

EUROPEAN ACADEMY
of Sciences and Arts

2018
ANNUAL REPORT

I. VISION & MISSION

The European Academy of Sciences and Arts shall:

- Identify and analyse European challenges
- Provide advice to European institutions wherever the Academy has expertise
- Develop a culture of collaboration and building bridges
- Promote transnational / interdisciplinary research and produce significant outputs
- Strengthen the role of scientific communities and European scholarship
- Foster cooperation between research and industry
- Solve complex issues identified as priority for the wellbeing of all Europeans

The objectives shall be achieved through:

- Conferences, symposia, panel discussions
- Publications
- Cooperations with universities, scientific institutions and any other organization sharing similar objectives

II. PREFACE

One of our main focus in 2018 was the successful completion of our project "Next Europe". The long term project ended with the presentation of the "Manifesto for Europe", which was launched on September 25th at the Austrian Pavillon of the Giardini della Biennale di Venezia. You will find more information under chapter III.

Autumn continued with the 9th Danube Academies Conference that took place on October 11/12 in Stuttgart and was supported by the University of Ulm and the Ministry of Justice and European Affairs. We welcomed a high-level delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which presented their latest research in different fields such as artificial intelligence and climate change (chapter IV).

The Rings of Tolerance were awarded on November 16th in Cologne to Katajun Amirpur (Islamic scholar), Esther Bejarano (Holocaust survivor), and Doris Leuthard (former Swiss Federal Council). In addition, we awarded again the School Award „Toleranz macht Schule" together with the University of Cologne (chapter V).

We are proud to have currently 2,000 members from 68 different countries, and would like to thank all our members and supporters for their constant endeavours and contributions. Our members are regularly informed about the activities in our newsletter. You will find an overview of the events in 2018 under chapter II.

Alma Mater Europaea, an institution initiated by the European Academy promoting the cooperation between educational institutions across Europe, is making substantial progress. We have established the Alma Mater Europaea Alliance with eight partner Universities comprising 20.000 students.

I am looking forward to the subsequent year and our further cooperation.

Felix Unger
President

Office

European Academy of Sciences and Arts
St.-Peter-Bezirk 10
5020 Salzburg, Austria

Phone: +43/662/84 13 45
Fax: +43/662/84 13 43
E-mail: office@euro-acad.eu

© 2019 by European Academy of Sciences and Arts. All rights reserved. Under the provisions of the Copyright Acts, individual readers are permitted to make fair use of the material for teaching and research. Permission is granted to quote from the "Annual report" provided that the customary acknowledgment is made of the source.

CONTENTS

I. Vision & Mission 2
II. Preface 3
III. General Information 6
Senate 6
Honorary Members 8
Headquarter Salzburg 10
Foundations 11
IV. Events 2018 12
V. Next Europe 16
VI. Danube Academics Conference 26
VII. Tolerance Project 32
VIII. Reports 34
IX. New Members 2018 41

III. GENERAL INFORMATION

Senate of the Academy (2015–2019)

Presidency

President	Felix Unger
Honorary President	Nikolaus Lobkowicz
Vice-President	Brigitte Tag
Vice-President	Štefan Luby
Vice-President	Michał Kleiber
Treasurer	Karl Salm Reifferscheidt
Secretary	Maria Anna Eder

Deans

Humanities	Helmut Reinalter
Medicine	Peter A. Winkler
Arts	Peter Weibel
Natural Sciences	Klaus Mainzer
Social Sciences, Law and Economics	Kurt Schmoller
Technical and Environmental Sciences	Maks Babuder (a.i.)
World Religions	Elmar Kuhn
Corporate and Public Governance	Stefan Schepers

Advisory Senators

Wilfried Bergmann
Stefan Brunnhuber
Jean-Pierre Massué
Konrad Meßmer
Ludvik Toplak
Stefan Zimmermann

Electors

Rémi Brague
Maurizio Luigi Cumo
Jíří Drahoš
Michał Kleiber
Štefan Luby
Attila Pók
Boštjan Žekš

Honorary Members

Protectors

H.M. King Philippe of Belgium
Milo Đukanović (Montenegro)
Gjorge Ivanov (Macedonia)
H.R.H. Jean de Luxembourg
Borut Pahor (Slovenia)
Alexander Van der Bellen (Austria)

Former Protectors

Andris Bērziņš
Jerzy Buzek
Flavio Cotti
H.M. Juan Carlos de Borbón
Joseph Deiss
Heinz Fischer
Ivan Gašparovič
Ivo Josipović
Milan Kučan
Norbert Lammert
Doris Leuthard
Tomislav Nikolić
Karolos Papoulias
Romano Prodi
Jacques Santer
Rudolf Schuster
Danilo Türk
Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga
Franz Vranitzky
Valdis Zatlers
Ferdinand K. Piëch
Peter Ramsauer
Petra Roth
Jürgen Rüttgers
Sigram Schindler
Rudolf Scholten
Leo A. Seufert
Michael Spindelegger
Dorothee Stapelfeldt
Klaus Stierstadt
Janis Stradiņš
Erwin Teufel
Guy Verhofstadt
Christian Wulff

Honorary Senators

Tibor Asbóth
Dora Bakoyannis
Sali Berisha
France Bernik
Karl Bornschein
Erhard Busek
Gianni de Michelis
Franz Fischler
Alfred Gusenbauer
Erich Hödl
Erwin Huber
Daisaku Ikeda
Jean-Claude Juncker
Viktor Klima
Andreas Penk

Nobel Prize Laureates

2000, Physics	Zhores I. Alferov
1978, Medicine	Werner Arber
1986, Physics	Gerd Binnig
2004, Chemistry	Aaron Ciechanover
1995, Chemistry	Paul J. Crutzen
1967, Chemistry	Manfred Eigen
2013, Physics	François Englert
2007, Chemistry	Gerhard Ertl
2010, Physics	Andre Geim
1990, Peace	Mikhail Gorbatschow
2007, Physics	Peter Grünberg
2005, Physics	Theodor W. Hänsch
2008, Medicine	Harald zur Hausen
2013, Physics	Peter Higgs
2011, Physiology or Medicine	Jules A. Hoffmann
1988, Chemistry	Robert Huber
2001, Physiology or Medicine	Tim Hunt
2000, Physiology or Medicine	Eric Kandel
2001, Physics	Wolfgang Ketterle
1985, Peace	Bernhard Lown
2008, Medicine	Luc Montagnier
1991, Physics	Erwin Neher
2010, Physics	Konstantin Novoselov
2001, Chemistry	Ryoji Noyori

Nobel Prize Laureates (cont.)

