

Tagung / Convegno / Conference

Ethics in Economic Life: Challenges in a Globalizing World



Accademia di Studi Italo-Tedeschi - Merano

Akademie Deutsch-Italienischer Studien - Meran

Italien-Zentrum der Universität Innsbruck

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Ko-Präsident / Co-Presidente: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Christian Smekal
Direktor / Direttore: Prof. Roberto Cotteri



Prefazione

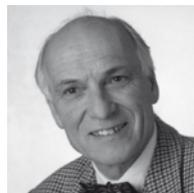
L'Accademia di studi italo-tedeschi di Merano è impegnata da mezzo secolo nella promozione del dialogo culturale e scientifico fra il mondo di lingua tedesca e il mondo di lingua italiana, i quali si incontrano da secoli in una miracolosa simbiosi in Alto Adige-Sudtirolo. Dare ricchezza a questa simbiosi è un proposito che va perseguito con tenacia mediante la intensa collaborazione delle Università italiane, austriache, tedesche ed elvetiche nella convinzione della valenza dell'obiettivo di voler offrire un esempio all'Europa. In questo spirito da tempo l'Accademia di Merano collabora con frequenza con l'Università di Innsbruck, la quale in una visione di lungimiranza ha creato recentemente l'Italien-Zentrum, un punto di riferimento di grande spessore e di intensa attività e quindi interlocutore naturale dell'Accademia meranese. Per consolidare questo rapporto siamo lieti di organizzare congiuntamente, a Innsbruck e a Merano, un convegno di grande rilevanza sull'etica economica e dell'impresa (o «etica degli affari», come a volte si traduce l'espressione inglese business ethics). Al contenuto dell'incontro, di alta raffinatezza scientifica, ma anche di grande utilità concreta nell'interesse dell'Alto Adige-Sudtirolo, l'Università di Innsbruck apporta l'importanza dei suoi studi e della sua docenza, e l'Accademia di Merano la sua lunga tradizione nel campo degli studi umanistici, i quali, del resto, sono chiamati a costituire le basi del discorso etico applicato alla vita economica.

Il dialogo fra le culture di lingua tedesca e di lingua italiana è a fondamento nel contesto irrinunciabile di un sapere umanistico comune nei secoli, e sarà l'ispirazione più profonda della giornata meranese che, dopo quella a Innsbruck, concluderà il convegno.

Nell'auspicare il successo del convegno sul piano dell'approfondimento scientifico, vogliamo augurare che ciò costituisca un momento di riflessione congiunto su temi che sono oramai patrimonio europeo. E siamo lieti che ciò avvenga, dopo Innsbruck, a Merano.

Amb. Prof. Luigi Vittorio Ferraris

Präsident der Akademie deutsch-italienischer Studien Meran
Presidente dell'Accademia di studi italo-tedeschi di Merano



Vorwort

Für die Akademie deutsch-italienischer Studien Meran ist es eine besondere Freude, gemeinsam mit der Universität Innsbruck die ethischen Herausforderungen der wirtschaftlichen Globalisierung in einem internationalen und interdisziplinären Diskurs zu erörtern.

Beide Institutionen sehen es auf Grund ihrer geografischen Mittellage als wichtige Aufgabe an, den wissenschaftlichen Gedankenaustausch zwischen dem italienischsprachigen und dem deutschsprachigen Kulturraum zu pflegen und zu fördern.

Der rasch fortschreitende Globalisierungsprozess zeigt immer deutlicher, dass es nicht mehr ausreicht, den Zweck wirtschaftlichen Handelns nur in der Überwindung von Ressourcenknappheit zu sehen. Vielmehr geht es heute darum, die intergenerative und ökologische Nachhaltigkeit der Ressourcennutzung im weltweiten Maßstab zu steuern.

Daraus ergeben sich ethische Anforderungen an die Gestaltung der politischen Systeme, des Subsystems Wirtschaft und der individuellen wirtschaftlichen Entscheidungsbereiche. Wir wünschen uns, dass aus der Tagung „Ethics in Economic Life“ fruchtbare Gedankenanstöße für eine gerechte und friedliche Gestaltung unserer Zukunft gewonnen werden können.

Univ.-Prof. Dr. Christian Smekal

Universität Innsbruck und Ko-Präsident der Akademie deutsch-italienischer Studien Meran
Universität di Innsbruck e Co-Presidente dell'Accademia di studi italo-tedeschi di Merano

Ethics in Economic Life: Challenges in a Globalizing World



Accademia di Studi Italo-Tedeschi - Merano
Akademie Deutsch-Italienischer Studien - Meran



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Thursday	29.11.07	10:00 - 18:00	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt, Austria
Friday	30.11.07	09:30 - 16:30	Claudiasaal
Saturday	01.12.07	11:00 - 13:00	Kurhaus - Pavillon des Fleurs, Corso Libertà-Freiheitsstr. 37, Merano-Meran, Italy
Free entrance!			

