direct and more than doubtful incorporation into the European organisation. ANTONIO REMIRO BROTONS (DIRECTOR), PAZ ANDRÉS SÁENZ DE SANTAMARÍA, LUÍS PÉREZ-PRAT DURBÁN, ROSA RIQUELME CORTADO, JAVIER GONZÁLEZ VEGA, BERNARDO FERNÁNDEZ PÉREZ, ÁNGELES MAZUELOS BELLIDO.

Year 2007. Pages: 133. ISBN: 978-84-611-3083-2. Work Document.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH
EUROPE IN THE WORLD

EUROPE'S CHALLENGES IN THE 21st CENTURY. (THE BILBAO CONFERENCE)

Collection in Spanish and English of the presentations of 21 experts who participated in this important Conference for the preparation of several Academic Projects carried out in the years following this.

Year 2000. Pages: 645. Work Document.

THE ROLE OF SPAIN AS NEXUS BETWEEN EUROPE AND LATIN AMERICA.
(SUMMARY DOCUMENT AND ROUNDTABLE MINUTES)

Analysis of the role which Spain may embody and study of the possibilities which the European Union offers as a permanent environment for cooperation, within the framework of relations between Europe and Latin America. In addition, the study covers the minutes of the presentations by the expert participants at the Roundtable Discussions and Treatises held between November 2001 and February 2002.

RICARDO MARTÍ FLUXÁ (DIRECTOR), ANA PALACIO, FERNANDO BÉCKER, ENRIQUE ARNALDO, DANIEL MARTÍN MAYORGA, FERNANDO BENZO, PEDRO GÓMEZ DE LA SERNA.

Year 2003. Pages: 195. ISBN: 84-607-9725-2. Work Document.



SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION IN EUROPE'S KNOW-HOW

A documented interpretation of the changes which have occurred, and continue to occur, in European innovation processes, as well as those undergone by information technologies in the development of innovation management in the business environment.

JUAN MULET.

Year 2002. Pages: 43. Work Document.

APPROACHES FOR REGIONAL INNOVATION POLICIES IN THE EU

Description and analysis of European decentralisation processes within the field of innovation, describing different regional implementation profiles.

IGNACIO FERNÁNDEZ DE LUCIO, JAIME ROJO AND ELENA CASTRO.

Year 2003. Pages: 96. ISBN 84-607-9586-1. Work Document.

PUBLISHED RESEARCH

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (cont'd)

TRANSFER TO COMPANIES OF THE UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION

Description and analysis of the different European experiences of the dynamic process in several models of technological transfer in Europe and their comparisons to the Spanish model.

MARIO RUBIRALTA ALCAÑIZ.

Year 2003. Pages: 256. ISBN 84-607-9582-9. Work Document.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGE: R&D INDICATORS IN THE INDUSTRY, AND NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Presentation of the historical evolution of Research, Development and Technological Innovation in Spain within the European context and in relation to the remaining developed countries, especially the United States.

JOSÉ LUIS SOTELO SANCHO, DANIEL MARTÍN MAYORGA.

Year 2004. Pages: 87. ISBN: 84-609-0236-6. Work Document.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGE: R&D INDICATORS IN THE INDUSTRY, AND NEW COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES

Presentation of the historical evolution of Research, Development and Technological Innovation in Spain within the European context and in relation to the remaining developed countries, especially the United States.

JOSÉ LUIS SOTELO SANCHO, DANIEL MARTÍN MAYORGA.

Year 2004. Pages: 88. ISBN: 84-609-0236-6. Work Document.

ENERGY: DIVERSE TECHNOLOGIES PRESENT AND FUTURE

Research investigation in which, with exclusively scientific and technical criteria, the current state of the different energy sources is analysed, with an exploration of its future development and ability to supply energy to humanity in upcoming decades.

FÉLIX YNDURAIN (DIRECTOR).

Year 2005. Pages: 162. Work Document.



PUBLISHED RESEARCH

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (cont'd)

THE COMMON SPACE OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION:

Detailed reflections on the feasibility of a common European space with regards to research, development and technological innovation.

EMILIO MUÑOZ RUIZ (DIRECTOR), MARÍA JESÚS SANTESMASES, JAVIER LÓPEZ FACAL, LUIS MANUEL PLAZA, OLIVER TODT.

Pages: 368. ISBN: 84-609-4653-3. Work Document.

WHITE PAPER ON THE POLICIES FOR ENCOURAGING INNOVATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

An assessment of the current situation with regards to the conception and implementation of E.U. Community policies for innovation in Europe and particularly in Spain, together with a series of diagnoses and recommendations based in the opinions and suggestions covered in the debates, with the participation of experts in diverse fields.

ROSA ALONSO, GONZALO LEÓN.

Year 2005. Pages: 128. Summary Document.

OTHER DOCUMENTS

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE ACADEMIES IN THE 21TH CENTURY. (MADRID CONFERENCE)

Presentation Speeches of the Academy in Madrid. Introductory Document.

Year 1997. Pages: 645. Document.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

FORMAL AND CIVIC EDUCATION

THE UNIVERSITY AT THE CROSSROADS: EUROPE AND THE UNITED STATES

Rigorous and well-documented reflection on some central issues regarding higher education, including clear models of high-prestige systems around the world. Important contribution for a crucial debate at this time on the development and future of the university and higher education.

PELLO SALABURU (DIRECTOR), LUDGER MEES, JUAN IGNACIO PÉREZ, MARTA MORENO.

Year 2007. Pages: 589. ISBN: 978-84-611-6462-2.

EDUCATING EUROPEAN CITIZENS

The authors attempt to provide a panoramic vision in order to understand the point up to which education in Europe and Spain has a relevant role in efforts to lay the foundations for an authentic and convincing European citizenship as an indispensable support for any other project or initiative for the reinforcement of the European Union; a union still disoriented but with a promising future.

JOSÉ LUIS GARCÍA GARRIDO (ED.), MIQUEL MARTÍNEZ, JAVIER M. VALLE, CARMEN M.^a FERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA, M.^a JESÚS MARTÍNEZ USARRALDE, FERRÁN FERRER JULIÁ.

Year 2008. Pages: 320. ISBN: 978-84-612-1485-3.



HEALTH

HEALTH IN EUROPE (PHASE 1)

Published in collaboration with the Autonomous Region of Madrid, covering the results of the investigation with which our Academy attempts to support an initial approach to the crisis in the current Spanish public health system.

PEDRO GARCÍA BARRENO, FRANCISCO JOSÉ RUBIA VILA, JOSÉ MARÍA SEGOVIA DE ARANA.

Year 2007. Pages: 118.

HEALTH IN EUROPE (PHASE 2)

Published in collaboration with the Autonomous Region of Madrid, covering a series of opinion articles written by authors who are experts in their respective subjects, reflecting the Spanish perspective with the leitmotif «Health is Wealth».

PEDRO GARCÍA BARRENO, FRANCISCO JOSÉ RUBIA VILA, JOSÉ MARÍA SEGOVIA DE ARANA, ALFREDO MACHO, ALFONSO FLÓREZ.

Year 2007. Pages: 196.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

INSTITUTIONAL INTEGRATION

RESEARCH IN BIG INDUSTRY. THE EUROPEAN CONTEXT.

A historical journey through scientific and technological discoveries, in light of political and economic influence. How the Industrial Revolution in 18th century Europe and the birth of physics in the 20th century came about, as well as their influence on the Spanish science and technology system.

ÁNGEL MARTÍN MUNICIO (DIRECTOR)

Year 2003. Pages: 186. ISBN: 84-607-9584-5.

MOBILITY

MOBILITY IN SPANISH SOCIETY: NOMADISM AND “EUROTOPIA”

Study of mobility as a phenomenon which is characterised by the ubiquity of its social presence, by the heterogeneity of its expression and consequences and by the regressive impulse which brings it to increase the intensity of its impact. How the society involved in a process provoked by mobility, giving rise to the hegemony of a omadic, intermodal society, is leaving the industrial, secular and bureaucratic society ehind.

JOSÉ IGNACIO RUIZ DE OLABUÉNAGA (DIRECTOR), SANTIAGO LORENTE ARENAS, JULEN REKONDO, CARLOTA SOLÉ PUIG, CARLOS ALONSO CIDAD, RISTINA BLANCO FERNÁNDEZ DE VALDERRAMA, LUIS CASTEJÓN, ÁGUEDA STEBAN TALAYA, JON LEONARDO AURTENETXE, VERÓNICA MÁRQUEZ, M NGELES OIARZÁBAL, FRANCISCO ORTIZ CHAPARRO, SONIA PARELLA RUBIOJOSÉ LUIS PÉREZ SOENGAS, ARKAITZ SAN JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ.

Year 2007. Pages: 303. ISBN: 978-84-611-9717-0.



INCORPORATION OF NEW COUNTRIES INTO THE INTEGRATION PROCESS EASTWARD EXPANSION OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Detailed study of the economic results of the expansion, how the cost was distributed amongst the new and older Member States. The implications of the expansion on budgetary Policy are reviewed, as well as the level and distribution of the regional funds and the Common Agricultural Policy. Changes in business flows are also assessed, as well as the first effects which adhesion has had on two new Member States (Poland and Hungary). Spain appears here as one of the countries which has most acutely felt the most of the expansion, both in terms of reduction of redistributive funds as well as the loss of investments and participation in E.U. Community commerce.

IGNACIO ZUBIRI (EDITOR), IGNACIO ATANCE, JOSÉ MARÍA SUMPSI, ISMAEL SANZ, JAIME TURRIÓN, FRANCISCO JAVIER VELÁZQUEZ, STANISLAW OWSIAK, KLÁRA FÓTI.

Year 2007. Pages: 550. ISBN: 978-84-612-0694-0.

THE LIMITS OF EUROPE

Updated rewriting of the works already published by the Academy under the direction of Antonio Ramiro Britons. An extensively documented and magnificently structured book of cardinal importance in order to understand the alternatives possible for the evolution of the Europe of the Ural Mountains.

ANTONIO REMIRO BROTONS (DIRECTOR), PAZ ANDRÉS SÁENZ DE SANTAMARÍA, LUÍS ROSA RIQUELME CORTADO

Year 2008. Pages: 464. ISBN: 84-612-5518-4.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SOCIAL PERCEPTION OF SCIENCE

Published in collaboration with "UNED", the Spanish National University for Remote Education. An important contribution, from the conclusions of collective research, in order to improve communication channels and scientific diffusion in order to encourage strong societal support for technological activity.

FRANCISCO JOSÉ RUBIA VILA (DIRECTOR), SANTOS CASADO, ISABEL FUENTES.

Year 2004. Pages: 374. ISBN: 84-609-0239-0.



C. REPORTS OF THE DELEGATIONS

Delegation Germany / North

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The main activities of mine in 2008 were the nomination of several persons for membership and a meeting of members of the Delegation Germany North in Hamburg in November where I gave a talk on "Applied Mathematics, Picasso and the Cathedral of Mallorca" , a talk concerning relations between Mathematics and Fine Arts.