2001, Medicine	Sir Paul Nurse
2006, Economics	Edmund S. Phelps
2011, Physics	Brian P. Schmidt
2011, Chemistry	Dan Shechtman
2002, Economics	Joseph E. Stiglitz
2016, Chemistry	Fraser Stoddart
1981, Medicine	Torsten N. Wiesel
2002, Chemistry	Kurt Wüthrich

Headquarter Salzburg



Office (f.l.t.r.): Franziska Huber, Christine Greco, Susanne Bieregger; Foto: wildbild/ herbert rohrer

The Academy is situated in St. Peter in the heart of Salzburg and is managed by

- Christine Greco (Chief of the Cabinet)
- Franziska Huber, M.A. B.A. (International Relations & Marketing)
- Mag. Susanne Bieregger, M.A. (Membership Department)



Headquarter Salzburg, St. Peter Bezirk 10, Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts

Austrian Foundation

The European Academy of Sciences and Arts holds a foundation in Austria entitled Academia Scientiarum et Artium Europaea Privatstiftung. It was established on 24th of November 2004 in Vienna. The foundation aims at raising additional funds for the European Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Executive Board

Unger Felix, Von Schöning Wichard, Groeger Herbert

Supervisory Board

Raidl Claus, Schmid Hans, Manstein Hans-Jörg, Thun-Hohenstein Christoph, Kickinger Roland, Heubach Rainer

Academia Scientiarum et Artium Europaea Privatstiftung
St. Peter Bezirk 10
5020 Salzburg Austria

Swiss Foundation

The Swiss Foundation was established on March 18th 2004 in Zurich.

Supervisory Board

Tag Brigitte (President)
Jorio Marco (Vice-President)
Holderegger Adrian (Member)
Studer Stefan (Secretary)

IV. EVENTS 2018

January	Prize of Tolerance to Marko Feingold, Salzburg
	100 Jahre Eugen Biser, Salzburg
February	Visit of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Salzburg
	International Mozart Competition 2018, Mozarteum University, Salzburg
	100. Jahrestag der Wiedererrichtung des georgisch-orthodoxen Patriarchats, Tiflis
March	Symposium Digitalisation, Salzburg
	Festive Session 2018 (evening reception), Salzburg
	Festive Session 2018 (inauguration of new members), Salzburg
	10th International | 10th German-Japanese Symposium on Nanostructures, Wenden, Germany
May	12th annual RIN Baška GNSS Conference, Baška, Croatia
	European and Global Conference and Exhibition for Clinical Nanomedicine and Targeted Medicine, Basel
June	Kongress “Kairos – den Wandel gestalten” Bad Kissingen, Germany
June	Inauguration of President Alexander Van der Bellen as Protector of Austria, Vienna
August	Munich International Summer University – European Studies, Salzburg
September	11th European and Global Summit for Clinical Nanomedicine, Targeted Delivery and Precision Medicine, Basel
	“Revisiting Values and Rights in a Digitalising World”, Helsinki
	International Conference - Advanced Ceramics and Applications VII, Belgrade
	Chiemgauer Kardiologietage 2018, Chieming
	15. Mannheimer Ethik-Symposium, Mannheim
	Drei Jahre nach der spontanen Grenzöffnung: Was wir geschafft haben – eine Zwischenbilanz, Schwerin, Germany
	“Next Europe”: Venice Declaration – Manifesto for Europe, Venice
October	Internationales Symposium anlässlich des 100. Geburtstages von Eugen Biser: GEISTESGEGENWART. Religion – Zeitanalyse – Demokratie, Berlin
	9th Danube-Academies-Conference, Stuttgart
	The 10th International Symposium on Neurocardiology, Belgrade

November	Rings of Tolerance, Cologne
	Christen und die Verantwortung für Bildung in Europa. Historische, weltanschauliche und juristische Aspekte, Vienna
December	7th Salzburg Hands-on Workshop on Microsurgical and Endovascular Techniques, Salzburg
	17th Christmas Symposium of Physicists, Maribor

Festive Session 2018

On March 3rd the Academy celebrated our 28th Festive Session. The festivities started with a symposium on Digitalisation on 2nd March, chaired and organised by Klaus Mainzer.



Festive Session 2018, Foto: wildbild/herbert rohrer

Symposium Digitalisation

2nd March 2018, Salzburg

Programme

Introduction (14:30)
Chairman: Klaus Mainzer, Munich

Digitalisation in Medicine: Impact on Research and Patients
Peter Buckel, Munich

On the Possibility to control the Industrial Society with a Revolutionary Technology
Hans G. Danielmeyer, Stuttgart

Digitalisation – challenges between changing social securitisation and changing production and work
Peter Herrmann, Rome

About Women, Men, and Robots
Tiziana Catarci, Rome

Break

Mechanisation, industrialisation, automation, digitalisation – Kondratiev at work
Markus Müller, Frankfurt

Digital Construction of Reality
Wolfgang Schmale, Vienna

Why this Time It Is Different: Are We Prepared
Wolfgang Price, Vienna

Discussion

Closing (17:45)

Supported by:
Deutsche Bank
Wealth Management



F.l.t.r.: Josef Schöchl, Brigitte Tag, Karoline Edtstadler, Felix Unger; Foto: wildbild/herbert rohrer



Symposium Digitalisation, Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts

V. NEXT EUROPE – VENICE DECLARATION

Comprising 28 nations with specific national features, the European Union represents a unique peace project. However, through increasing economic and social problems as well as the clash of collective and national interests, the Union is losing cohesion. Based on these developments, the Academy launched the initiative “Next Europe”. We invited members, national academies and experts to reflect on Europe’s future in several conferences and round tables across Europe, such as Berlin, Budapest, Prague and Bern. The results are collected in the “Manifesto for Europe”, which was launched on September 25th at the Austrian Pavillon of the Giardini della Biennale di Venezia. We welcomed members from many different countries and would like to thank everybody for coming to Venice as well as making the presentation of the “Manifesto for Europe” a special event. We are very grateful to our member Hermann Alexander Beyeler (Lucerne) who supported this meeting substantially.