Details on the single conferences **in Innsbruck**

Details on the single conferences **in Merano-Meran**

“Ethics in Economic Life: Challenges in a Globalizing World” is the central topic of this year’s collaboration project between the Accademia di studi italo-tesdeschi di Merano (Academy of German-Italian Studies of Merano-Meran) and the Italian Centre of the University of Innsbruck. The main goal of both institutions is to throw light upon and to discuss important present and future issues of humanity, interrelating various scientific fields. For this reason, philosophers, theologians, economists and renowned businessmen from all over Europe have been invited to participate in this conference in order to exchange current scientific knowledge and opinions, aiming to raise awareness of the importance of ethics in an increasingly connecting (economic) world.

Conference organizers:

Akademie deutsch-italienischer Studien Meran / Accademia di studi italo-tesdeschi di Merano
 (Pres. Luigi Vittorio Ferraris, Ivo de Gennaro)

Universität Innsbruck
 (Stephan Laske, Josef Quitterer, Christian Smekal)

Italien-Zentrum
 (Barbara Tasser, Margit Leiner)

Conference languages:



Provisional schedule of the conference

Thursday, 29/11/2007: "Claudiasaal", Innsbruck/Austria Language: English		Friday, 30/11/2007: "Claudiasaal", Innsbruck/Austria Language: English		Saturday, 01/12/2007: "Pavillon des Fleurs", Merano-Meran/Italy Language: Italian & German	
TIME	TOPIC and LECTURER	TIME	TOPIC and LECTURER	TIME	TOPIC and LECTURER
10:00 – 10:30	Addresses of welcome	09:30 – 12:00	III) Ethics and Practice, Ethics as Practice Richard Weiskopf & Bernadette Loacker (University of Innsbruck/Austria) <i>"The Space of Ethics Within Post-Disciplinary Regimes of Work" (two short lectures)</i>	08:00	Departure from Innsbruck by coach
10:30 – 13:00	I) Sustainability: Responsibility towards the Following Generations Johanna Mair (IESE Business School, Barcelona/Spain) <i>"Social Entrepreneurs as Competitors and Partners in Global Markets"</i> Marco Frey (Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies of Pisa/Italy) <i>"Sustainability and Stakeholder Needs: A Network Approach"</i> Paul Burger (University of Basel/Switzerland) <i>"Sustainable Economy – Between Obligation and Myth"</i>	12:00 – 14:00	Lunch	10:00 – 10:30	Arrival in Merano-Meran and addresses of welcome
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	14:00 – 16:30	IV) Business Ethics Gianfranco Rusconi (University of Bergamo/Italy; President of EBEN Italy) <i>"Management, Ethics and Stakeholder Theory - An Application of Italian Firm System Theory"</i> Patrick Riordan SJ (Heythrop College, University of London/Great Britain) <i>"Doing Business for the Common Good?"</i> Josef Wieland (University of Applied Sciences of Constance/Germany; President of EBEN Germany) <i>"How Much Ethics Does Economy Need?"</i>	11:00 – 13:00	Lecture I Emanuele Severino (San Raffaele University Milan/Italy) <i>"Etica ed Economia"</i> (Lecture in Italian with simultaneous translation)
14:00 – 15:30	Optional: guided Innsbruck city tour				Lecture II Otfried Höffe (University of Tübingen/Germany) <i>"Unternehmer, Arbeitnehmer und Konsumenten. Verantwortliche Wirtschaftsbürger in Zeiten der Globalisierung"</i> (Lecture in German with simultaneous translation)
15:30 – 18:00	II) The Social and the Economic Order Alessandro Vercelli (University of Siena/Italy) <i>"Sustainable Development in a Globalizing World: Ethical Requirements and Policy Strategies"</i> Wilhelm Guggenberger (University of Innsbruck/Austria) <i>"Ethics of the Economic System Between Social Structure, Individual Responsibility and Virtue"</i> Peter Koslowski (Free University Amsterdam/The Netherlands) <i>"Consensus as Internal Self-Control versus Competition as External Control by Takeover Threats - The Ethical Economy of the Rhenish-European and the Anglo-American Model of (Corporate) Governance and of their Future Impact"</i>	16:30 – 18:00	Free time	13:00 – 15:00	Lunch
18:00 – 19:30	Free time	18:00 – 19:30	<i>Suggestion: "Chimney talks" with all the lecturers at disposal in an informal atmosphere</i>	15:00 – 17:00	Optional framework programme (e.g. Castle of Tirol)
19:30	Dinner	20:00	Dinner	17:00	Departure from Merano-Meran
				ca. 19:00	Arrival in Innsbruck

with simultaneous translation

Details on the single conferences **in Innsbruck**



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Thursday	29.11.07	10:30 - 11:15	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt

Johanna Mair

(IESE Business School, Barcelona/Spain)

Social Entrepreneurs as Competitors and Partners in Global Markets

What can companies learn from social entrepreneurs? Most managers and business owners judge the success of a business in financial terms: owners think in terms of profit growth (or loss reduction), investors, in terms of capital costs. In sharp contrast, social entrepreneurs propose new criteria for assessing a business' success, such as number of people served, or number of jobs created. But do social entrepreneurial initiatives work in the real world? Can they compete with purely profit-driven businesses? Can they even collaborate with them? These are some of the questions that IESE Professor Johanna Mair will address at this session under the title of "Social Entrepreneurs as Competitors and Partners in Global Markets".

Johanna Mair is Professor of General Management at IESE, the Business School of the University of Navarra in Barcelona (Spain), where she teaches corporate strategy and entrepreneurial strategies for social impact in the MBA program, executive programs and the PhD program. She is the academic director of the Program for Management Development and teaches in the International Faculty Development Program.

Her current research lies at the intersection of traditional strategy and entrepreneurship. Current topics include entrepreneurial activity that aims at social impact. More specifically she is interested in how institutions stifle and enable social progress and the role of entrepreneurial actors in this process. Johanna Mair's research has been published in leading academic journals, the Financial Times, the Economist, and the Herald Tribune. She is co-founder of the International Social Entrepreneurship Conference, and co-edited the book "Social Entrepreneurship". Prof. Mair also sits on the advisory board of a number of companies and foundations and consults with large multinational companies and international organizations such as the World Bank.

Before earning her PhD in management from INSEAD (Fontainebleau, France), Johanna Mair was directly involved in many aspects of the executive decision making process working in international banking in New York and Frankfurt and has worked for the European Commission in Brussels.



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Thursday	29.11.07	11:20 – 12:05	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt



Marco Frey (Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies of Pisa/Italy)

Sustainability and Stakeholder Needs: A Network Approach

In a context of change and globalization, businesses are increasingly asked to pursue their mission paying attention to the needs of the stakeholder, whose well-being also depends on the way they manage their core activities. According to these new claims, many large corporations are increasingly considering their impact on society as a key-topic in their agenda, enhancing sustainability as a long-term business strategy. As opposed to that, literature and previous research confirm that SMEs are still lagging behind because of the cost of CSR implementation (mostly in terms of management time and needs for competence and know-how) which represents for them a strong barrier owing to their lack of human, technical and economic resources (European Commission 2001).

The lecture proposes a way to overcome the above mentioned barriers to the adoption of sustainability-related strategies, by implementing a network-based approach involving SMEs operating in clusters (i.e.: local productive systems). The effectiveness and the viability of this methodology will be justified both on theoretical grounds and by relying on the experience of some recent research projects aiming at promoting sustainability practices in SMEs operating in clusters using voluntary instruments (such as EMAS, ecolabels, agreements).

The proposed approach is particularly relevant for territorially-based clusters, such as "industrial districts" (Becattini 1999) for two reasons. On the one hand, in these productive areas, the high concentration of SMEs with similar production processes and their interactions with other firms in the local supply-chain often cause significant social and environmental problems that need an "integrated" management approach, in order to prevent negative "cumulative" externalities. On the other hand, a "network approach" to sustainability can be facilitated and enhanced within clusters because local enterprises can benefit from the synergy and positive externalities that operate at the cluster level. Many of these factors do actually foster co-operation: the possibility of defining common sustainability policies and strategies

relying on the similarity of their productive activities, their relations with the same local stakeholders (community, institutions, control bodies, etc.) and, consequently, their need to deal with the same needs and requests regarding their environmental and social impact. This last aspect takes on fundamental importance if we consider that the significance of a social or an environmental issue depends on how it is perceived by the local community.