Another activity were some efforts to accelerate the publication of the proceedings of the fall plenum 2007 which took place in Hamburg last year. Unfortunately, the proceedings did not yet appear but Mr Weisz told me that the publishers are busy now.

19 December 2008



Delegation Germany / South

Hermes Kick
IEPG – Institut für medizinische Ethik
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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 psychoethics, 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 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 2007/2008 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). All the topics belong to important questions in the multicultural, globally entangled circumstances of today's societies.

A central topic in the society today is the subject „*Responsibility and Confidence*“ which was the title of our 9. Mannheimer Ethic-Symposium on 11th October 2008 at Mannheim Castle. We are very proud that we could win as speakers an ensemble of highly qualified Politicians, so Ministerpräsident a. D. Erwin Teufel, Prof. Dr. phil. Julian Nida-Rümelin, Prof. Dr. iur. Paul Kirchhof as well as the jurist Dr. iur. Jochen Taupitz and the topmanager and economist Manfred Lautenschläger. *Responsibility and Confidence* are central topics and might open the way to a future life of our society here and to the world as a whole. Responsibility and Confidence prepare the ground for closer cooperation of the creative and economic power of all nations in the world: And a closer cooperation will be necessary in the future - the economic crisis we are in at the moment has shown this very clearly.



The organisation in the part of art was again – as it has been in the last years – in the professional hands of Prof. Violeta Dinescu, a fantastic, well-known Composer, who composed especially to the title Responsibility and Confidence a wonderful new piece of music.

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 6 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 2008 by the Institute:

Kick H. A., Dietz G. (Hrsg.)

VERZWEIFLUNG ALS KREATIVE HERAUSFORDERUNG. PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE,
PSYCHOTHERAPIE UND KÜNSTLERISCHE LÖSUNGSGESTALT IN LITERATUR,
MUSIK UND FILM
Berlin 2008.

Kick H. A. (Hrsg.)

Glück – Ethische Perspektiven – aktuelle Glückskonzepte
Berlin 2008.

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

IEPG Mannheim

Institute für medizinische Ethik, Grundlagen und
Methoden der Psychotherapie und Gesundheitskultur

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Delegation Hungary

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In 2008 there was a severe shock that Professor György Pethes has passé away. The presidency of the Academy already duly praised his activity in the whole life of the Academy, therefore it is necessary to speak of his role and life-work. Nevertheless, just because he had such a great influence creating the Hungarian delegation and its activity, so his loss can be hardly overcome even in the distance of a year. We are familiar with the commonplace that nobody is irreplaceable, but it can be said without exaggeration that his person can be replaced only with great difficulty and only partly.

The unambiguous manifestation of the Hungarian members of the Academy has led to it that we can organize at the end of every year a farewell of the past year – that can be already regarded as traditional – and also other meetings. With the support of the President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences we organized in one of the conference rooms a meeting for the preparation of the Festive Plenary Session in Salzburg. We have discussed the measures, forms and actual possibilities of the activity of our Academy.

As a result of the discussion we decided to word a polemical document and send it to all of our members, asking for their comments, observations and suggestions, in the interest of joining in the work of the Academy and within this, especially in the work of the classes. Getting forward in this train of thoughts – if we will see its necessity – we shall send our conclusion to the Presidency of the Academy.

8 March 2009

**Delegation Slovakia**

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The main contrinutions of Slovak delegation to the program of Academy are as follows International Symposium Advances in Cardiovascular Research, Sept. 27 – 29, Bratislava, coorganized by Slovak Acad. Sci., EASA and other Institiutions. Informations about EASA in Slovak press and electronic media, e.g. the column by S. Luby about the program of tolerance and the respective prize.Hospodarske noviny – Economic newspapers, Sept. 2nd, 2009 Preparation for hosting next CEEN in April 2009.



Delegation Slovenia

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Am 23. Februar dieses Jahres starb der Präsident der Republik Slowenien und slowenischer Protektor der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste Janez Drnovsek. Im Dezember vergangenen Jahres ist er durch den neu gewählten Präsidenten Dr. Danilo Türk abgelöst worden.

Die zentrale slowenische Tageszeitung Delo veröffentlichte am 29. März einen Beitrag über Die Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste unter dem Titel „Eine von der Geschichte unbelastete Institution“, begründet auf meinem Gespräch mit der Autorin. Darin hatte ich die Entstehung der Europäischen Akademie, ihre Hauptbemühungen, ihre Struktur sowie die Anzahl und das Wirken der slowenischen Mitglieder beschrieben. Der Beitrag umfasst auch Erklärungen und Fotos von vier neu gewählten slowenischen Mitgliedern.

Die Wahlversammlung der Slowenischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste wählte am 22. April eine neue Leitung. Zum Präsidenten wurde Joze Trontelj, Neurophysiologe und ordentliches Mitglied der Europäischen Akademie, gewählt.

Am 2. Mai verstarb das slowenische Mitglied der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, der Komponist Uros Krek.

Am 16. Mai besuchte ich auf Anregung der Senatssitzung Dr. Danilo Türk, den neuen Präsidenten der Republik Slowenien, und informierte ihn vor seinem für den 22. Mai anberaumten Treffen mit dem Präsidenten Felix Unger über das Wirken der Europäischen Akademie. Präsident Unger sollte bei dieser Gelegenheit Dr. Türk die Funktion des Protektors der Europäischen Akademie als einer traditionellen Ehrenfunktion von Präsidenten europäischer Staaten vorstellen.

Am 2. Juni besuchte mich Prof. Dr. Ludwik Toplak, der langjährige Rektor der Universität Maribor, ehemaliger Präsident der Donau Rektorenkonferenz (Danube Rector's Conference) und langjähriges Mitglied des Vorsitzes der Europäischen Rektorenkonferenz (seit 2000 European University Association). Er informierte mich über das Projekt einer Europäischen Universität. Die Europäische Universität mit dem Namen European University for Frontiers in the Society, also Europäische Universität für gesellschaftliche Grenzfragen, sollte nach seiner Meinung in die Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste integriert werden. Die Europäische Akademie sollte danach das Protektorat der Europäischen Universität übernehmen, die sich jetzt in der embryonalen Phase der Gründung befindet, obwohl bereits Studienprogramme der ökologischen, wirtschaftlich-sozialen und kulturologischen Richtung vorbereitet werden.



Am 20. Juni wurde im Festsaal der Slowenischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste in Ljubljana der Sammelband der Edition Weimar Religion and European Integration in Anwesenheit von drei Mitherausgebern Felix Unger, Ludwig Toplak und Moroslav Polzer vorgestellt. Das Impulsreferat wurde von unserem Präsidenten Felix Unger gehalten. Nach dem Referat entwickelte sich eine lebhafte und fruchtbare Diskussion.

Im Juli habe ich die Befürwortung für den Chemiker Vojeslav Vlachy unterzeichnet. Am 14. November ist Vlachy von unserem Senat als ordentliches Mitglied in die Akademie gewählt.

Im Dezember 2008 habe ich meinen Beitrag Die Rezeption von Goethes Faust bei den Slowenen für die Festschrift zum 20-jährigen Bestehen unserer Akademie vorbereitet und Anfang Januar diese Jahren nach Salzburg geschickt.

15. Januar 2009



Delegation Switzerland

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Swiss Foundation of the
European Academy of Sciences and Arts

Annual report 2008

1. Projects

Since fall 2004 four projects have been launched. In 2008, two projects came to a successful end. The results of the important interdisciplinary and international congress on «Brain research and the image of man» (October 2006) were published in the first days of 2008 (Holderegger, Adrian / Sitter-Liver, Beat / Hess, Christian W. / Rager, Günter (Hrsg.), Hirnforschung und Menschenbild. Beiträge zur interdisziplinären Verständigung. Freiburg/Schweiz: Academic Press Fribourg und Basel: Schwabe Verlag, 2007, 468 S. + 8 S. Bildtafeln). - The results of another interdisciplinary and international conference on multifariousness of languages and peace between different cultures (April 2007) were published later in 2008 (Lüdi, Georges / Seelmann, Kurt / Sitter-Liver, Beat (Hrsg.), Sprachenvielfalt und Kulturfrieden. Sprachminderheit – Einsprachigkeit – Mehrsprachigkeit: Probleme und Chancen sprachlicher Vielfalt. Freiburg/Schweiz: Academic Press Fribourg und Stuttgart: Kohlhammer Verlag, 2008, 359 S. inkl. Tafeln und Tabellen).

The third project is still running (since 2006). In Switzerland cultural policy and politics have been a major topic; for the first time, a federal law on the promotion of culture is in preparation, now on the level of discussions in the federal parliament. The proposals presented by the government had been far from satisfactory. The Foundation engaged itself in the political process, in cooperation with various cultural organizations, including private foundations – a true offspring of the civil society. The aim is to serve society in general, producing materials and arguments for members of parliament and their commissions. The results are satisfactory, yet the parliamentary process is still running. A final evaluation is not yet possible.

The forth project is devoted to fine arts. For almost two years the Council has been discussing if and, if so to what extent art creates its proper limits, ought to be socially limited (and then in what respect) or should enjoy complete freedom (the Swiss federal constitution guarantees the freedom of art as one of the fundamental rights in its art. 21). Experts, among them artists, were consulted. The Council now looks for partners he might trust with further development and realization of the project.



2. Prospects

The main effort will be directed towards the further development of the two running projects. Cultural politics will engage the Council probably until 2010; the forth project with the working title «Limits of art – art without limits?» might keep the Council busy right into 2011.

3. Council

There has been no change in the composition of the Council until the end of 2008.

4. Financial situation

The international financial crisis has not had any remarkable influence on the capital. – Part of the fortune was used for the projects. There has been no inflow.

5. Policy

The Foundation follows the essential objectives of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts. Interdisciplinarity, interculturality, internationality, tolerance and projects with relation to the arts are still major guidelines.

Considering the limited financial potential, the Council decided to restrict expenses to the Foundation's own projects and administration. Requests submitted by external applicants cannot be considered anymore.

17 January, 2009



D. INSTITUTES

EUROPEAN HEART INSTITUTE (EHI)

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W. Serruys, Rotterdam
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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 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**

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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 24 members from 7 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 2008

In the year 2008 the Institute participated in several project and established cooperation with esteemed international institutions. Of particular importance was the high-level workshop on “Earth System Engineering: The Art of Dealing Wisely with the Planet Earth” which brought the Institute in the focus of the ongoing discussion about how to combat the negative effects of global warming. By the end of the year 2008 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.

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.

The Institute, represented by its chairman, provides advice to the general assembly of this Integrated Project. For more information please visit: <http://www.techneau.org/>



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. The Institute supports the activities of the Council. For more information please visit: <http://www.wbu.de/>

Institute of Advanced Studies of Technische Universitaet Muenchen

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 aim 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.