Austrian Pavillon in the Giardini della Biennale di Venezia; Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts



Introduction (Felix Unger)

The Project Next Europe started in 2015 after consultation of the Royal Society in London, the Lincei in Rome, the Academies in Warsaw, Ljubljana followed by meetings of governments in Berne, Salzburg, Munich, Berlin, and Budapest.

Academies are based on the concept of Plato, who founded the Academy in the garden of Akademos in Athens. The idea was to discuss and develop ideas by walking and speaking to each other in a free way without any distractions. This Academy lasted 900 years. Later in the Renaissance, Ficino revived the core idea and founded an Academy in the garden of the Medici. His concept has lasted until today. After these cornerstones it was obvoius to release the Manifesto for Europe in a garden. We have chosen the Giardini della Biennale di Venezia, where the Arts are concentrated. Thus, the manifesto should be known as Venice Declaration. We considered the great ideas of academies to develop ideas in a narrative and open minded way. The Giardini reflected the character of an original academy: in a natural environment surrounded by trees without any technical means such as microphones; the way how Plato focused on new ideas in a narrative.

F.l.t.r.: Felix Unger, Klaus Mainzer, Werner Weidenfeld, Wolfgang Schmale; Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts



Europe in need (Werner Weidenfeld)

Politics degenerates into the staging of power games without a recognizable strategy. This is far from the great task of designing public space out of convincing ideas, rationally implementing co-responsibility as a citizen and as its representatives. The election results acknowledge these oddities. Regarding the traditional parties, they prove the respective leadership dilemma as well as the loss of authority. The conventional parties are losing their approval and at the same time voters‘ frustration is linking elsewhere. The political set up just keeps going as if nothing had happened. Legitimation crisis describes best the crippling mildew that has spread over Europe. The dream of embarking into a new historical era looks different.

Politics is facing the major historical challenges - from the current mass migration, which may lead to a new migration period, through the terrorist threat to the current landscape of global political risks - either with perplexity or situational crisis management. The longing of citizens for strategic prospects remains unanswered. Politicians say goodbye to the cultural horizon. The political elite remains speechless.

A society without orientation is a society in need.

In essence, the process is tangible: Every person and every society must constantly filter and sort out the almost infinite number of incoming information. This is especially true in times of dramatic increase in complexity. One thinks of globalization and digitization, of technological progress and demographic change - the demand for regularity is immense. History and politics usually provide orientation that places the individual data in understandable contexts. In times of the East-West conflict, this global political order of worldwide antagonism was a major source of orientation. As this era of a global political architecture collapsed, this demand for orientation was more directly and massively addressed towards domestic producers. Since then, the political artistry is mostly dealing with challenges of political attention solely with technical finesse.

The premodernity has established its identity through relatively simple, manageable ways of life, through closed world views, through a stable milieu, through a public consensus about the everyday significance of man‘s transcendence reference. In the modern age, these cultural conditions no longer exist: Growing complexity of social organizations, pluralization, but also instability through liquefaction of the worlds of life, anonymity of social regulations, mobility and increasing speed of decay of historical experiences, devaluation of traditional loyalties. In this context, the sociology of knowledge quite vividly speaks of the suffering of modern man in a constantly deepening state of homelessness.

If we realize today‘s political failings in that dramatic way, then we must keep in mind an existential fact: In the political meaning of our lives, we are not box-office owners who are bored and relaxed following the salvation drama on stage. No - we are participants, co-responsible, we are contributors. And we must take that very seriously. Otherwise, we will not succeed in freeing ourselves from the misery of the state and society. There is no political discourse in the public domain. A narrative is totally missing, even though the narrative allows to find new ways.

Image: NicoElNino, stock.adobe.com

Innovation space Europe (Klaus Mainzer)

In the worldwide competition of global markets, Europe depends on the innovation dynamics of its people. Innovation requires creativity, which is increasingly concentrated in interdisciplinary research clusters. Energy networks, material science, information technology, environment, climate change, robotics, life science, data science, medicine and health, cultural studies, identity research, migration, just to name a few, are problem-oriented research areas which connect interdisciplinary disciplines, transcend beyond traditional subject boundaries and grow together in new research clusters. Problem-oriented research aims to get to designing new products and new skills from basic and applied research.

Europe must therefore set the framework conditions and incentives for innovation centres in which research and development of universities and colleges cooperate with companies and public institutions. Innovation thus becomes a crucial factor in securing future markets and the quality of life of a society. However, innovation is not only determined by technical and economic factors, but must also take social, cultural and ecological aspects into account from the outset. They become factors of sustainable innovation. Only sustainable innovation secures the future viability of a society.

The increasing complexity of infrastructure tasks today is so vast that we cannot cope without the support of digitization and intelligent algorithms. Examples are mobility (autonomous driving), smart cities, energy systems, industry and employment (industry 4.0). At the same time, algorithms and big data are changing not only science and technology but also economics and society in an alarming way. The influence of globally operating companies and major powers shows in their influence over data and algorithms! Europe must prove to be a strong innovation space for digitization and artificial intelligence to compete globally with the USA and China for example.

In Europe, however, not only did science and technology emerge, which in the age of globalization led to global innovation dynamics. Europe has also created a unique cultural space based on democracy and human rights. This spirit of the European cultural area must be combined with the dynamism of Europe as an innovation space to remain an attractive living environment in the future. Specifically, the working and living space will change dramatically under the influence of artificial intelligence and big data. Europe must therefore create the framework conditions for education and training systems so that in the age of digitization job opportunities and zest for life for young people are opened and promoted in Europe. But in the end, Europe must also ensure the ethical and legal framework conditions (e.g. privacy, cybersecurity) to shape these future technologies in such a way that freedom, human rights and democracy are safeguarded as Europe's trademarks.