Marco Frey is currently Full Professor in environmental management at the Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies at Pisa/Italy, responsible of the research activities in the field of environmental, energy, CSR, and safety management. He is also Research Director at IEFE (Istituto di Economia e Politica dell'Energia e dell'Ambiente) at the Bocconi University of Milan, as well as Lecturer with tenure in Management of Innovation at the Rome "Tor Vergata" University. In 2000 Fellowship by the Eisenhower Foundation (3 months in the USA). 1987-92 Scholarship by "Associazione amici della Bocconi", Bocconi University. In 1986 Degree in Economics and Social Disciplines (full marks) at the Bocconi University, Milan.

Fields of interest: Research director in several researches in the field of the environmental and social impact of the industrial activities, the role and evolution of environmental institutions, the application of environmental policy instruments, the role of NGO's. Other activities: Teaching activity: lessons and seminars on environment, health and safety management at several graduate and post-graduate courses (University of Milan, Rome, Pisa, Turin, etc.). Congress activity: participation in more than two hundred congresses and seminars. Member of the UN Global Compact Taskforce for Responsible Business Education. Member of the UN Global Compact Learning Forum Academic Network. Member of the Evaluation Committee of environmental management systems at seven of the largest certification bodies in Italy. Member of the National Committee and Scientific Committee of WWF Italia.



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Thursday	29.11.07	12:10 – 13:00	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt

Paul Burger

(University of Basel/Switzerland)

Sustainable Economy – Between Obligation and Myth

The ongoing scarcity of ecological resources at a global level, the growing potential for risks caused by climate change, the continuing poverty in many parts of the world, and the ongoing growth of the world's human population are among the most important societal challenges that have more and more brought the topic 'sustainable economy' on the public's agenda. Initiatives such as the Global Compact and the Global Reporting Initiative, the successful launching of green investment instruments and the common use of eco-labels for products demonstrate that 'sustainable economy' has at least partly become incorporated in real economic practice. Accordingly, I will assume in what follows that there are no substantial difficulties in arguing for the obligation to ecologically transform global economy (especially reducing the amount of used non-renewables, improvements in efficiency regarding energy and resources, reducing emissions and ecological stress factors). More questionable, however, is whether or to what respect 'sustainable economy' might be a theoretically fertile concept. Does it have the potential for a new economic paradigm? I have my doubts. On the background of a huge amount of literature concerning stakeholder involvement, corporate social responsibility, sustainability management, ecological economics etc., I would like to argue against myths regarding 'sustainable economy' taking into account what is known as societies' functional differentiation.

Firstly, I will argue that each statement on sustainability properly taken implies a reference to the global situation of today's human societies and the according general idea "sustainability" interpreted as a new societal role model (regulative ideal). The second step in my argument sketches the prospect for a minimal necessary condition theory of sustainability relying on a mixture of basic needs and capabilities approaches. Thirdly, I will

discuss three new theoretical proposals for sustainable economy (stakeholder responsibility, ecological economics, and a specific management-concept) to demonstrate the differences between these approaches for a sustainable economy and the sketched concept for sustainability. Fourthly, I will explain the demonstrated differences. The argument is that the societal subsystem 'economy' is functionally organised along the steering function 'maximising profit' and that we cannot have both a (social) market economy and renounce that steering function. Finally, I will conclude that although sustainable economy is a global obligation it is not a new economic paradigm. I propose to understand a transformed sustainable economy as an adaptation of the subsystem economy to a changed ecological and societal environment, where the latter's most important change involves supplementing if not at least partially replacing the traditional idea of quantitative growth by a more qualitative idea of growth.

Paul Burger, born in 1956, is head of the Program Sustainability Research within the Department for Social Sciences and Philosophy at the University of Basel (Switzerland) and professor for the socio-cultural domain within the interdisciplinary Master Program in Sustainable Development. Initially trained as a technician, he studied philosophy and history (doctorate 1992, habilitation 1997), was scientific assistant for philosophy in Basel und Luzern, SNF-research fellow, lecturer at the universities of St. Gallen, Fribourg, Innsbruck, Maribor, and from 1998 to 2005 head of the inter-faculty teaching program People Society Environment at the University of Basel. Among his research interests there are fundamentals for sustainability, values within sustainability issues, human-nature-interrelations, and methodologically sound instruments to scientifically investigate the future.



