



SALZBURG GLOBAL SEMINAR

2010 SEMINARS PROGRAM



The Performing Arts in Lean Times: Opportunities for Reinvention

February 21–25, 2010, Session 468

What Turkey? What Europe?

May 9–13, 2010, Session 469

Optimizing Talent: Closing Educational and Social Mobility Gaps Worldwide

October 3–8, 2010, Session 472

Women and Economic Security: Making Investments Count for the Future

October 17–22, 2010, Session 473

**Reforming Health Care: Maintaining Social Solidarity
and Quality in the face of Economic, Health and Social Challenges**

November 7–12, 2010, Session 474

Islamic and International Law: Searching for Common Ground

November 14–19, 2010, Session 475

The Future of Asian Security in the 21st Century

November 28–December 3, 2010, Session 476

**The Greatest Untapped Resource in Healthcare?
Informing and Involving Patients in Decisions about Their Medical Care**

December 12–17, 2010, Session 477

Registration for Seminars can be submitted online at www.SalzburgGlobal.org, or a printed registration form can be downloaded from the web site and faxed to the Seminar's office in Salzburg at +43 (662) 839837.

The fees for Seminars are published on each session web page and include the cost of the program, meals and accommodation. For questions regarding registration, contact our admissions office at: registration@SalzburgGlobal.org.

**For more information and registration details, please visit:
<http://www.SalzburgGlobal.org/go/program>**

The Performing Arts in Lean Times: Opportunities for Reinvention

Session 468

February 21 to 25, 2010

Faculty

Adrian Ellis (Co-Chair) - President, AEA Consulting, New York; Executive Director, Jazz at Lincoln Center

Russell Willis Taylor (Co-Chair) - President and CEO, National Arts Strategies, Washington, DC

The current global economic downturn and the resultant tough strategic choices that arts organizations face about the scope and scale of their work both present a rare opportunity for cultural leaders. Now more than ever arts leaders will need to be able to define and articulate the value the arts provide to society as a whole, and to the specific communities they serve. Leaders who are able to share this compelling message will head institutions that emerge from the current crisis stronger than ever before - leaders who cannot will find their organizations marginalized in the search for resources.

All cultural leaders are well versed in the instrumental arguments of economic development and educational enhancement that have been adopted over the past decade to persuade those with funding—donors, government, foundations—that they are deserving of support. While these instrumental arguments have been helpful in sustaining some arts organizations, they have eclipsed the more fundamental and intrinsic value that the arts provide as a key component of a healthy civil society. Arts leaders have become less adept at answering the question "Why do the arts really matter?"

As economies and citizens recalibrate their expectations and begin to look at what values they want their institutions to reflect - be they government, higher education, or cultural institutions - the arts have a rare opportunity to regain a place at the civic table and become part of this recalibration. This session will bring together leaders of cultural institutions, cultural policymakers, foundation representatives, arts association leaders, trustees, arts sector researchers and journalists together to articulate how cultural activities of all types can be crucial building blocks of the society that will emerge from this period of dramatic change. Cultural institutions that were built on the values of thirty years ago have a chance to reinvigorate their missions and become central to public life, and this session will explore all of the ways in which this new creation of meaning might advance. Emerging from the discussions will be a set of strategies and recommendations for arts institutions entitled "The Arts in Lean Times: Opportunities for Reinvention."

This Session has been made possible by a generous grant from The Edward T. Cone Foundation.



What Turkey? What Europe?

Session 469

May 9 to 13, 2010

Faculty

Wolfgang Ischinger (Co-Chair) - Chairman, Munich Security Conference, Germany

Elif Sözen-Kohl (Co-Chair) - Chief Investment Officer and Director, Eagle Advisors Ltd., Geneva, Switzerland

Jean-Claude Cousseran - Secretary General, Académie Diplomatique Internationale; former Ambassador of France to Egypt, Turkey and Syria (tentative)

Kemal Dervis - Vice-President and Director of Global Economy and Development, Brookings; Senior Advisor, Sabanci University; former Head of UNDP