The Institute supports the activities of TUM-IAS at various levels. Peter Wilderer acts as member of the Board of Trustees, and as member of the Advisory Council.

For more information please visit: <http://portal.mytum.de/forschung/zentren/ias/>

European Water Partnership (EWP)

The EWP mission is to give water one common voice in Europe. Its members are committed to the European Water Vision and will initiate, support and enforce all actions and projects that will help to achieve the vision (aims). Water for a sustainable Europe is our vision for 2030. "We have achieved sustainable water resource management and universal access to modern and safe water supply and sanitation because we value water in all its dimensions - in its economic, social, environmental and cultural importance."

EWP wants to

- provide an open and independent forum to discuss innovative management, technological and financial solutions,
- mobilise funding methods for water and develop new procurement approaches,
- stimulate and support cooperation between members,
- put water on the mainstream political and media agenda, improving awareness of the urgency of water challenges among policy makers and business,
- promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the wider Europe and through an EU neighbourhood policy for water and the Horizon 2020 programme for the Mediterranean,
- contribute Independently to the EU water-related initiatives,
- promote technological and managerial innovation, developing projects to demonstrate innovative technologies and solutions, enabling these technologies to reach the market.

For more information please visit: <http://www.ewp.eu/>

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 profes-



sional 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.

The Council consists of nine individuals. Among these are two members of the Institute, namely Hans Huber, and Peter Wilderer who acts as co-chairman.

For more information please visit:

http://www.iwahq.org/templates/ld_templates/layout_633184.aspx?ObjectId=653556

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.

The Institute supports the activities of ASK-EU. Peter Wilderer acts as scientific advisor.

For more information please visit: <http://www.ask-eu.de>

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.

The Institute, represented by its chairman, supports the success of the journal by holding an Editor-in-Chief position. For more information please visit:

<http://www.springer.com/west/home?SGWID=4-102-70-144940151-0/>

Treatise on Water Science

The Institute took a leadership role in the development of a Treatise on Water Science to be published by Elsevier B. V.. Prof. Wilderer acts as Editor-in-Chief.

The Treatise is to be understood as a major reference work (encyclopedia). It will consist of 5 volumes:

1. Management of Water Resources
2. Hydrology
3. Aquatic Chemistry and Microbiology
4. Water Supply, Sanitation and Recovery
5. Water for Industry

The Treatise will be published in electronic form by 2010.

Workshop on “Earth System Engineering”

The Institute held on September 23 to 26 a high level workshop on “Earth System Engineering: The Art of Dealing Wisely with the Planet Earth”. The conference facilities of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Wildbad Kreuth, Germany, served as venue. The final plenary session of the workshop took place in the Schneefernerhaus, the Environmental Research Station to Promote Atmospheric Research, supported by the German Government and the United Nation’s Global Atmospheric Watch programme (GAW).

The project was organized in cooperation with the TUM Institute of Advanced Studies and the EU Chapter of the Club of Rome, and further supported by the European Water Partnership and the World Academy of Art and Science. The Director General of UNESCO, Mr. Kiochiro Matsuura, the German Minister of Science and Education, Dr. Annette Schavan, and the Bavarian Minister of the Environment, Health and Consumer Safety, Dr. Otmar Bernhard provided patronage.

The main purpose of our workshop was to stress the issue of responsibility which natural scientists, engineers as well as decision makers of economic and political have when proposing, developing and implementing methods to overcome the negative impacts of global warming and climate change.

Discussions held during the workshop and thereafter led 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. The participants were seeking answers to the question what technology developers and engineers are supposed to come up with to make sure that actual problems on the regional and global scale are solved without compromising the function of the Earth system as a whole. During the workshop, the participants also explored innovative methods of communicating the added knowledge derived from the discussions and reflections. How can we make sure that decision makers of political and economic institutions pick up the information provided by science, and act accordingly?

The recommendations which derived during the workshop were condensed in a resolution (Zugspitze Resolution) addressed to science, industry and political institutions worldwide (see: www.advances.de).

To facilitate continuation of the discussion the participants decided to form an “International Expert Group on the Preservation of the Earth System and its Function (EESP)”. EESP aims to provide, and if necessary generate scientific knowledge and expertise required to tackle the current Earth system crisis. Activities initiated by members of EESP may include cross-disciplinary research, seminars and workshops, presentation of specific results at national and international conferences, preparation of expert reports, papers and books.

Fulbright BOKU Distinguished Chair in Sustainability

Professor Slav Hermanowicz, member of the IoS, received this prestigious award to become first holder of the “Fulbright Distinguished Chair in Sustainability” at the University of Life Sciences and Natural Resources (Universität für Bodenkultur) in Vienna. He spent four months at BOKU teaching a new course entitled “Sustainable Development: Ethics, Physics and Technology”. The details of the course are at:

http://www.ce.berkeley.edu/~hermanowicz/other/Hermanowicz_Fulbright_2008_syllabus.pdf

Publications

von Hauff M. and Wilderer P.A. (2008). Industrial ecology: engineered representation of sustainability. *Journal Sustainability Science*. DOI: 10.1007/s11625-007-0037-6, pp 103-116

Wilderer P.A. (2009). Climate change and its consequences for water and wastewater management. *Frontiers of Env. Sci. Techn. in China*. (2009) in print

Hermanowicz, S.W. (2008). Sustainability in Water Resources Management - Changes in Meaning and Perception. *Sustainability Science*, 3, 181-188

Isosaari, P., Hermanowicz, S.W., Rubin, Y. (2008). Sustainable Natural Systems for Treatment and Disposal of Food Processing Wastewater. *Critical Reviews in Environmental Science and Technology*, in print

Wichern, M.; Lindenblatt, C.; Luebken, M.; Horn, H. (2008). Experimental results and mathematical Modelling of an autotrophic and heterotrophic biofilm in a sand filter treating industrial and municipal wastewater, *Wat. Res.* 42(14), 3899-3909.

Schulz-Fademrecht, C.; Wichern, M.; Horn, H. (2008). The impact of sunlight on the decay of indicator microorganisms in water and in the benthic biofilm of the river Isar, *Wat. Res.* 42 (19), 4771-4779.

Kehl, O.; Wichern, M.; Luebken, M.; Horn, H. (2008). Analysis of design models for stabi-



lization ponds under different boundary conditions – a comparison, Ecological Engineering, in print

Wichern, M., Luebken, M.; Schlattmann, M.; Gronauer, A.; Horn, H. (2008). Investigations and mathematical simulation on decentralized anaerobic treatment of agricultural substrate from livestock farming, Wat. Sci. Tech. 58(1), 67-72.

Members

Dr. Thomas Baumann, München, D
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Prof. Dr. Timi Ecimovic, Medosi, SL
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Prof. Dr.-Ing. Marc Wichern, Bochum, D
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**Europäisches Curriculum der
Gemäß den Bologna Kriterien**

an die Europäische Kommission mit einem Vorwort von Kommissar Jan Figel'

Salzburg, März 2009

Felix Unger, Richard März, Konrad Meßmer,
Lidia Sréter, Dusan Suput.

Vorwort Jan Figelzum Europäischen Curriculum der Medizin

"Nichts auf der Welt ist so mächtig wie eine Idee, deren Zeit gekommen ist" – so Viktor Hugo. Der Bologna-Prozess belegt die Richtigkeit dieser These. Denn die Zeit war reif, nationalstaatliche Herausforderungen gemeinsam auf europäischer Ebene anzugehen. Die Vision einen Europäischen Hochschulraum zu schaffen musste nur noch ausgesprochen werden: Dies geschah 1999 an der Universität zu Bologna.

Das Erasmus-Programm der Europäischen Kommission hatte bereits maßgeblich zur Ausgestaltung des Europäischen Hochschulraums beigetragen. Immerhin sind nicht weniger als fünf der insgesamt sechs Ziele der Bologna-Erklärung direkt von 'Erasmus' inspiriert: Europäische Dimension, Qualitätssicherung, Vergleichbarkeit, Europäisches Kredittransfersystem und natürlich Mobilität. Das sechste Element ist die Einführung gestufter Studiengänge. Doch speziell mit diesem Ziel taten - und tun sich heute noch - einige Disziplinen schwerer als andere. Dazu zählen Jura, Lehrerbildung, Ingenieurwissenschaften - und eben auch die Medizin.

Medizinische Fachverbände in vielen Ländern betrachteten eine gestufte Studienstruktur als problematisch, ja schädlich für die Qualität der Medizinausbildung und mithin für das Gesundheitssystem und die Patienten. Während andere Elemente des Bologna-Prozesses, wie Qualitätssicherung, verbesserte Anerkennung und Mobilität, aufgegriffen und umgesetzt wurden, wird die Sinnhaftigkeit der Bachelor/Master-Struktur für medizinische Studiengänge prinzipiell in Frage gestellt. Dabei wird insbesondere darauf verwiesen, dass ein Bachelor in Medizin nicht die nötige Kompetenz zur Ausübung einer ärztlichen Tätigkeit vermittelt.

In den vergangenen Jahren hat sich diese Diskussion in vielen Ländern weiterentwickelt. Zum einen setzt sich bei vielen Experten die Erkenntnis durch, dass traditionelle Studienprogramme in Medizin im Lauf der Jahre mit immer neuem Wissen befrachtet wurden, ohne dass die Studierbarkeit und die zu erreichenden Lernergebnisse überprüft worden wären – mit dem Resultat hoher Abbrecherquoten. Eine kritische Überprüfung und Modernisierung der Studieninhalte kann hier zu mehr statt zu weniger Qualität führen.



Zum anderen beginnen auch die Mediziner zu erkennen, dass eine Stufung der Studiengänge (drei Jahre Bachelor, drei Jahre Master) denselben Vorteil bietet wie in anderen Fachgebieten: Studierende können einen Bachelor in Medizin mit einem Master in einer anderen Disziplin kombinieren, etwa in Betriebswirtschaft oder Journalismus, und dann im öffentlichen Gesundheitswesen oder in den Medien arbeiten.

Mehrere europäische Länder, etwa Dänemark und die Schweiz, sind in der Reform ihrer medizinischen Studienprogramme nach Bologna-Kriterien bereits weit fortgeschritten und auch in den Niederlanden und Deutschland wird daran gearbeitet. Das vorliegende Europäische Curriculum kann all denen eine hilfreiche Inspiration sein, die sich in diesem Bereich engagieren wollen. Ich gratuliere den Autoren zu Ihrer Arbeit, die Reflexionen über den Medizinerberuf im 21. Jahrhundert mit ganz praxisnahen Empfehlungen zu verbinden weiß.