Image: kras99, stock.adobe.com

The Europe of young people

(Wolfgang Schmale)

Many factors prevent young people from committing themselves to the European Union. These include the enormous levels of youth unemployment in many southern EU countries. Young people hardly see a professional - and as a result, no private - perspective. This stops them from being interested in transnational problems and issues at the European level. The younger generation often feels „not understood“ and „ignored by politics“. This applies to a Europe, which seems very far removed from the reality of life of young people. In addition, in many places in the EU there is a lack of possibilities for economic participation in clear offers for political and social involvement for young people. Only two members of the EU Parliament are currently under 30 years of age. Particularly in view of the demographic change and the resulting colossal challenges facing the young generation of Europe, the inclusion of young people in European decision-making bodies and processes in the sense of democratization and a fair coexistence of ages is indispensable. Important for a young Europe of the future is a clear commitment to freedom as well as a practice of solidarity and sustainability. Ultimately, it is both Europe‘s responsibility and interest to effectively integrate the existing human capital of the younger generation in order to remain competitive in a global context through innovation and young ideas.

Every innovative development happens in freedom, which you must trust. There are enough restrictive criteria, the entire regulatory rage, laws still and bad, details of behaviour down to the smallest vitality, so that every freedom of the individual is stifled. Today‘s cancer is called regulatory administration.

Digitization, with its increasing form, also contains elements that restrict freedom and allow a total control of people. While this brings efficiency everywhere, there is a danger of political destabilization due to people‘s displeasure.

One can say that subsidiarity is essential at all levels, because in everyday life, one can better assess and appreciate things. Here again a facet of freedom emerges, that the regions and municipalities develop themselves further, but subsidiary in harmonization with the entire line of own responsibility and in the context of the competition of the powers of the markets.

Any development in all its facets thrives only in freedom, at a freedom guaranteed in confidence, which is not restricted.

Due to a good material foundation and a spiritual condition, the development of the whole of Europe can be carried on in freedom, where art, sciences and religions play a big part and are also the subject of narrative, talking and developing ideas. The narrative falters. The tensions between East and South, North and West can only be overcome by an intense narrative, that is, to overcome the unnecessary differences if they are ideologically substantiated. The narrative makes you free, laws constrict you.

Image: Rawpixel.com, stock.adobe.com



Round table convened by: Angjeli Anastas, Bajd Tadej, Beqiraj Gudar, Blechinger Gerhard, Carsetti Arturo, Danca Wilhelm, Efremov Dimitar, Fioreschy Monika, Horvath Miklos, Jankowitsch Paul, Kakabadse Nada, Kathy-Horvath Lajos, Kleiber Michał, Leto Alesandro, Madarassy Istvan, Mainzer Klaus, Narkiewicz Urszula, Praet Michel, Schmale Wolfgang, Stanovnik Branko, Stefenelli Julian, Stih Peter, Toplak Ludvik, Unger Felix, Wallace William, Weidenfeld Werner; Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts

Round table at Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia

1. Development of a strategy to overcome political stagnation

Politics must always relate to the citizens of Europe; hence the narrative of what citizens think.

It is about a clear governance of Europe and a strategy with the neighbours, such as Russia, China and the USA, a positioning as a global player. A reform of the European Council is needed to make clear, essential decisions. It's about mastering a language for security, migration, finance and development.

Europe must develop future perspectives, clarify its legitimacy, provide transparency and identify a clear management structure.

2. Innovation

Innovation and research can and should be done by everyone, not only at the university level but also by non-university companies. All this contributes to an innovative power to develop a market for 2050 that is necessary for all. A big topic of the future lies in the digitization with all its facets, up to the artificial intelligence and robotics, also the human being.

3. Young Europe

The young Europe is the basis of the wider Europe. Here it is necessary to take the concern and their roots of all seriously. Further, the youth must be included in the political discussion. In the young generation lies the power of innovation.

Youth strategy means greater involvement of the younger ones. Legislative periods of representatives should also be shortened to foster a better flow of opinions.

4. Europe of the elderly

The increasing shift of demography shows a significant aging of our European population. This creates recent problems in the care of the elderly. It is important to emphasize here that people are in good health to age mentally or physically. The treasure of their experience must not be lost, and this must be increasingly considered. Here, the dialogue between the elderly and the younger should be deepened.

5. Confidence in freedom

This is about to further build Europe in freedom and seeing all its cultural achievements in a tense continent. Europe now has a diversity that is to be welcomed and that is the very charm of the European profile. Working towards a goal, like 2050.

We live mentally in a tight space, but this one must be designed in such a way that each regional space contributes to the overall cultural performance. But this is only possible if the freedom of development is given and the people who develop can assure themselves of the confidence in freedom.

Europe must not play the role of Greece in the Roman Empire. We cannot become a museum.

6. Considering minorities in different countries to give them space to develop in their own tradition

A special focus should be drawn to the 6 million gipsies across Europe as well as other minority groups.

VI. DANUBE ACADEMIES CONFERENCE

The Danube Academies Conference brings together all national Academies of the Danube region and focuses on scientific developments of this area. It is a platform for the exchange between the national academies from Central and Eastern Europe. The idea goes back to 2010 when the EU launched the initiative The EU Strategy for the Danube Region with the aim of improving the coordination of relevant actors and programmes to promote the development of the Danube region. Based on this EU project and the support of the European Commission, especially Commissioner Johannes Hahn, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts organized the first Danube Academies Conference in Vienna in 2011.

Based on this project, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts organised the first Danube Academies Conference in Vienna in 2011.

DAC 2018, Le Méridien Stuttgart; Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts



The following conferences were held in:

- Bratislava, Slovakia (März 2012)
- Budapest, Hungary (September 2012)
- Bucharest, Romania (April 2013)
- Chisinau, Moldova (April 2014)
- Ulm, Germany (April 2015)
- Ljubljana, Slovenia (May 2016)
- Belgrade, Serbia (September 2017)
- Stuttgart, Germany (October 2018)

The 9th Danube Academies Conference (DAC) took place from October 11 until 12 in Stuttgart and was supported by the University of Ulm and the Ministry of Justice and European Affairs.

One of the sessions was dedicated to research and innovation in China. We welcomed a high-level delegation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, which presented their latest research in different fields such as artificial intelligence and climate change.