Yves Doutriaux - Member of the Council of State (Conseil d'Etat); former Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations; Paris

David Hannay - Member, House of Lords, Parliament of the United Kingdom, London

Michael Leigh - Director-General for Enlargement, European Commission, Brussels

Hugh Pope - Turkey/Cyprus Project Director, International Crisis Center, Istanbul

Albert Rohan - Rapporteur, Independent Commission on Turkey; former Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs of Austria, Vienna

Alex Rondos - Advisor, Government of Greece; Former Ambassador at Large, Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Athens

Suleyman Özdem Sanberk - Former Ambassador to the EU and the UK, and Former Director of the Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation, Istanbul

Michael Spindelegger - Foreign Minister of Austria

George Vassiliou - Former President of the Republic of Cyprus; former Chief negotiator to the European Union

Invited speakers:

Ziya Akkurt - CEO and Board Member, Akbank, Istanbul (invited)

Egemen Bagis - Minister for EU-Affairs and Chief Negotiator of Turkey, Ankara

Mithat Balkan - Chief Adviser, Calik Energy; former Ambassador of Turkey to Austria and Iran, Ankara

Mehmet Ali Bayar - Member of Policy Planning Council, Democratic Party, Ankara

Carl Bildt - Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden, Stockholm

Robert Cooper - Director-General for External and Politico-Military Affairs, Council of the European Union, Brussels

Philip Gordon - Assistant Secretary of State for Europe and Eurasian Affairs, United States Department of State, Washington, DC

Tayyibe Gülek Domaç - Deputy Chairwoman, Democratic Left Party of Turkey, Ankara

Suat Kiniklioglu - Member, Turkish Grand National Assembly; AK Party Deputy Chairman, External Affairs, Ankara



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Invited Speakers:

Güler Sabancı - Chairwoman and Managing Director, Sabancı Holding, Istanbul

Jozias van Aartsen - Mayor of The Hague; Former Coordinator, Nabucco Project, The Hague

Daniel Yergin - Chairman, Cambridge Energy Research Associates, Massachusetts

Turkey's strategic position in Europe and the Middle East, and close ties with Russia and other former Soviet states, make it impossible to ignore. The country's negotiations for EU membership are proceeding very slowly and with no certainty of a successful outcome, while the Cyprus problem remains unresolved, and Turkey's potential role as an energy link between Europe and the Caspian is growing in importance, as is its involvement with both Russia and the Middle East. It is also widely upheld as an example of Muslim democracy, but the domestic political orientation is also likely to continue being contentious in coming years. Both Turkish leaders and their European counterparts have a strong interest in clarifying these issues and seeking a constructive framework for their mutual relations.

By convening this session, the Seminar aims to provide a valuable service to the policy-making and business communities, both in Turkey and among its strategic partners, by bringing analysts and practitioners together to project its potential for economic, political, and social development in ten to fifteen years' time and think how a more constructive set of relationships could be built over the decade ahead. Participants will also explore the likely development of the EU itself in the same time period with a view to enabling Turks to develop a clearer idea of the future shape of Europe so that they can develop a realistic strategy for finding their proper place in it. A series of briefings and follow up meetings in Istanbul, Ankara and selected European capitals will allow the session findings to be discussed with a wider public and fed into the policy-making process.



Optimizing Talent: Closing Educational and Social Mobility Gaps Worldwide

Session 472

October 3 to 8, 2010

Education is the key to helping every individual realize his or her true potential within a society. An equitable and effective educational system facilitates social mobility and leads to the overall prosperity of populations. While great strides have been made in providing greater access for children and young people to quality education worldwide, substantial gaps remain. The purpose of this session is to identify where these educational and social mobility gaps still exist, why they persist, and what can be done to eliminate them.