Europäischen Curriculum der Medizin **Felix Unger**

Die Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste hat 2004 einen Report an das Europäische Parlament unter dem Titel „Health is Wealth – Strategic Visions for European Healthcare at the Beginning of the 21st Century“ geliefert. Aus diesem Report ist 2006 das neue „Paradigma der Medizin im 21. Jahrhundert“ hervorgegangen, aus dem ging 2008 ein Report an die Europäische Kommission „European Lead Market in Healthcare“ heraus. In allen Reports wird das Curriculum der Medizin kritisch beleuchtet und es ist unabdingbar, dass im 21. Jahrhundert die Ausbildung der Ärzte nach Prinzipien in Gesamtsicht des Menschen erfolgt, sodass alles Lernen und Lehrende integrativ zum Gesamten lebendig wird. Natürlich kann eine Kommission der Akademie nicht ein vollständiges Curriculum entwickeln, dazu muss man auch die nationalen Gegebenheiten einbinden: Wichtig sind die Leitlinien und es ist aber festzuhalten, dass die Bologna-Kriterien ein wunderbarer Ansatz sind, ein neues Curriculum in der Sicht des Menschen aufzustellen. Die drei Abschnitte des Studiums haben Phasen, wie Bachelor-Abschnitt unter dem Titel „Wie verändert sich der Mensch in seinem Wesen im Laufe seines Lebens und bei Krankheit“, Master-Abschnitt „Wo fehlt es“ (Anamnese und Diagnostik) und dem klinischen Jahr „Was mache ich“ als Therapie und Prognose. Diese Leitthemen sind immer mitzudenken, sodass dadurch im Entwickeln eines Curriculums das Integrative zum Durchbruch kommt. Das bedeutet, dass man das bisherige Prinzip des Enzyklopädischen verlässt. Außerdem wird eine Ausstiegsmöglichkeit im Bachelor-Abschnitt aufgezeigt, wo nach zwei Jahren ein Student umsteigen kann und die Basis zu einem anderen Studium hat. Jedenfalls haben wir es als Auftrag gesehen, dem heutigen Bild des Menschen gerecht zu werden, die Medizin integrativ im schicksalhaften Verlauf des Menschen zu sehen.

**KARDINAL KOENIG INSTITUTE**

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Kardinal Franz König, zur Gründung des Kardinal Königs Forum für Glaubende und Nichtglaubende der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste*

Ich beginne meine Gedanken mit einem kurzen Blick auf das Ende des letzten Konzils. Es war der 8. Dezember 1965. Das Konzil begann im Herbst 1962 und schloss feierlich getragen mit großer Euphorie am 8. Dezember 1965. Ich werde diesen Tag nicht vergessen. Paul VI. hat die Last des Konzils praktisch nach Johannes XXIII getragen. Ich erinnere mich an Johannes XXIII., der am 3. Juni 1963, ein Jahr nach der Eröffnung des Konzils verstorben ist. Die Unsicherheit war groß, wer wird der nächste Papst sein und wird der das Konzil fortsetzen. Paul VI erklärte sofort nach seiner Wahl „ich bin gerne bereit als neu gewählter Papst im Sinne von Johannes XXIII. das Konzil fortzusetzen“. An jenem 8. Dezember 1965, als das Konzil seine Tore schloss, endete es in einer großen Euphorie, die allerdings nicht lange andauert hat.

Paul VI. und Athenagoras von Konstantinopel, Oberhaupt der orthodoxen Kirche, hatten vereinbart, ohne dass man es zunächst wusste, dass die gegenseitigen Exkommunikationen des Jahres 1054, gemeinsam von Konstantinopel und Rom aufgehoben werden sollten. Dies wurde in St. Peter zu Rom in Anwesenheit aller offiziell verkündet. Es entstand ungeheurer Jubel innerhalb und außerhalb der Peterskirche. Ein Innsbrucker Historiker sagte mir damals, „ja wissen sie, mir standen die Tränen in den Augen, als ich das hörte, denn ich wusste welche geschichtlichen Auswirkungen ein solcher Akt doch haben sollte“.

Ein bisschen euphorisch wie wir heute im Rückblick sagen. Damit wollte ich nur hinweisen und das Konzil in zwei Stichworten zu betrachten.

1. Aufgabe des Konzils ist es sich zur Welt zu öffnen, und das Stichwort für diese Öffnung zur Welt war „Dialog“. Ein etwas verblasstes Stichwort, aber es wurde immer und überall zitiert. Das heißt gesprächsbereit sein und alle Menschen guten Willens zum Gespräch einzuladen. Zunächst innerhalb der Kirche, im Kreise der getrennten Christen und anschließend der Welt gegenüber. So hat es Paul VI in seinem ersten Rundschreiben „ecclesiam summus“ dargestellt.

In diesem Jahr 1965 am 8. April wurde das Sekretariat „pro non credentibus“, als 3. Sekretariat offiziell errichtet. Es sollte ein kleines Organ ohne großen Apparat sein, das über das Konzil hinaus dauert. Das erste Sekretariat, heute sagt man Päpstlicher Rat, war zur Förderung der christlichen Einheit. Johannes XXIII. hat es gemeinsam mit Kardinal Bea



errichtet. Dieses bestand schon vor Beginn des Konzils mit dem Blick auf die Dokumente. Das zweite Sekretariat, ein Jahr vor Schluss des Konzils, wurde 1964 zur Förderung des interreligiösen Dialoges errichtet.

2. Während des Konzils tauchte in diesem Zusammenhang in einigen Wortmeldungen die Frage auf, „ja, jetzt haben wir ein erstes, ein zweites Sekretariat sehr effizient und klein gegründet. Aber es fehlt doch noch etwas wesentliches, aufgreifendes was das Konzil behandle. Wir haben ja die Welt des Unglaubens, des Nicht-Glaubens, des Atheismus, den marxistischen Kommunismus in Russland- muss nicht das Konzil auch dazu Stellung nehmen“. Papst Paul VI. hat das als eine Empfehlung aufgegriffen und sagte „gut, das scheint sehr aktuell zu sein“. Er richtete an mich die Frage „Sie könnten doch die Leitung dieses Sekretariates übernehmen“. Ich war zunächst ein wenig verblüfft, denn ich hatte wenig Erfahrung in meiner wissenschaftlichen, pastoralen Tätigkeit im Bezug auf Atheismus und Glaube.

Ich hatte mich immer in meinen früheren Jahren mit der Frage, des Christentums und den anderen Religionen beschäftigt, ein Thema das mich heute noch sehr beschäftigt. Und ich gab Paul VI. zur Antwort: „Ja, Heiliger Vater aber ich versteh ja nicht viel davon. Wenn sie mich für das zweite Sekretariat, für den interreligiösen Dialog genommen hätten, da hätt ich mir ein bisschen was zugetraut, aber pro non credentibus, da bringe ich ja fast nichts mit“. Die Antwort von Paul VI war sehr gut und kurz: „usus docebit“, also auf Deutsch übersetzt, „na fangens an, dann werdens schon sehen“. Also usus- sich damit beschäftigen, führt dann selber weiter in die Frage hinein. Usus docebit war dann die Weisheit mit der ich das Sekretariat übernommen habe und bedachte vielleicht noch nicht so sehr die Schwierigkeiten, die mit einer solchen Aufgabe verbunden sind.

Zusammenfassend darf ich sagen, die Wurzel dieses Sekretariates liegen im Konzil selbst. Die Errichtung begann mit Paul VI. Damit entstand ein Triumvirat, eine Dreifalt der Sekretariate. Heute heißen sie Räte, wie Päpstlicher Rat zur christlichen Einheit, Päpstlicher Rat zur Förderung des interreligiösen Dialogs und drittens Päpstlicher Rat der Nichtgläubigen. Ich hatte das Sekretariat 15 Jahre getragen. 1980 habe ich dem Papst gesagt „Ich glaube jetzt hab ich genug gemacht, genug damit gerungen“ und mein Nachfolger wurde dann Kardinal Poupard. Er hat den Namen des Sekretariates in Päpstlicher Rat für die Kulturen geändert, ganz allgemein religiös und auch nicht-religiös. Darüber kann man natürlich verschiedener Meinung sein, aber ich habe mich dann nicht mehr weiter damit befasst.

Unter meiner Führung waren die organisatorischen Schwierigkeiten ein wenig dadurch gemindert worden. Wir haben damals in Rom ein kleines Stockwerk als Sekretariat zugewiesen bekommen haben, und wir wussten noch nicht, wie und was man damit anfangen soll. Zunächst ist mir als Sekretär Don Miano aus dem Salesianer Orden zugeteilt worden, ein sehr wertvoller Mensch, der leider zu früh gestorben ist. Die Salesianer waren die einzige, oder die ersten vielleicht, die ein, ich glaube, dreibändiges Lexikon über den Atheismus, kurz davor veröffentlicht hatten. Daher waren Don Miano und zwei seiner Mitarbeiter doch einigermaßen auf die Behandlung dieses Themas vorbereitet. Aus meinem Erfahrungsbereich wusste ich etwas über eine Paulusgesellschaft, die damals begon-



nen hatte mit dem Blick auf den marxistischen Atheismus diese zum Gespräch einzuladen und wie sich die Kirche dazu eigentlich verhalten sollte.

Am Anfang waren fünf oder sechs Personen, die zur Verfügung standen und mit mir zusammen arbeiten wollten. Wir haben überlegt welches Ziel, welche Aufgaben, welche Mitarbeiter was bearbeiten sollten und haben dann nach dem römischen System zwei Gruppen zu bilden versucht: eine mit Bischöfen, die dafür Interesse haben, oder die durch das Thema besonders herausgefordert sind und eine zweite mit Theologen, wie Rahner und Metz, die bereits in der Theologie begonnen hatten diese Frage zu bearbeiten. Und so wurde also ein kleiner, ganz kleiner Apparat zwischen 12 und 15 Leuten aufgestellt, mit denen wir überlegt und beraten haben, wie gehen wir vor, wie versuchen wir unsere ersten Schritte zu tun.

Ich würde jetzt in aller Kürze etwas über die Aufgaben des Sekretariates sagen, und wie sie sich in den ersten Schwierigkeiten herausgebildet hatten.

Die Vorstellung eines Dokumentes über den interreligiösen Dialog, das war auch die Meinung des Papstes „ja, das müsst ihr selber vorbereiten“. Das Konzil war damals schon längst zu Ende. Der Papst selbst war vorsichtig und hat gesagt „gut, bereitet ein Dokument vor, das die Aufgaben eines Sekretariates oder eines päpstlichen Rates, mit dem Thema ‚pro non credentibus‘ beschreibt“. Am 1. Oktober 1968 wurde der Presse in Rom dieses Dokument vorgestellt, dass auf das Konzil und die Themen, (Lumen Gentium, 19, 20, 21) in dem das Konzil das Thema Atheismus und die Stellung zum Thema Atheismus aufgegriffen hat. Und bei dieser Vorstellung dieses Dokumentes, ich habe mir wiederum einige Sätze aus der damaligen Präsentation herausgeschrieben, habe ich damals gesagt:

„das Ziel des Sekretariates besteht nicht darin einen Kampf gegen den Atheismus zu führen, auch nicht einen gegen den militanten Atheismus zu organisieren. Das Sekretariat hat das Ziel alle Möglichkeiten zur Ergündung, um der Religion ihren Platz in der menschlichen Gesellschaft zu sichern, die Schwierigkeiten zu queren, Kontakte aufzunehmen, in der Hoffnung auch auf Seiten des militanten Atheismus Intoleranz zu ändern“.