DANUBE ACADEMIES CONFERENCE

Ministerium der Justiz und für Europa

Reception of the Ministry of Justice and European Affairs Baden Württemberg; Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts



Image: Sergii Figurnyi, stock.adobe.com

Danube Academies Conference – programme

October 11, 2018

12.30–13.30	**Opening and welcome messages** Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c. Felix Unger, President European Academy of Sciences and Arts Video message of Dr. Johannes Hahn, Commissioner for European Neighbourhood Policy & Enlargement Negotiations Prof. Jiaofeng Pan, President Institutes of Science and Development - Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) Dr. Jiři Burianek, Secretary General Committee of the Regions Martin Kern, Director European Institute of Innovation & Technology 100 Jahre Eugen Biser, Salzburg
13.30–14.30	Lunch break
	TOPIC I: Scientific developments in the Danube area Chairman: Prof. Dr. Hans-Jörg Fecht (Ulm University)
14.30–14.50	Participation and success rate of Danube region countries in Horizon 2020; Prof. Dr. Dr.h.c. Štefan Luby (Senior Researcher - Slovak Academy of Sciences; EASA, Vicepresident)
14.50–15:10	New Trends in Nanotechnology; Prof. Dr. Hans-Jörg Fecht (Institute of Micro and Nanomaterials - Ulm University)
15.10–15.30	Make more with less - Additive Manufacturing Process and Advanced Materials, HKP and Nanotun3D; Prof. Dr. Henning Zoz (President & CEO Zoz Group)
15.30–15.50	The needs of the Danube Region for connecting with the world; Prof. Dr. Ludvik Toplak (President Alma Mater Europaea - ECM)
15.50–16:20	Coffee break
	TOPIC II: Research and Innovation Chairman: Prof. Dr. Wolf Hartmann (Institute of Innovation Management, Bad Saarow)
16.20–16.50	Recent Research Activities of Medical Robotics in China; (Prof. Zengguang Hou, Institute of Automation – CAS)
16.50–17.10	Research Progress on the Impact and Adaptation of Climate Change in Major Economics of the Belt and Road; Prof. Xianchuan Tan (Institutes of Science and Development – CAS)
17.10–17.30	Global Change and the China's Innovation Development; Prof. Jiaofeng Pan (President Institutes of Science and Development – CAS)
17.30–17.50	Unveiling distributions of developmental characteristics of domain technologies: Findings from an Internet-based measurement; Dr. Jianfeng Guo (Director of Cooperation and Communication Department, Institutes of Science and Development – CAS)
19.00	Evening reception, Ministerium der Justiz und für Europa Baden-Württemberg, Schillerplatz 4, 70173 Stuttgart

Danube Academies Conference – programme

October 12, 2018

	TOPIC III: Digitalisation and Artificial Intelligence
09.00–09.10	Video message of Günther Oettinger (Commissioner for Budget & Human Resources, former Commissioner for Digital Economy and Society)
09.10–09.30	Introduction Chairman: Prof.em. Dr. Klaus Mainzer (Technical University Munich, Emeritus of Excellence)
09.30–09.50	Digitization Transforming Business and Society: Some Reflections on Facts and Fiction; Prof. Dr. Claudia Loebbecke M.B.A, (Director Department of Media and Technology Management - University of Cologne)
09.50–10.10	How Energy Distribution will change: An ICT Perspective; Prof. Dr. Marco Aiello (Head of the Service Computing Department - University of Stuttgart)
10.10–10.30	Digitization and Artificial Intelligence in the Function of Raising the Quality of Teaching at the University; Acad. Prof. Dr. Nedeljko Stanković (Rector European University “Kallos”, Tuzla)
10.30–10.50	Coffee break
10.50–11.10	The role of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts in the Industry 4.0 in Serbia; Prof. Dr. Dejan Popović (Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts)
11.10–11.30	Digitalization and Personalization in Mental Health; Prof. Dr. Günter Schiepek (Paracelus Medical University, Salzburg)
11.30–11.50	Agriculture and Environment in the Age of Information; Prof. Dr. Wolfram Mauser (Chair of Geography and Remote Sensing - Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich)
11.50–12.10	Digitalisation – Fractal nature as a bridge between order and disorder; Prof. Dr. Vojislav Mitic (Faculty of Electronic Engineering - University of Niš)
	Announcement of the 10th Danube Academies Conference on October 30/31, 2019 in Prague, Dr. Hana Sychrová (President of the Council for International Affairs of the Czech Academy of Sciences)
13.00	Closing

The next conference will be held on 30/31 October 2019 in Prague.

VII. TOLERANCE PROJECT

Since 1997 the European Academy has awarded the Prize of Tolerance recognizing the commitment to humanity and tolerance. Based on the Charter of Tolerance, this award will be given to personalities or institutions that promote cross-border humanity and understanding between religions and countries. So far, this distinction has been awarded among others to the former Mayor of Jerusalem Teddy Kollek †, the International Red Cross, the founder of the Children of Abraham Foundation Dorothea Rosenblad, the former Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher † and Vienna's former Archbishop Franz Cardinal König †.

This award was granted to Marko Feingold, President of the Jewish Community of Salzburg and oldest Holocaust survivor of Austria.

At the suggestion of the British publisher and diplomat Lord George Weidenfeld †, who has rendered outstanding service building bridges between cultures and states, since 2012 the tolerance rings have been awarded to one representative each of the three Abrahamic religions Christianity, Judaism and Islam, who is actively engaged in promoting tolerance and compassion as well as cross-border dialogue and against racism.

The idea of the three identical rings can be traced back to the Parable of the Ring from Lessing's Nathan the Wise. The text is about a family tradition in which a father hands down a special ring to his favourite son and causes the ring to always be entrusted to the favourite son. The tradition comes to an end with a father who loves his three sons equally and has two identical rings reproduced.



Tolerance Award 2018: Felix Unger, Marko Feingold, Korbinian Birnbacher, Foto: SN/Franz Neumayr



Tolerance Rings Award 2018: Stefan Zimmermann, Doris Leuthard, Katajun Amirpur, Felix Unger, Jürgen Wilhelm (for Esther Bejarano); Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts

The parable can be interpreted as meaning that the three rings represent the three monotheistic world religions (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam), the three sons are the respective communities of faith and the father is a loving God who prefers no religion. God (Father) therefore loves all men (sons), no matter what religion they belong to.

In 2014, the European Academy of Sciences and Arts hosted the award for the first time in Cologne, not least because of the city's multicultural population structure. In order to better tie the event locally and to gear towards the media, a local board of trustees was founded in September 2016. After the 2014 and 2015 awards, the idea emerged to redesign the format of the event in order to make the topic better accessible to a wider audience. The careful considerations of the Board of Trustees and the aspect, that the key to a peaceful coexistence of different cultures lies in education and cultivation, led eventually to the cooperation with the Center for Teacher Education (ZfL) at the University of Cologne.