Substantial research has been conducted to determine, for example, why mobility is sustained at higher rates in some countries than in others;; where educational expenditures are having the greatest impact; what structures are allowing the most mobility; and where better and equitable access to primary, secondary, and tertiary education is in fact being achieved. Based on these research findings and focusing on positive case studies, this session will bring together educational researchers, policy makers, and practitioners to analyze best practices in educational systems that have led to the effective narrowing of educational and social mobility gaps. Together, participants will then develop policy recommendations for adapting similar practices to a variety of educational contexts around the world. Given the scale of the issue at hand and the complexity and variety of national educational systems, a multi-session approach will be taken, with this first session focusing on the role of primary and secondary education in closing educational and social mobility gaps, and a future session focusing on the role of tertiary education.



Women and Economic Security: Making Investments Count for the Future

Session 473

October 17 to 22, 2010

“Forget China, India and the internet: economic growth is driven by women” – *The Economist*. There is increasing interest in the role of women and girls in accelerating and sustaining economic growth. Investment made in and through women and girls is about more than just economic growth, however – it is about creating greater equity, justice and stability. There is significant focus on micro-level interventions through, for example, microfinance, microcredit, education and training schemes. There is also a growing movement to place more women in leadership and decision-making roles as part of successful long-term business strategy. But more attention needs to be given to macro-economic policy and systems, and women’s participation and increased leadership in economic policy-making. The program will gather thought-leaders and global actors from a range of sectors to focus on strategies to increase economic security and stability and support social change through investments, financial and otherwise, that focus on women and girls as agents of change.



Health and Healthcare Seminar Series

I. Reforming Health Care: Maintaining Social Solidarity and Quality in the Face of Economic, Health and Social Challenges

Session 474

November 7 to 12, 2010

All countries are facing an economic downturn which is acute but may have lasting effects. At the same time there are other significant challenges to healthcare arising from the increasing prevalence of chronic disease, longer life expectancy, the cost and possibilities of new technologies and changing expectations of what support should be available from the state to help people stay well and treat ill health.

In some respects, these powerful challenges are approached differently in different countries, in part depending upon the unique historical and political national and local contexts, the opportunities available, and the leadership to design effective policies. But in many respects health systems across the world, particularly those in Europe with a strong commitment to social solidarity and egalitarianism, have taken similar steps, and are learning from each other's experience. In particular, in the last two decades there have been attempts to increase competition between providers and purchasers of care; the widespread introduction of prospective payment for hospitals with (more latterly) pay-for-quality supplements; attempts to develop integrated provider systems, or payer/provider systems; taking on a full capitation payment for the care of an enrolled population and promoting wellness; attempts to boost primary care as a "medical home," and attempts to improve quality through better measurement of health outcomes and regulatory assessment.



Islamic and International Law: Searching for Common Ground

Session 475

November 14 to 19, 2010

Today, the majority of contemporary debates about Islamic law tend to focus on the Shari'a law tradition as a subjective doctrine rooted in strict religious code. However, the international law community, as well as the Islamic legal and scholarly community, both tend to speak in categorical terms when discussing each other's legal traditions. This leaves very little room for flexibility in establishing "common ground." The problem is further deepened by terminological confusion over what constitutes Shari'a and Islamic law, and even, at times, over the definition of international law. This session, and the Common Ground Project of which it is a part, will examine areas of common ground between these traditions, bringing together a high-level group Muslim scholars and jurists, international lawyers, and academics, to engage in a sustained, focused, and practically oriented discussion that can nurture critical academic research across both traditions.

This is the second in a series of sessions, started in October 2008, in partnership with the International Bar Association. The first of these sessions found that many government officials in the Muslim world, while not always speaking with one voice on specific legal issues, often adopt and apply whichever of the widely accepted interpretations of Islamic law are most congruent with their international legal obligations. Likewise, the international law scholars assembled in Salzburg recognized that the area of human rights law is an area of ongoing discourse about the content and application of such norms. This mutual recognition is an extremely positive development, and an opportunity for members of both Muslim and non-Muslim states to come together as one international legal community in order to identify specific rights and obligations where Islamic and international law can be—and are being—reconciled and duly applied. This session will seek to contribute to that process, and to focus on fundamental questions that provide an important starting point for exploring the common ground between two complex and highly nuanced legal traditions in a fair, honest and deliberate manner.