Das war zunächst der erste Einblick, welche Grundeinstellung das Sekretariat hat. Im Konzil selbst, waren die Meinungen darüber sehr geteilt. Die einen sagten, „der Atheismus gehört vom Konzil als höchste Autorität in der Kirche verurteilt“, die anderen haben gesagt „das ist nicht unsere Aufgabe zu verurteilen, wir müssen eher den Dialog in den Vordergrund stellen“. Und dazu darf ich aus heutiger Sicht noch hinzufügen, dass diese Einstellung sehr stark im Hintergrund im Konzil vieles beeinflusst hat, und wie auch dieses Sekretariat der Gefahr des russischen-marxistischen Atheismus unbewusst begegnet ist. Ein Zweiter Satz aus dem Dokument:

„Die katholische Kirche will durch das Sekretariat in der nachkonziliaren Zeit deutlich zum Ausdruck bringen, dass sie niemanden verurteilt, viel mehr mit allen Menschen guten Willens in Gemeinschaft und Frieden zu leben, versucht“.

Damals erkannte man, wie notwendig eine solche Vorgangsweise ist, um sich auf die Welt von heute - nicht von gestern - einzustellen, und um ins Gespräch zu kommen. Es ging nicht darum, den Auftrag die verkündete frohe Botschaft auf neue Weise wiederzugeben,



sondern damit zu vermitteln, dass es auch um ein Gespräch mit dem Dialogpartner geht. Man tritt nicht auf, „wir haben euch das zu verkünden“, sondern „wir wollen mit euch sprechen“. Das war etwas Neues, denn wie sie aus der Geschichte des 19. und beginnenden 20. Jahrhunderts wissen, hat sich die Kirche zunächst ganz auf Verteidigung eingestellt, und wie eine Burg die Fenster geschlossen, die großen Tore verrammelt, aus Angst vor Fortschritt, Angst vor Wissenschaft, Angst vor neuen Ideen als Gefahr für den Glauben. Das war damals verständlich, und natürlich aus der späteren und heutigen Sicht. Und in diesem Sinne stand das Konzil für etwas Neues, Öffnung zur Welt. Dahinter stand Johannes XXIII. Ich glaube ohne diesen Mann, ohne diese Gelassenheit, ohne diese optimistische Sicht der Welt wäre es nicht so gekommen, wie es dann gekommen ist.

Es war also wirklich eine Wende der Kirche, etwas Neues, hinzugehen, ohne Angst, mit Vertrauen und Zuversicht. Wir leben miteinander in einer Welt, wir müssen miteinander an die Zukunft in dieser Welt denken. Und ich habe vor allem am Schluss noch mal darauf aufmerksam gemacht: es steht keine politische Absicht dahinter, es geht nicht hintergründig um politisches Ringen oder Auseinandersetzung. Das war in den ersten Jahren ein wichtiger Schritt in der die Vorstellung des Dokuments „Was will dieses Sekretariat“ gemacht wurde.

Ein zweiter Gesichtspunkt in diesen ersten Jahren war, die Zusammenarbeit dieses neuen Sekretariates, mit dem noch in letzter Sitzungsperiode befindlichen Konzil. Im April wurde es gegründet, im Herbst, Ende September begann die vierte, letzte große Sitzungsperiode des vatikanischen Konzils mit dem Abschluss am 8.12. 1965. Und daher wurden in den letzten Monaten des Konzils im Herbst 1965, rasch einige Themen zum Abschluss gebracht. Dazu gehört vor allem das größte und umfangreichste Dokument des Konzils, „Kirche und Welt, Gaudium et Spes“. Erschrecken sie nicht, ich habe ihnen den Text mitgebracht. Die letzte 27. Auflage des Konzils als compendium hat Karl Rahner damals vorbereitet. Die Texte geben korrekt alles wieder, sind jeweils mit einer kurzen aber guten Einleitung versehen und vor allem mit einem sehr umfangreichen Index. Falls sie das nicht kennen sollten, möchte ich es ihnen wirklich ans Herz legen. Seit Jahren leide ich darunter, dass wenige katholische Christen wirklich die Texte kennen. Man redet, man lobt, man verurteilt. Ja aber man meint, was man damals gesagt hätte. Ja bitte lesen sie doch nach. In den ersten Jahren nach dem Konzil haben die Kritiker gesagt: „ich verstehe das große Dokument Kirche und Welt als ein bisschen euphorisch.“ Es war im größten Sinne doch zuversichtlich und optimistisch. Wer sehr kritisch ist würde sagen, dass man auf die Schwierigkeiten der Umsetzung hätte aufmerksam machen müssen.

Ich möchte ihnen bei dieser, für mich seltenen Gelegenheit, dieses seltene Dokument ans Herz legen und sie bitten es weiterzusagen. Wir können es nicht einfach in die Reihen der Bücher stellen, man sollte es auch am Tisch liegen haben. Und man liest es nicht wie eine Tageszeitung, sondern man schaut im Stichwortverzeichnis nach, zu welchem Thema finde ich etwas. Dann langsam lesen und darüber sprechen. Das wollte ich bei dieser Gelegenheit auch Ihnen gesagt haben.

Damit zurück zu meinem zweiten Gesichtspunkt. Im Herbst 1965 wurde dieses große Dokument „Kirche und Welt“, mit 92 Artikel, endgültig abgeschlossen. Es wurde in den



vergangenen Jahren immer wieder diskutiert, abgeändert, teilweise abgestimmt. Zur Endfassung kam erst knapp vor Schluss des Konzils mit pro- und aber auch negativen Stimmen. Ich wollte bei dieser Gelegenheit aufmerksam machen, dass unser neues Sekretariat in den ersten Monaten seiner Existenz eingeladen wurde, bei der Endfassung dieses Dokuments „Kirche und Welt“ mitzuarbeiten, und die Meinung einzubringen. Daher wurden wir gebeten zum Thema „Kirche und Atheismus“ Stellung zu beziehen. Damals gab es auf dem Konzil zwei Stellungnahmen. Die westlichen Vertreter haben gemeint, der kommunistische Atheismus vom Konzil abgelehnt, also verurteilt werden muss. Nun waren aber auch einige Bischöfe aus der kommunistischen Welt anwesend, wie aus Polen, Russland, Jugoslawien. Es war der damalige Konzilsvater, der spätere Johannes Paul II, der darauf aufmerksam machte „Es geht nicht nur um uns, die wir, die wieder heimfahren müssen oder wollen, das abzulehnen und über den politischen Aspekt des Kommunismus zu urteilen, es geht uns um das Phänomen, das unabhängig vom Kommunismus existiert“. Es hat sich dann auch diese Meinung durchgesetzt, sodass sehr drei interessante, glaube ich, wichtige Kapitel, aufgenommen wurden, und abgeschlossen wurden, die in Zusammenarbeit mit dem Sekretariat perfektioniert werden konnten. Ich darf wörtlich wichtige Sätze, die in diesem Dokument fixiert wurden, wiederholen:

„Die Kirche versucht tiefer in die atheistische Mentalität und die dahinter liegenden Gründe, für die Leugnung Gottes, einzudringen, das zu verstehen und zu erfassen. In Bewusstsein, dass uns damit neue Fragen aufgegeben werden und dass diese Gründe ernst und gründlich geprüft werden müssen“, so das Konzil selber. Und wörtlich weiter „insofern müsse man sagen“, das war auch ein Punkt der nicht leicht im Konzil mehrheitsfähig war, und vor allem, sich eingesteht, wie weit ist die Kirche, die katholische Christenheit selbst am Atheismus Schuld ist. „Insofern müsse man sagen, dass sie, die Gläubigen durch Vernachlässigung der Glaubenserziehung durch missverständliche Darstellung der Lehre, und durch Mangel ihres religiösen, sittlichen, gesellschaftlichen Lebens, das wahre Antlitz Gottes und der Religion eher verhüllen, als offenbaren“. Zwanzig Jahre früher wäre das unmöglich gewesen, aber man hat den Mut gehabt, unsere Fehler offen einzugestehen um daraus selbst zu lernen.

Als dritter Gesichtspunkt, die Tätigkeit des Sekretariates. Wir haben uns vor allem an die Bischofskonferenzen gewandt, um aus den verschiedenen Kulturbereichen der Welt von damals und auch von heute zu erfahren, worauf sie besonderen Wert legen. Es kam damit zur Gründung von Rom aus von kleinen lokalen Sekretariaten, bis nach Afrika, Japan, überall in der ganzen Welt, aufgrund der Verbindungen, die durch das Konzil erst möglich geworden sind. Ich möchte nur an drei großen Konferenzen, Symposien, die damals von uns organisiert wurden, erinnern. Das ist einerseits, in Rom 1966, das erste große Symposium gewesen, mit dem Thema: „Die Kulturformen des Unglaubens“. Das war sehr interessant, wie Prof. Biser einleitend über diesen Titel meinte. „Pro non credentibus“, ist in der Wortwahl schon sehr weit gespannt und gar nicht konzentriert auf einen kämpferischen Atheismus, wie er damals im Vordergrund stand. Ein zweites Symposium fand dann in Österreich, in Baden bei Wien, 1975 statt, über die Fragen des gläubigen Menschen und des Nichtgläubigen- und in wie weit man sich da in einem Gespräch näher gekommen ist. Und drittens ein großes Symposium in München, 1987, das Thema „Glaube und Wissens. Dazu hatten wir Nobelpreisträger eingeladen, Glaubende und Nichtglaubende, oder bes-



ser gesagt Agnostiker. Denn von den Nobelpreisträgern, soweit ich sie damals kennen lernte, waren einige dabei, die offen sagten „bitte ich bin nicht Atheist, ich bin Agnostiker. Ich schätze die Religion, aber ich treffe für mich persönlich keine Entscheidung“. Also das ist ja auch heute, wenn ich das hier einfügen darf, das Problem, nicht der Atheismus im strengen Sinne, sondern die religiöse Gleichgültigkeit. Prof. Biser, vor einigen Tagen habe ich bei einem ihrer Vorträge gehört, „der Einfluss der Medien, durch die Schaffung einer virtuellen Realität kommen wir immer mehr in eine Welt hinein, die da ist, aber außerhalb der Köpfe ist“.

Es hat sich das Phänomen des Nichtglaubens, Unglaubens, des Atheismus sehr gewandelt. Als kleine Nebenbemerkung darf ich vielleicht hier einfügen: in einem meiner vielen Gesprächen hat mir einer gesagt: „Wissen sie, für mich gibt es keine Atheisten. Warum nicht? Denn jeder Mensch ist ein Suchender und ein Fragender im Grunde seines Wesens.“ Auch keine schlechte Meinung, aber nicht die meine.