The tolerance rings were awarded in 2018 to: Katajun Amirpur (Islamic scholar), Esther Bejarano (Holocaust survivor), and Doris Leuthard (former President of the Swiss Federal Council). In addition to the tolerance rings the European Academy awarded in 2018 together with the ZfLthe School Award „Tolerance Catches On".

VIII. REPORTS

Internationales Symposium „Christen und die Verantwortung für Bildung in Europa. Historische, weltanschauliche und juristische Aspekte“

24./25. November 2018, Wien
Bericht: Prof. Dr. Elmar Kuhn, Dekan der Klasse Weltreligionen



F.l.t.r.: Christine Mann, Metropolitan Daniel (Datuashvili), Hans-Joachim Hahn, Elmar Kuhn; Foto: Heidelberg Institute/Wehner

Das Symposium wurde in Zusammenarbeit von der Klasse Weltreligionen der „Europäischen Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste“, dem in der BRD wirkenden „Professoren Forum“ (Hahn, gewähltes Mitglied der Klasse), „Christliche Solidarität International Österreich“, der „Universität der Hl. Königin Tamara des Georgischen Patriarchats“ und dem „Internationales Zentrum für christliche Forschungen an der Georgischen Orthodoxen Kirche“ organisiert.

Im Auftrag des georgisch-orthodoxen Patriarchen Ilia II. nahmen mehrere Archimandriten und Metropoliten an der Tagung teil. Auch der russisch-orthodoxe Erzbischof von Berlin, Mark Arndt, nahm für die russisch-orthodoxe Kirche an dem Symposium teil. Kardinal Schönborn schickte eine Grußbotschaft.

Symposium in Wien

Am 24. und 25, November 2018 tagte im Stephansaal der Erzdiözese Wien das internationale Symposium „Bildung – Wessen Verantwortung ist es? – historische, rechtliche und weltanschauliche Aspekte“. Hohe kirchliche Würdenträger aus der Georgischen Kirche, aber auch Experten aus dem universitären und diplomatischen Bereich Georgiens waren nach Wien gekommen, um Grundlinien ihrer Bildungsverantwortung zu diskutieren. Ziel des Symposiums war es, Wege für Georgiens Politik und Religion in ein modernes und multikulturelles sowie multireligiöses Europa auszuloten. Dass auch ein katholischer Priester referierte und Teilnehmer anderer christlicher Konfessionen teilnahmen, zeigt den ökumenischen Zusammenhalt und das gegenseitige Interesse am Austausch.

Das Engagement der Klasse Weltreligionen der Europäischen Akademie

Als Klasse Weltreligionen sehen wir in Erinnerung an den Gründungsauftrag Kardinal Königs unsere Aufgabe auch darin, die osteuropäischen Staaten bei ihrem selbstbewussten und identitätsstarken Weg hin zur pluralen europäischen Gesellschaft zu begleiten. „Christen müssen die Zivilgesellschaften aktiv mitbauen, damit es niemals wieder zu Gesinnungsterror und Religionsverboten kommt“, so Dekan Kuhn. Im Sinne einer säkular begründeten „negativen Religionsfreiheit“ ist aber auch die westeuropäische Gesellschaft nicht frei von totalitären und glaubensfeindlichen Tendenzen. Kuhn weiter: „Als Klasse Weltreligionen sehen wir unseren Auftrag auch darin, die Zusammenarbeit aller Konfessionen und Religionen in Europas Gesellschaften zu fördern und so jeder Fundamentalisierung und Intoleranz entgegenzuwirken. Dazu gehört auch ein Engagement im Bildungsbereich, primär an Hochschulen“.

Die religiöse Dimension von Bildung

Unser Klassenmitglied Frau Mann wies als Präsidentin des Verbands der europäischen katholischen Privatschulen (CEEC) darauf hin, dass ein Blick in die Geschichte als Ermunterung heutiger Initiativen verstanden werden kann „Bildung und Schule Europas ohne Kirche wären nicht das geworden, was sie heute sind“. Die Bemühungen der Georgischen Kirche, den Religionsunterricht womöglich als Pflichtfach in das staatliche Curriculum zu integrieren ist dabei ein wichtiger Teil. Dabei müsse der Staat in seiner Verpflichtung in die Verantwortung genommen werden, im Sinn der positiven Dimension des in der georgischen Verfassung definierten Grundrechts auf Religionsfreiheit einen entsprechenden gesetzlichen Rahmen zu schaffen. Nur so können alle Bürger ihr verbrieftes Recht auch leben. „Jene kontinuierlich an Zahl zunehmenden Christen, die sich zu Ihren Kirchen bekennen, können dabei Ihre Stärke und

Ihre besten Argumente sein. Und für die Menschen kämpfen Sie auch, nicht in erster Linie für die Rechte Ihrer Kirchen. Jedes Land, das entsprechende Verhandlungen mit dem Staat positiv abschließen kann, ist ein wichtiges Puzzlestück eines gesamteuropäischen Gesamtbildes."

Eine Schlusserklärung

Eine lange Diskussion über die geforderte Zusammenschau der Vätertraditionen und den Gegebenheiten der modernen Welt, über die Felder schulischer Bildung und der Profilierung universitärer Bildung durchzog die arbeitsintensiven Tage. Dabei ging es um ein Gegengewicht zur ökonomistisch geprägten Entwicklung von Bildung mit ihrem einseitigen Blick auf Nützlichkeit. Die Tagung schloss mit einer schließlich einstimmig verfassten Deklaration ab. In ihr hielten die Teilnehmerinnen des Symposiums fest, dass sie versuchen wollen, die kulturelle und religiöse Spaltung von Westen und Osten zu überwinden. Angesprochen werden sollen die Vertreter der Zivilgesellschaft und die Regierungen aller Länder mit christlicher Tradition. „Uns, die Teilnehmer des Symposiums, vereinigt die gemeinsame Idee, dass Bildung jene Orientierungspunkte liefern müsse, die den Menschen helfen, die Umwelt, unsere kulturelle, soziale wirtschaftliche und politische Umgebung auch nach christlichen Wertvorstellungen zu bewerten."