The Future of Asian Security in the 21st Century

Session 476

November 28 to December 3, 2010

The recent decades have witnessed important changes in the security architecture of Asia. This session will focus on the future of Asian security in the 21st century, with a special emphasis on the value of and lessons from the European experience to Asians as they seek to manage a rapidly evolving security landscape and develop strategies for the future.

Consideration will be given to the following questions, among others: What are the main challenges and threats which Asia is going to face in the next decade? How are these comparable to those that Europe has had to tackle since the Second World War, and especially since the end of the Cold War? How can regional institutions best co-ordinate responses to the security challenges in the region? Might Europe be able to contribute directly to Asian security by potentially expanding its role in the future and perhaps sharing the burden with the US? The session program, using appropriate case studies, will focus particularly on issues such as:

- The contribution to regional security and stability made by different institutional models of cooperation and integration—both "deepening" and "widening"—including in the field of border controls and visa regimes, as well as the management of exchange rates and the bold experiment of monetary union.
- The role of regional organizations in stabilizing the periphery of a region through peacemaking and peace-building activities, including notably cooperation between military and civilian agencies and aligning development and security strategies. (The EU's experience in eastern and south-eastern Europe can perhaps be compared with stabilization efforts in East and South Asian "trouble spots".)
- How to overcome the legacy of past conflicts and atrocities whose memory still divides neighboring peoples. For instance, does reconciliation between France and Germany hold lessons for China and India, or Korea and Japan?
- Dealing with non-traditional security concerns such as climate change, environmental degradation, energy shortages and supply routes, migration and human trafficking, natural disasters, and epidemic or pandemic disease.
- Europe's actual and potential contribution to Asian security, with an analysis of European involvement in Afghanistan as a case study.



The Greatest Untapped Resource in Healthcare? Informing and Involving Patients in Decisions about Their Medical Care

Session 477

December 12 to 17, 2010

There are two different but complementary problems facing policy makers in various countries that are calling out for change. In developed countries, there is concern that healthcare delivery systems are becoming overdeveloped and overspecialized, and that downsizing would yield more effective and efficient use of resources. Meanwhile, developing countries seek to expand their health systems to meet the challenge of demographic change and the increasing burden of chronic disease. In all countries rising public expectations impose additional pressures on the sustainability of existing systems, pointing to a need to rethink priorities and spending plans.

It is critical that the well-being of patients remains at the center of healthcare. One essential part of ensuring that medical care best serves patients' interests is to make sure that patients themselves are routinely informed and engaged in decisions about their treatment and care. The science of evidence synthesis now makes it possible to provide patients with access to accurate, unbiased and balanced information in ways and to a degree that would previously have been impossible. This opens up the potential for new approaches in which patients are supported to play a key role as co-producers of health and managers of their own healthcare. Indeed consumers have been described as the greatest untapped resource in healthcare. Encouraging new evidence suggests that strengthening patient engagement could lead to more efficient and effective healthcare delivery.

Drawing on the growing body of research on the value of informing and involving patients and how to do it, this session will consider its implications for the quality, safety, effectiveness and efficiency of care, for professional training and regulation, for health literacy, for service design, and for patients themselves. These issues have not previously been presented and widely discussed in an international venue. The involvement of clinical leaders, policymakers, researchers and patient representatives from a wide range of countries will enable discussion and debate on the relevance of this approach to different healthcare systems and its potential to transform global healthcare.



REGISTRATION

Registration for Seminars can be submitted online at www.SalzburgGlobal.org, or a printed registration form can be downloaded from the web site and mailed or faxed to the Seminar's office in Salzburg:

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The fees for Seminars are published on each session web page and include the cost of the program, meals and accommodation. After your registration form is completed and submitted, a member of our Admissions staff will be in contact with you via e-mail or fax to inform you if there is space available.

It is suggested that you register early for the program of your choice as space is limited at all Seminars. Limited scholarship funding may be available for those who are unable to pay the full fee (i.e. from developing countries or NGOs). Participants seeking scholarship assistance must submit an application for financial aid to our admissions office.

For questions regarding registration, contact our admissions office at:
registration@SalzburgGlobal.org.

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