Eine kleine Besonderheit soll und zeigen, das für und wider, das Plus und Minus der damaligen Aufgabenstellung. Ich habe mich entschlossen, es war ungefähr 1970 reiste ich viel umher. Aus Moskau tönte es „wollt ihr mit uns sprechen“, zwar auf sehr verschlungenen Wegen. Offiziell war das nicht möglich. Aus Moskau kam die Antwort „ja, wenn ihr euch für den Marxismus und unsere Sozialstrukturen interessiert, bitte sehr, wenn ihr nur über Religion und Kommunismus reden wollt, dann nicht, das interessiert uns nicht“. Gut, ich habe gesagt, ich fahr zunächst zu Tito und frage ihn „wollt ihr mit uns sprechen“. Ich habe offiziell angesucht, wurde freundlich eingeladen. Ich besuchte Belgrad, Zagreb, Ljubljana, und habe mit den damaligen Chefs dieser drei Provinzen darüber gesprochen, um zu erfahren, nachdem Tito, bzw. die Jugoslawen erklärt haben „wir sind Kommunisten, aber nicht russische Kommunisten, wir haben eine ganz andere Form des Kommunismus“. Da hab ich mir gedacht, vielleicht kommt man da leichter in einen Dialog. Gut, ich wurde überall freundlich aufgenommen, es gab interessante Gespräche. Jetzt erzähle ich, was vielleicht sehr bezeichnend war: mein Gespräch mit dem Chef der slowenischen Provinz, ein Freund von Tito, der seinerzeit die Reise mit Tito nach Moskau gemacht hatte, war bezeichnend. Tito, so hatte man mir erzählt, sollte von den Russen einfach liquidiert werden, ist aber rasch noch entkommen und so haben die Jugoslawien ihren Kommunismus dann selbst aufgebaut.

Ich hatte ein sehr freundliches Gespräch mit dem kommunistischen Chef in Slowenien. Die Antwort die ich überall bekommen habe, „wenn ihr euch nicht in unsere Politik einmischst sind wir bereit mit euch zu sprechen, ja, das könnte sogar sehr interessant sein“. Gut, habe ihn bei meinem dritten Aufenthalt gesagt: „Was heißt das, wenn ihr euch nicht in unsere Politik einmischst“. Ich war zu einem kleinen Abendessen eingeladen, menschlich sehr freundlich und höflich. Ich sagte: „Herr Präsident, ich bringe ein Beispiel, denn mir ist einiges noch nicht klar. Wenn ich ein Lehrer an einer höheren Schule bin und Sozialwissenschaft unterrichte, muss ich daher über die kommunistische Idee des Sozialismus sprechen. Wenn ich das getan habe, kann ich dann auch ihrer Meinung nach meinen Schülern erklären, dass es aber auch eine christliche Soziallehre gibt, die in wesentlichen Punkten von der kommunistischen verschiedenen ist“. Darauf stockte der Gastgeber „ah, es ist besser sie unterrichten Mathematik“. Darauf hab ich gesagt „Herr



Präsident, eine klare Antwort“. Gut, das war ein kleines, interessantes Beispiel, wie die Dinge lagen.

Ich darf mit einer ganz kurzen Bilanz schließen. Ich konnte nur einige Punkte aus dem Leben des Sekretariates herausnehmen und ihnen zeigen, wie es damals allmählich gewachsen ist. Es gibt übrigens auch ein kleines Büchlein, über die Entstehung, die Geschichte mit den vielen Details der Arbeit. Wenn sich einer interessieren sollte, es gibt darüber eine Dissertation und eine Publikation, die steht ihnen zur Verfügung.

Ein kurze Bilanz mit plus und minus: Aus heutiger Sicht muss ich sagen, ich habe viel gelernt, denn am Anfang wusste ich sehr wenig, am Schluss habe ich nicht alles gewusst, aber wesentlich mehr als am Anfang. Ich wiederhole ein Zitat, dass mir seinerzeit ein bekannte französischer Atheist namens Roger Garondy sagte, weil es ein sehr positiver Satz in meinen Augen war. „auch wenn das Sekretariat überhaupt keine Aktivitäten aufzuweisen hätte, wäre es schon als positiv zu bewerten, weil seine bloße Existenz ein Zeichen der Sensibilität der Kirche für die moderne Welt darstellt“. Ein Atheist konnte mir nichts Besseres sagen.

Die Gründungsabsicht des Sekretariates kommt vom Konzil und von Paul VI. Das Konzil wollte den Dialog auch mit der Welt des Nichtglaubens, für uns im engeren Sinne mit dem Atheismus. Der Papst hat dann mehr oder weniger zu verstehen gegeben „studiert, analysiert das Phänomen, versucht verständliche Resultate im Bereich der Kirche bekannt zu machen“. Die Unsicherheit war wirklich sehr groß. Paul VI auf eine kleine Bemerkung meiner Frage ob ich jetzt als Präsident dieses Sekretariates nach Rom ziehen muss, um dort meine Zelte aufzuschlagen, hat er geantwortet: „Bleiben's lieber in Wien und fahren's dann immer wieder nach Rom, denn wir haben schon so viele Kardinäle in Rom“. Das war ein sehr gescheites und kluges Wort, aber für mich doch eine Belastung. Ich musste ungefähr jeden Monat nach Rom. In Wien haben sie geschimpft „der ist ja nie da, der ist ja immer wo anders“. Und ich habe dann auch sehr bald gemerkt, wie sich das Phänomen des Atheismus wandelt, in den letzten Jahren, auch bedingt durch das Phänomen der Medien. Es kam dann immer mehr das Bewusstsein, wir brauchen Theologen, wir brauchen eine vertiefte Analyse, so wie es gestern Prof. Biser sehr schön getan hat, eine Analyse anhand der Zeitgeschichte und anhand der Personen. So hab ich mir damals gesagt, dass wächst jetzt langsam über meine Kräfte hinaus, ich hab zum Papst gesagt „bitte, ich habe 15 Jahre so gut ich konnte, als Präsident dieses Sekretariates gedient, ich lege es wieder in ihre Hände zurück“. So geschah es, es wurde dann ein Nachfolger gesucht, es wurde dann Kardinal Poupard. Und so ist die erste Phase des Sekretariates durch meinen Rücktritt abgeschlossen gewesen, und es begann eine neue Phase der Theologie mit den Kulturen und anderen Religionen.

Ich danke Ihnen für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit.

* Transkript der Rede gehalten am 23. April 2003 in Wien zur Gründung des Kardinal König Forums für Glaubende und Nichtglaubende der Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste.

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Timisoara, Romania
Prof. Ladislau Vékás and "Petru Poni" Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry
Iasi, Romania
Prof. Bogdan C. Simionescu

Report on the workshop
"ROMANIAN RESEARCH – PRESENT AND FUTURE"

October 24 – 25, 2008

The workshop was organized by the Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Cultural Exchanges, Timisoara – European Academy of Sciences and Arts (EASA) and "Petru Poni" Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Iasi- Romanian Academy

Venue:
"Petru Poni" Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Iasi

Participants:
Romanian members of EASA
Prof. Ioan Gottlieb, Dr. Marius-Ioan Piso, Prof. Voicu Safta, Prof. Bogdan C. Simionescu,
Prof. Ioan Stefanescu, Dr. Ladislau Vékás



Invited speakers:

Dr. Valeria Harabagiu ("Petru Poni" Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Iasi),
Prof. Gheorghe Popa (University "A.I.Cuza" Iasi)

Invitees: 15

Short review and conclusions

During the workshop 7 talks were presented, each of them of about 40 minutes. All lectures focused on high priority, interdisciplinary research fields. The thematic of presentations covered different domains of fundamental and applied research, emphasizing the deep connections and interrelations among chemical engineering, medical bioengineering, physics, electronics and electrical engineering, civil engineering, environment protection. The presence of fractal structures in many scientific domains was also revealed and new energy sources based on hydrogen and combustion piles were discussed. Very interesting aspects connected with the development of new, high performance multifunctional materials focused the attention of all participants. The tendencies in Romanian research were underlined and the perspectives for future development were highlighted. Special attention was paid to the role and implication of science in the actual and future development of the Romanian society.

Each presentation was followed by intense discussions among participants, emphasizing the interest for the presented subjects.

Some conclusions could be withdrawn:

- Romanian scientific research is in a period of intense development
- New, up-to-date areas of research are opened and developed
- Romanian scientists are more and more connected to the international teams and they are actively participating in many EU programs
- The quality of research equipment substantially improved and the financial support from Romanian and international programs highly increased
- The competitiveness and visibility of Romanian research groups as well as their implication in international grants strongly improved
- By contrast with most European countries, Romanian young generation is attracted by research careers.

**EUROPEAN INSTITUTE OF HEALTH (EIH)**

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

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Let's Lead in Health

European Lead Market in Health Care

Every human being deserves access to unconditional adequate health care regardless of age, sex, health status, or social or ethnic origin. Good health is an essential prerequisite for a wealthy society and is an investment in sustainable societal and economic growth.

Europe is facing one of its greatest challenges to date. Health-related expenditures are increasing dramatically—from the present 9% of GDP to an estimated 16% by 2020. Building upon the findings and recommendations of our previous report *“Health is Wealth—Strategic Visions for European Health Care at the Beginning of the 21st Century”*, this follow-up report has been prepared in response to the European Commission's Lead Market Initiative.

In our innovative approach, we emphasize the rights and responsibilities of individuals and the consequences they must bear for their lifestyle choices. Meanwhile, public and private sector health insurance providers and national authorities must bear the responsibility for controlling and monitoring the performance of the health care system and for auditing it. Transparency is the key.

We welcome the European Commission's initiative. It is highly relevant and timely to address these issues of European-wide importance both in economic as well as societal value terms. All health care systems must focus on patients' needs. Implementing the recommendations of this report will advance the establishment of a genuine European Lead Market in Health Care and will foster state-of-the-art quality medical care.

Our report discusses three core elements of public health care: efficacy of treatment, financing, and underlying public policies. We suggest a new paradigm of financing that emphasizes cost containment and the control of spiralling health care costs. New financial incentives like conditioned cash transfer (CCT), as well as complementary currencies, can play a supplementary role in stabilizing the future EU health care system and make it more robust against the volatility of the international financial market. Such a market will allow comprehensive modernization of the health care system through greater convergence of financing health care in Europe.

Most European countries complain of exploding costs while failing to see the immense opportunities offered by investing in future health care. This market currently has an overall volume of about 25% of GNP—including direct medical care, wellness, prevention, and lifestyle changes. It is the single largest market in Europe, with vast job opportunities that are robust against delocalization to other regions of the world. This market is expected to grow to 30% of GNP by 2020.

A single market in the sense of the Lisbon and Maastricht criteria will open new forms of competition and cooperation where all stakeholders will find their place in win-win situations. Europe must lead in health care, and adequate health care is necessary for us all. This report will encompass concepts for a European single market in health care in 2020.