Gegen einen radikalen Säkularismus

Insbesondere widmete man sich dem Umgang mit einem religionsfeindlichen Säkularismus. So heißt es in der Schlussdeklaration: „Die säkulare Gesellschaft hat angefangen, aus dem öffentlichen Raum religiöse Werte und religiöse Bildung zu vertreiben. Die UN-Kinderrechtskonvention (Artikel 29. 1c; UN, 20. November 1989) betont demgegenüber das Recht des Kindes, in seiner kulturellen Identität und seinen kulturellen Werten erzogen zu werden. Gegen dieses Recht im Bildungsbereich verstößt diese radikale säkulare Ideologie grob."

Diese fördere eine Polarisierung der Gesellschaft, habe religiösen und vor allem antireligiösen Radikalismus gefördert. „Die von den demokratischen Staaten deklarierte weltanschauliche Neutralität verpflichtet Politiker, das Bildungssystem auch von dem Einfluss vor diesem einseitigen Säkularismus zu schützen und damit einen gesunden Boden für den Dialog und die Zusammenarbeit zwischen den religiösen und nichtreligiösen gesellschaftlichen Gruppen zu schaffen. Wir sind der Meinung, dass das Bildungssystem solche Prinzipien erarbeiten muss, die jedem ermöglicht, sich traditionelle religiöse Werte anzueignen und die allumfassende, ungerechtfertigt herrschende Position des weltanschaulichen Säkularismus anzuhalten."

Beiträge unter: http://www.professorenforum.de/veranstaltungen/vergangenes/deutsch-georgisches-bildungssymposium/

100 Jahre Eugen Biser (1918 – 2018)

14. Januar 2018, Salzburg
Bericht: Prof. Dr. Elmar Kuhn, Dekan der Klasse Weltreligionen

Zu Ehren seines 100. Geburtstages fand am 14. Januar 2018, in Salzburgs Universitätskapelle „Sacellum" ein Festakt für den großen Theologen Eugen Biser statt. Veranstalter war die Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste, deren „Klasse" Weltreligionen Eugen Biser als Gründungsdekan jahrzehntelang leitete. „Die Klasse Weltreligionen führt heute den interreligiösen Dialog weltweit, setzt sich für Toleranz und Respekt und eine echte inklusive Bildung unter Einbeziehung der Religionen und Kulturen ALLER Mitglieder einer Gesellschaft ein. Dies alles ist nur möglich, weil Eugen Biser die Grundlagen dafür in die Gene der Klasse Weltreligionen eingebracht und gefördert hat.", so

Foto: European Academy of Sciences and Arts



Elmar Kuhn, der Nachfolger Bisers als Dekan der Klasse.

Den Festgottesdienst in Erinnerung an Eugen Biser hielt Alterzbischof Alois Kothgasser. In seiner Predigt skizzierte er das Lebensbild Bisers. Zentrales Ereignis für Biser war seine Kritik am Stalingrad-Feldzug Hitlers. Als zwangsverpflichteter Wehrmachtssoldat hatte er geäußert, dass Stalingrad zum blutigen Grab der Armee werden würde. Dies brachte ihn vors Kriegsgericht. Er wurde in Strafbataillone versetzt und an die vorderste Front in Stalingrad geschickt. Eine fast tödliche Bauchverletzung führte dazu, dass Biser mit einem Lazarettflug aus Stalingrad ausgeflogen wurde. Seine Kleider waren bereits unter anderen Soldaten verteilt worden, weil sein Tod allen sicher schien. Nach Monaten in Feldlazaretten hatte er sich aber erholt und überlebte schließlich den Krieg. 1946 geweiht, hat dieser Geist der Wahrhaftigkeit sein Leben bestimmt. Auch manche Kirchenkritik hat der Theologe immer als Dienst an der Wahrheit verstanden.

Im anschließenden Symposium hat Frau Prof. Regina Radlbeck-Ossmann, Inhaberin des Dogmatiklehrstuhls in Halle, die Theologie Bisers skizziert. Zentralpunkt ihrer Überlegungen war das Bild von der Perle, die Biser in seinem Buch „Der inwendige Lehrer“ als Besitz jedes Menschen bezeichnet. Aber es liegt an uns selbst, diese Perle zu polieren, um sie zum Glänzen zu bringen. Bisers spirituell fundierte Theologie sei, so Radlbeck-Ossmann, heute lebendiger denn je. Sie kann eine Hilfe für den Menschen von heute sein, der den Glauben an diese Perle vielfach verloren hat.

In der Überleitung zum Referat des deutschen Verfassungsrechtlers Paul Kirchhof sprach Moderator Elmar Kuhn vom Geist der Dialektik, der in Bisers Werk zu sehen ist. In diesem Sinne „würden die beiden Referate von Radlbeck-Ossmann und Kirchhoff die Kontrapunkte in Bisers Werk umfassen. Die Theologie und Spiritualität einerseits, aber andererseits auch die Ausrichtung auf das Gelingen des menschlichen Lebens in Staat und Gesellschaft seien die Pole, in denen Bisers Werk sich bewege.“

Paul Kirchhof zog diese Linie weiter und postulierte, dass im Sinne Bisers jede säkulare Rechtsordnung ein unabänderliches göttliches Recht als Grundlage brauche, um eine Zielvorstellung in der Erkenntnis von Gut und Böse festzuhalten. Dies dürfe nicht durch menschliche Entscheidung der Beliebigkeit ausgesetzt werden. Dass dies nicht geschehen kann, garantieren die Religionen im Staat.

Die überfüllte Sacellums-Kapelle erlebte einen intensiven Dialog und eine engagierte Schlussdiskussion, in der Biser für alle als absolut aktueller Theologe für unsere Zeit neu entdeckt wurde. Die Europäische Akademie der Wissenschaften und Künste wird sein Erbe lebendig halten.

Report of the Institute for Earth System Preservation

Prof. Dr. Peter Wilderer, Member of Class VI

About the Institute

The Institute for Earth System preservation (IESP) was founded 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 practical application of the concept of sustainability throughout Europe, including measures capable of keeping effects of global warming and climate change as well as loss of biodiversity below devastating tipping points. In this context, IESP acts at the interface between the various scientific disciplines, the decision making sector, and the public.