**The three main themes focus on:**

- Optimization of medical arts through innovation and creativity by defining classifications of all medical procedures
- Alignment of access and quality within Europe in medical organizations
- Patient-oriented and outcome-related financing by several instruments

Objective: to develop a road map for the European Commission on the European Lead Market in Health Care.

Vision: the European Lead Market gives all Europeans the right to modern medical care based on state-of-the-art medicine that takes into consideration the potential for health in our society—Health is Wealth. Innovative and creative concepts are necessary items in a globalized world.

Baseline: in Europe, 480 million people need constant health care in various degrees, making the European Lead Market in Health Care the largest single market with an impact of 25% of the GNP. Health care remains an industry that can be improved in Europe and is challenged by the changing demography and the high import rate of medical goods.

Approach: An interdisciplinary approach by medical professionals and societies will give the basis for a new paradigm in opening the European Lead Market in Health Care. This includes medical doctors, patient organizations, nurses, professional organizations, medical industries in pharmacy, medical devices and medical supplies, as well as insurance companies. The stakeholders and policy makers are to be motivated to transfer their different care systems into one European system for the benefit of their patients.

Preface

This report on “The European Lead Market in Health Care” contains opportunities for adapting modern health care in the whole of Europe, and proposes actions ensuring Health for All. These proposed actions are aimed at accelerating the development of medicine and the quality of health care and provisions in a field of growing costs, as well as to overcome the big gap in quality of care in the different countries of Europe. At present there is no accepted concept for designing European medical care fit for the future.

This report on the European Lead Market is based on a previous report entitled “Health is Wealth—Strategic Visions for European Health Care at the Beginning of the 21st Century” (1), which was prepared by the European Academy of Sciences and Arts and delivered to the European Parliament in 2003. The specific focus of the report dealt with all forms of health care, with the patient being the primary center of interest. Three clusters are identified to serve the patient, and are described as medical arts, medical organizations 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 must be overcome. National health care today is dangerously provincial and therefore outdated.



The European Lead Market is different from other markets where the main endeavor is dedicated to life in a cultural environment. The future health status of each individual has intrinsic uncertainties, and no one—regardless of his or her current situation—knows when he or she will get sick in the future. This requires a collective commitment to design a health care system for all. There are two parts: the citizens and patients on one side and medical arts, medical products and medical services on the other side. This market has an enormous potential for growth. Sciences and industries in health care have a great opportunity to lead the international market. Medicine fulfills the criteria of Knowledge and Innovation Communities (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 and rapid growth opportunities in medicine, mobility of patients and the increase in identification of complex chronic diseases, as well as environmental burdens. National health care capabilities for a European setup are becoming limited and presently are subsidiary to Europe. Most European countries complain of exploding costs while overlooking the great opportunities of investing in future health care. This single market has an overall volume of 25% of the GNP, including direct medical care, wellness, prevention and lifestyle changes. This market is supposed to be the largest single market, with huge job opportunities that are robust against outsourcing to other regions of the world. The market volume will increase up to 30% of the GNP in 2020 (2).

Medicine is the largest entrepreneurial endeavor in our society. Besides the obvious benefits for patients, this industry provides income for thousands of families employed in all the auxiliary support organizations and industries. A study measuring the direct and indirect profitability of health care should be launched.

Potential of cost reduction

The potential exists to save 10%–15 % of costs. Classification and reimbursement are the core elements in bringing medicine to a standard deserving of the 21st century. The market allows competition, which promotes innovation and creativity, brings mobilization, standardizes quality in Europe, and at the end of the day reduces costs in a magnitude of 10%–15 % in total. This is desirable for future innovations leading to a real Lead Market.

The Aho Report (3) has been an excellent stimulus for applying market criteria to health care, stimulating innovation and creativity and shaping the future. It contains two essential criteria, the Maastricht and Lisbon treaties, whereby “services of general interest” may have an impact in the treaty ratification and entry into force (4).

Three areas are challenged: the medical field, insurance companies, and the politics that shape medicine for all citizens. The main prerequisite is an adequately clear path of reimbursement, which follows market mechanisms. This market deserves control mechanisms to ensure quality and give incentives for rational cost management and increased effectiveness.

Medicine can be shaped and reformed only via financing. The **main core elements** are guidelines and the classification of all medical provisions providing the proper basis for reim-



bursement. This will be established by the European Medical Societies and compiled by the European Institute of Health. With an effective reimbursement plan, medical institutions can develop independently in accordance with demand and quality standards. This forms the underlying basis for a comprehensive approach to medicine, which reimburses only those provisions that meet standards established by classification. The movement of medicine through the health care market in the 21st century is fueled in large part by competition.

An additional core element is the changing role of the public sector. We are all currently reimbursing this system through our taxes, premiums and copayments. This provides the framework for solidarity based on community interests, objectives, and standards. In this context it can be seen as a paradigm change, where the public sector demands “Health for All” from the medical field in exchange for their financial contribution to the health care system via taxes. Medicine is no longer financed by charitable or religious orders, but is rather a request to the health care system, which is to be reimbursed.

Today, national structural barriers are blocking an integrative European health care concept. Some of these barriers include national interests, a lack or mismanagement of finances and misalignments of possibilities.

This report points out the positive impact to be expected, considering human, social and economic advances. The report should act as a road map with recommendations directed to all stakeholders (patient, doctor, industry, universities, medical associations and national and European parliaments).

The focus will be:

- 1) Patient benefit or “Health for All” as an act of solidarity with collective and equal accessibility in Europe. The guiding principle is that we pay for our health system and we demand that the medical system ensure “Health for All.”
- 2) Classification, guidelines and certification of medical provisions for quality of care and a basis for reimbursement.
- 3) Privatization and depoliticization of medical hospitals and insurance in all European countries.
- 4) Eliminating national fragmentation.
- 5) Improving innovation as part of the new European Institute of Innovation and Technology (KICs).

This single market, with its volume, and industrial and scientific impact, is a real European Lead Market.

The whole concept of medical provisions has changed entirely over the last few decades, making a paradigm shift from local providers to a single European market inevitable (4).



The report will emphasize:

1. The patients and their doctors are the core elements of the entire health care system.
2. A need for innovation according to the Lisbon recommendations.
3. A need for education according to the Bologna accords.
4. A need to convert medical provisions to a single market according to the Maastricht criteria, modernizing the system via Europe.
5. A need for a new paradigm in medicine. The present medical paradigm is outdated and based on Julien Offray de La Mettrie (1709–1751) in a mechanical and materialistic view of healthy and unhealthy. A paradigm shift based on an integrative view of different disciplines is demanded. This is based on scientific results of the last decades (4) and acts as a basis for the 21st century.
6. We, the public, demand the system provide “Health for All”.

The *organization* of medicine cannot be prioritized in the individual states or in the European Union itself. With a much needed paradigm shift, the long demanded changes can be accomplished, creating a European Lead Market in Health Care. Speaking of a Lead Market is a sign of change of the paradigm. This will have a profound effect on the modernization of medical care in Europe, based on established standards with guidelines and quality control. This will also help overcome the historic national burdens and severe differences that exist within Europe. The present systems are too localized and are sometimes xenophobic. The current provisions in medicine are too costly and less effective than they should be. We can no longer afford an outdated and narrow national concept of medical provisions where we pay the high costs. This is the basis for the task at hand and the motivation to provide people with medical care in keeping with what they are paying within the framework of solidarity of community interests, objectives and standards. Another aspect shows that medicine is an active investment for our society. This report envisions the year 2020 and elucidates new approaches to overcome old challenges. This vision reflects the reality of tomorrow.

Salzburg and Brussels, September 2008

Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c. Felix Unger

Chairman of the European Institute of Health (EIH)



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F. MEMORANDA AND DECLARATIONS

SOFIA DECLARATION OF THE CENTRAL- AND EASTERN EUROPEAN NETWORK

GROWTH IS THE GOAL

THE CENTRAL- AND EASTERN EUROPEAN NETWORK¹ (CEEN) ISSUED THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION AT ITS TENTH MEETING ON 4 APRIL 2008 IN SOFIA, BULGARIA.

Scientific expertise on regional scale – notably in areas of health care, food production, environment protection, weather forecast, control of climate change, prevention / control of natural disasters, clean / sustainable energy production, efficient transportation– is a condition sine qua non both for providing advice to Governments and securing innovative ideas for business. Appropriate initiatives could build on efforts of the Inter-Academy Panel whose primary goal is to help member academies in advising citizens and governments on the scientific aspects of critical global issues;

Involvement of the National Academies –in Central- and Eastern Europe (CEE) in general and South Eastern Europe (SEE) in particular– in regional co-operation activities could strengthen the development of research / development / innovation policies in each country of the region; CEEN considers the transformation of the Stability Pact for Southeast Europe into a Regional Co-operation Council in SEE as an opportunity to undertake initiatives for better use of endogenous capacities in education, research and enterprising in order to enhance the knowledge content of products and services;

The Regional Co-operation Council in SEE should encourage the National Academies of Sciences of SEE and CEE to pool their capacities and play the role of scientific advisory body in elaboration of science policies and informed decisions on regional level;

Against the background of the above, CEEN suggests that:

- *the National Academies of Sciences in the SEE region should assist the transformation of the national centres of excellence into nuclei of clusters of economic advanced activities comprising frontier research, and of the knowledge acquired into products and goods of high added value;*
- *the National Academies of Science in the SEE region should assist the networking of national centres of excellence as potential parts of future knowledge and innovation communities in order to enhance their capacities, harness this potential for regional expertise, promote partnerships with business, and breed new talents;*
- *a closer collaboration both at national and regional levels should be established between the network of the National Academies of Sciences in SEE and the Business Advisory Council for SEE.*

The declaration is supported by CEEN members 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, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Estonian Academy of Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Kosova Academy of Sciences and Arts, Latvian Academy of Sciences, 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.

**TIME IS UP****UNIVERSAL DECLARATION: ROLE OF NATIONAL SCIENCE ACADEMIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

11th October 2008, Podgorica, Montenegro

THE HUMAN RACE IS FACING UNPRECEDENTED GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND TRANSFORMATIONS. CLIMATIC CHANGES, ENERGY SHORTAGES, FOOD SCARCITY, NEW DISEASES AND EMERGING SOCIAL UNREST ARE MAJOR WARNING SIGNS THAT HUMANKIND MIGHT BE ON THE VERGE OF IRREVERSIBLE DECLINE.

This development has potentially dramatic consequences for the future of humanity - not only in the long-term, but also for the immediate future of our own generation. Against this background, on the 11th of October 2008 in Podgorica, Montenegro, the participants of the international conference¹ "Role of National Academies in the 21st Century" adopted and proclaimed this Universal Declaration. Following this act, the conference calls upon all National Science Academies to publicize the Universal Declaration to political leaders, scientific organizations, civil society organizations and educational institutions.