IESP is hosted by the Institute of Advanced Study (IAS) of the Technical University of Munich (TUM). It is financed by membership fees, donations, and most importantly by grants provided by the Bavarian State Ministry of Environment and Consumer Protection (StMUV). It is governed by a board of directors, namely by Prof. Dr. Michael von Hauff (chairman), Prof. Dr Wolfram Mauser, Prof. Dr. Jörg Drewes, Dr. Martin Steger and Prof. Dr. Felix Unger (ex officio). Prof. Dr. Peter Wilderer, founder of IESP, acts as honorary advisor. More information about IESP can be accessed under www.IESP.de.

Activities 2018

On 17 February 2018, the Bavarian State Ministry of Environment and Consumer Protection (StMUV) together with the Bavarian Ministry of Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (StMELF), organized a public forum to discuss the impact of climate change in rural areas. The topics discussed ranged from the dangers deriving from soil erosion over extreme weather events to cooperative projects of cadastral reorganization.

In April 2018, IESP launched a new project entitled „Agriculture – Water Management – Climate Change.“ Designed as an event series of alternating closed workshops and public forums, the project aims to foster mutual understanding among interest groups involved in agricultural and water management practice, as well as policy-making, science and civil society.

Over a course of four years, the Bavarian StMUV granted IESP a funding volume of € 655.000 to organize respective events and support IESP’s administration with two positions at TUM-IAS.

This project stands exemplary for IESP's commitment to solving our global environmental crisis.

On 12 July 2018, Peter Wilderer and Raoul Weiler invited a group of distinguished experts on water engineering, management, and finance to meet at TUM-IAS. The invited professionals contributed to answering the pressing question of how societies can establish sustainable and needs-based practices in water use worldwide. Over a lively afternoon, the attendants discussed a variety of methods and best practices with a focus on developing regions.

The contributions by Peter Wilderer (TUM), Martin Grambow (StMUV), Jan Janssens (World Bank), Helmuth Fluhrer (WeatherTec), Wolfram Mauser (LMU), and Raoul Weiler (Club of Rome) ranged from technological rainfall enhancement to counteract migration to local examples of successful governance, and institutional strategies for planning and financing water management solutions. In this context it is worth to mention, that WeatherTec's unique zero-emission technology for rain enhancement won a large grant by the Vatican.

In addition, the Bavarian StMUV granted a cooperative project of Munich universities and research institutions, entitled "Visualization of Environmental Date (VieWBay)." Prof. Wolfram Mauser of IESP acts as lead investigator. The project is funded for the years 2018-2021. It is designed to depict a more detailed image of our environment and the ongoing environmental processes. The project's results can boost environmental research and potentially support environmental decision-making and administration.

IX. NEW MEMBERS 2018

Class I – Humanities

Mark Axelrod-Sokolov, USA
Shunqing Cao, China
Ion Deaconescu, Romania
Csilla E. Csorba, Hungary
Jure Mikuž, Slovenia
Marie-Louise Bech Nosch, Denmark
Ari Ofengenden, China
Robert Petkovšek, Slovenia
Tibor Pichler, Slovakia
Sławomir Piontek, Poland
Wolfgang Spickermann, Austria
Peter Štih, Slovenia
Lulzim Tafa, Kosovo
Bojan Žalec, Slovenia

Class II – Medicine

Patriciu Andrei Achimaș-Cadariu, Romania
David Allison, USA
Nadia Amarouch, Morocco
Christopher B-Lynch, United Kingdom
Yihai Cao, Sweden
Frank Chervenak, USA
Nandu Goswami, Austria
Stevan Ilić, Serbia
Alexander Kekulé, Germany
Charalampos Nektarios Livir-Rallatos, Greece
Kevin Marsh, United Kingdom
Mile Micunovic, Macedonia
Pavel Poredoš, Slovenia
Zoltan Rihmer, Hungary
Emmanuel Thienpont, Belgium
Stefan Thurner, Austria



Class III – Arts

Hermann Beyeler, Switzerland
Dominik Lengyel, Germany



Class IV – Natural Sciences

Marija Bešter-Rogač, Slovenia
Daisuke Fujita, Japan
Athanasios Gagatsis, Cyprus
Frederic Leroux, France
Wolfram Mauser, Germany
Karol Mičieta, Slovakia
Jacek Namieśnik, Poland
Gabor Naray-Szabo, Hungary
Pavel Povinec, Slovakia
Dušan Repovš, Slovenia
Heralt Schöne, Germany
Ivan Štich, Slovakia
Branislav Vlahović, USA
Eva Zažímalová, Czech Republic



Class V – Social Sciences, Law and Economics

Sima Avramović, Serbia
Francesco Del Monte, Italy
Kostas Gouliamos, Cyprus
Anton Lisnik, Slovakia
Claudia Loebbecke, Germany
Nedeljko Stanković, Bosnia and Herzegovina
A. Katarina Weilert, Germany
Menbere Workie Tiruneh, Slovakia



Class VI – Technical and Environmental Sciences

Marco Aiello, Germany
Andreas N. Angelakis, Greece
Debra Bernhardt, Australia
Giuseppe Bono, Italy
Paul Boulos, USA
Roberto Buonanno, Italy
Junzhi Cui, China
Jack Dangermond, USA
Ophir Frieder, USA
Klaus Fröhlich, Switzerland
Renato Gatto, Italy
Jinsong Leng, China
Michael Muhr, Austria
Rumi Nakamura, Austria
Edmond Pinguli, Albania
Velimir Radmilović, Serbia
Mihail C. Roco, USA
Franc Solina, Slovenia
Andrea Tonti, Italy
Philippe Walter, France
Quan Wang, China
Lech Zacher, Poland
Henning Zoz, Germany



Class VII – World Religions

Laurent Basanese, Italy
Gerhard Müller, Italy
Doris Nauer, Germany
Klaus Vellguth, Germany
Regina Radlbeck-Ossmann, Germany
Manfred Scheuer, Austria



Class VIII – Corporate & Public Governance

Andrew P. Kakabadse, United Kingdom



European Academy of Sciences and Arts

St.-Peter-Bezirk 10 | 5020 Salzburg, Austria
Phone: +43 662 84 13 45 | E-Mail: office@euro-acad.eu

www.euro-acad.eu