1. Human activities play important role in many global changes, including the declining state of the environment and related global consequences. We must stop this trend immediately. The contemporary philosophy of development, and even our way of life, has to be re-examined. There is no more time to lose by arguing and developing grandiose out-of-reach plans. There is no more time to waste time.
2. The unprecedented challenges to sustainable development necessitate more understanding, greater tolerance and solidarity, as well as urgent action on the part of political leaders, scientists and members of civil society. This situation has never been faced before, nor required action on such a scale. Such challenges require new ground in human creativity: holistic ideas, interdisciplinary and novel scientific approaches, development of new technologies, and innovative solutions in order to assure the well-being of humans. No single country, nor single group of politicians or scientists is able to address this complex issue in isolation.
3. Political leaders must accept that National Science Academies are a necessary part of the global solution. Full use must be made of the Academies' potential in producing new knowledge and building efficient non-political communications and networks beyond national borders. In particular, National Sciences Academies have to play a crucial role in formulating policy advice for solving these issues. Political leaders, National Science Academies and civil society must act together. If not, we will all lose. Humankind will lose: not only coming generations, but also our own.

We must act:

Think Locally - Act Globally.

Nothing in this Universal Declaration may be interpreted as anything but a call for immediate action. We all survive or we fade away - TOGETHER. Humankind lives in, or vanishes from, the same fragile, global village.

¹ Organized by the: Inter Academy Panel, European Academy of Sciences and Arts, Network of Central and Eastern European Academies, South East Europe Division of World Academy of Art and Science, Interacademy Council of South East Europe, and Montenegrin Academy of Sciences and Arts.



Konrad
Adenauer
Stiftung

INTER- CULTURAL BUSINESS DIALOGUE



GROWTH IS THE GOAL

Dedicated to:

President of the European Parliament, H. E. Hans-Gert Pöttering,
President of the People's Republic of China, H. E. Hu Jintao,
President of India, H. E. Pratibha Devisingh Patil,
The Members of the Group of Eight – “G8”.

Issued by the “Budapest Round Table 2008” on the 7th of November 2008.

Globalisation is a fact – culturally, economically, politically, and even commercially. It must serve the needs and welfare of all mankind.

1. LET PEOPLE CHOOSE

Human welfare is financed by- and hence needs sustainable global economic growth. Growth must respect fundamental moral and ethical principles, including social justice and ethical behaviour by the business and investment community. The present economic crisis highlights that in current growth-centred models, poverty, global warming, environmental pollution and exhaustion of raw materials continue to be serious challenges. Therefore people feel a profound distrust in and resistance against globalisation. Consumer preferences should not be dictated by “one size fits all”. Globalisation should mean choice - more choice for consumers and businesses (incl. SMEs), for labour and industry, for wealth creation and economic growth.

2. IT'S GOOD TO BE DIFFERENT

History and cultural heritage are assets – both for people and for business. Each business culture has its own advantages and disadvantages. One business culture is not necessarily better than another. Neither does one single approach fit all. Various cultural- and societal systems can incorporate the positive features of globalisation into their own accumulated experience. By accommodating global developments in their own cultural milieu, local innovations and experiences, with inbuilt elements of sustainability, can be acted upon and adapted globally to ensure sustainable growth and new business opportunities.

3. WE NEED YOU - AND - YOU NEED US

Variety in business cultures is a helpful asset in global value creation. They help sustainable growth, alleviate the negative effects of cyclical downturns and speed up economic recovery. Globalisation through inter-cultural interaction can propagate high standards of integrity, transparency and honesty with commitment to a shared destiny. Regardless of origin and location, forward-looking business people have vested interest in becoming culturally and socially sensitive at global level. This can only happen through enhanced inter-cultural business dialogue with all relevant parties' sincere participation.

Understanding of the other's business culture and background is an important step towards enriching international competencies, making business negotiations easier and becoming successful globally.

More interaction between business schools in Europe, the People's Republic of China and India is an effective mechanism for developing cultural and social awareness in new generations of business leaders. The interaction should include joint courses and regular exchange of students and Professors. In order to enrich the quality of inter-cultural business communication curricula offered to domestic and foreign students, successful Entrepreneurs and Industrialists should be invited as teachers and to each other's Advisory Boards.



GROWTH IS THE GOAL

General human welfare is financed by- and hence needs global economic growth. Growth must respect fundamental moral and ethical principles, including social justice and ethical behaviour by the business and investment community. Globalisation is a fact – culturally, economically, politically, and above all commercially. This phenomenon seems to be accelerating the pace of development. The business community and business people have proven to be the biggest drivers of globalisation. They have been among the first to understand the opportunities and challenges offered by being active globally. Inadvertently, they are the most effective and vocal ambassadors of the globalised world as well as their particular culture and heritage. However, many people feel profound distrust in and resistance against globalisation. There is a feeling that globalisation is imposing a “one-size-fits-all” approach, causing local job-losses, and mainly benefiting the privileged few. They feel that the present economic crisis vindicates their view. The critics feel that in addition to job-losses, their cultural, economical and political heritage is being eroded and undermined. These societal issues must be addressed if societies are not to suffer internal frictions, societal rift or external animosity.

One must remember that wealth- and job-creation through sustainable growth is vital for the continued prosperity and peaceful co-existence of all nations. Together with good governance, exchange of goods and ideas between nations, contributes to wealth-creation. It is in the interest of every nation that exchanges function smoothly in an “even-handed” way. The core rationale remains sustained economic growth, which necessitates the ability to efficiently operate in each other’s markets. The ability to communicate across different cultures is an essential business skill in today’s global economy. This can only happen with thorough understanding of and respect for the various cultures and traditions.

Successful face-to-face business negotiations in diverse markets and various business cultures necessitate mutual understanding of the other’s business culture and background. Hands-on experience is useful to help create mutual confidence and trust. Business people who are successful in local markets may have difficulties in coping with cultural differences and communication barriers in international contexts. While the goal is the same from the perspective of buyer and seller, i.e. to get to an acceptable agreement, the two parties may come from different business cultures and traditions (ethnic, educational, linguistic, etc.). In certain cultures, mutual understanding and the ability to create and maintain a positive atmosphere during negotiation, equals – or even surpass – that of product quality or price.

The underlying cultural differences in business communication and negotiations could result in undesired barriers to developing mutually viable business relationships. Therefore, internationally operating business people must overcome numerous cultural differences and inconsistencies, and, optimally, turn it to their advantage.

Forward-looking business leaders in Europe, the People’s Republic of China and India with the capacity to operate- and ambitions to expand abroad, all have vested interest in fostering inter-cultural business dialogue and help develop the next generation of culturally and socially sensitive business leaders in this spirit. It is essential to respect cultural diversity and important that opportunities of international trade be used to shape a world that does not tolerate social injustice. One of the potentially positive aspects of globalisation is the opportunity to ensure high standards of integrity, dignity, quality and access around the world.

Consumers are then more likely to find satisfactory solutions to their particular needs, as suppliers are better able to detect and focus on various niche markets.



BUDAPEST ROUND TABLE 2008

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DECLARATION OF THE CENTRAL- AND EASTERN EUROPEAN NETWORK

National Science Academies

in

the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue

The Central- and Eastern European Network¹ (CEEN) notes that European political leaders have designated 2008 as the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue².

The CEEN welcomes that the European Commission is implementing practical measures to follow-up the political decision.

The CEEN wishes to make its position known:

- The CEEN fully concurs with the memorandum “Guard the European Value System” issued by the European Academy of Sciences and Arts³. In particular, “in its open and inclusive approach towards the various countries and regions of the world, the EU must make every effort to guard the unconditional and inalienable core of the European ethical and moral value system”. Moreover, “no economic, political, geo-political or other objectives would justify any compromise concerning the unconditional and inalienable core of European value system”.
- In this context, the CEEN draws the attention to the unique role the national science Academies are playing in the region⁴. Due to their membership by eminent individuals, traditionally fully open academic approaches and worldwide established non-political networks, these Academies have since their establishments been uniquely constructive instruments in promoting intercultural dialogue.
- Recognising this sine-qua-non role, the CEEN calls upon national Governments in the Central- and Southeast European region to use in full the potential offered by national science Academies – both as advisers and instruments in promoting the European Value System. This necessitates optimal moral and financial support of Academies. In this process, the Academies must maintain their traditional institutional autonomy and academic freedom.

12 March 2008.

The CEEN members have agreed to transmit this Declaration to relevant national political- and academic leaders, and for information, to relevant EU leaders.

The CEEN members were from: European Academy of Sciences and Arts, 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, Kosovo Academy of Sciences and Arts, Latvian Academy of Sciences, 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.

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 Decision No. 1983/2006/EC, 18 December 2006.

³ Festplenum, 8 March 2008, Salzburg.

⁴ The “region” includes new EU member states, candidate countries and other countries in Central and Southeast Europe.



EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES AND ARTS

Intercultural dialogue is necessary for cultural sustainability.

Intercultural dialogue is a precondition for prosperity and peaceful co-existence of nations and social communities in general.

The decision of the European Parliament and the Council to designate 2008 as the “European Year of Intercultural Dialogue” is a constructive initiative by the European political leaders¹.

The European Academy of Sciences and Arts:

- welcomes the practical measures the European Commission is now taking in order to follow-up the political decision.
- wishes to stress that in its open and inclusive approach towards the various countries and regions of the world, the EU must make every effort to guard the unconditional and inalienable core of the European ethical and moral value system. This includes dignity and equality of every human being, and freedom for democratic participation in legal, social, cultural and economic endeavours with an eye towards solidarity². Tolerance is part of the European value system³.
- wishes to emphasize that no economic, political, geo-political or other objectives would justify any compromise concerning the unconditional and inalienable core of European value system. The Academy invites political- and academic leaders in Europe to continue giving the highest priority to preserving and imparting the core of the European value system.

Adopted by the General Assembly of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts on 8th March 2008 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 other societal leaders.

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

GF / FvH

¹ Decision No. 1983/2006/EC, 18 December 2006.

² Heidelberg Cultural Manifesto, European Academy of Sciences and Arts, February 2003.

³ Charter of Tolerance, European Academy of Sciences and Arts, January 2001.



DECLARATION 1

**By the
International Conference for the Central- and Eastern Europe, Balkans,
Caucasus and Baltic States
on
SCIENCE AND EDUCATION POLICIES**

Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, 18-21 September 2008.

1. For the regions, the Conference recommends that mechanisms should exist at national level for regular exchange of information and experience between decision-makers and the scientific community. These mechanisms should assist the decision-makers in formulating science- and education policies, and thus contribute to the creation of knowledge-based society.

The Conference recommends that the National Academies of Sciences to take lead in this process at national level. The Academies must ensure that the entire scientific community is included in this process.

2. The Conference invites UNESCO to convene a follow-up meeting within two years to assess the progress of these recommendations' implementation.
3. The Conference urges major fund-providers (European Commission, National Governments, donors, international foundations, etc.) to allocate dedicated funds to support the implementation of the above recommendations, both at national level and supra-regionally.

¹ The European Academy of Sciences and Arts was represented at the Conference and supports the Declaration.