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Thursday	29.11.07	15:30 – 16:15	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt



Alessandro Vercelli

(University of Siena/Italy)

Sustainable Development in a Globalizing World: Ethical Requirements and Policy Strategies

The concept of sustainable development, as defined by the Brundtland Report (1987), is based on an ethical principle of equity applied to the distribution of income, wealth and natural resources between successive generations and within each of them at the world level. This principle implies stringent conditions of both environmental and social sustainability. From the social point of view we discuss the trends of inequality and poverty showing that the current trends are inconsistent with the ethical principles underlying sustainable development. From the environmental point of view we discuss the behaviour of a set of indicators of environmental deterioration showing that in most cases the current trends do not comply with the conditions of sustainability. In particular we show that the current energy system based on the systematic use of fossil fuels is clashing with a few fundamental requirements of sustainability both from the point of view of the economic and social consequences of expected shortages and insecurity of supply, and from the point of view of pollution and climate change. This analysis leads to a discussion of the shortcomings of the policy strategies pursued in the last decades and to the suggestion of a different policy strategy aimed to consolidate sustainable development and the ethical standards required.

Alessandro Vercelli, currently Full Professor of Economics at the Department of Economic Policy, Finance and Development (DEPFID) at the University of Siena/Italy. Born in 1945 (Torino, Italy). 1969 Laurea in Economics, University of Torino. 1972-'73 Junior Research Fellowship, St. Antony's College, Oxford/U.K. 1976 Full professor of Economics, Faculty of Economics and Banking, University of Siena. 1991 Editor of the Journals "Economic Notes" and "Structural Change and Economic Dynamics". 1997 Con-

sulting Editor of the Encyclopaedia "Business Cycles and Depressions", New York. 2000 Member of the Board and of the Executive Committee of the Interdepartmental Centre for the Study of Complex Systems, University of Siena. 2002 Member of the Executive Committee of the International Economic Association. 2005 Member of the President's Council of the Italian Economic Association. 2006 Member of the "High level network of environmental economists" established by the EEA (European Environment Agency). 2006 Member of the Scientific Committee of Fondation IDDRI, Paris. SPECIAL FIELDS: Economic Policy, Methodology of economics, Cycle theory and applications, Comparative economic systems, History of economic analysis, Environmental Economics. SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS: 1988 St. Vincent Prize for the best essay in economics. 1996 British Council Senior Visiting fellow in Italian Studies, St Antony's College, Oxford. 2005 Distinguished Visiting Fellowship, Queen Mary, University of London.

Tagung / Convegno / Conference

ENGLISH



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Thursday	29.11.07	16:20 – 17:05	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt

Wilhelm Guggenberger

(University of Innsbruck/Austria)

Ethics of the Economic System Between Social Structure, Individual Responsibility and Virtue

The lecture will discuss some of the currently most important and best known approaches of ethics in economy in the German-speaking countries.

One of them is the approach of Karl Homann who proposes to generate structural norms to be used as rules of the economic game. Individual actions and behaviour should be relieved from moral demands. Thereby he gets rid of naive moralism but at the same time the responsible subject of action disappears. In contrast to Homann Peter Ulrich argues in the favour of the strengthening of individual and corporate agents of the market as free and responsible citizens. He aims at developing an ethically integrated idea of socio-economic rationality. In consequence, economic and business ethics is conceived as a part of political ethics. While Homann tries to implement some ethical moderating measures within the market, to Ulrich market economy in whole needs to be re-oriented towards its life-conduciveness. I tend to give preference to the approach of Ulrich. But it is also not sufficient to answer the question how real economic structures and dynamisms can be changed. So I will try to complement this approach by some thoughts of a Christian founded ethic.

Wilhelm Guggenberger, born 1966 in Innsbruck/Austria. Studies in Theology and Philosophy; 1991 MA of Theology. October 1991 – January 1992: Studies Assistant at the Institute of Moral Theology and Social Ethics in Innsbruck, then until January 1996 Contracted Assistant at the above mentioned Institute. Beginning with May 1996 again Contracted Assistant at the same Institute which was in the meantime re-organized and renamed to Institute of Systematic Theology. 1996 Doctor of Theology with the Thesis: „Niklas Luhmanns Systemtheorie. Eine Herausforderung der christlichen Gesellschaftslehre“ (Innsbrucker theologische Studien 51), Innsbruck 1998. Lectures in Austria and Germany. 2000 Award of the Principality of Liechtenstein for research done at the University of Innsbruck. Member of the Theological Research Focus Religion – Violence – Communication – World Order and in the interdisciplinary research platform World Order – Religion – Violence of the University of Innsbruck. 2006 Habilitation Thesis: „Die List der Dinge. Sackgassen der Wirtschaftsethik in einer funktional differenzierten Gesellschaft“. 2006 WER-Award of the Catholic Private University Linz and the Federation of Austrian Industry.

ENGLISH



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Thursday	29.11.07	17:10 – 18:00	Claudiaaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt



Peter Koslowski (Free University Amsterdam/The Netherlands)

Consensus as Internal Self-Control versus Competition as External Control by Takeover Threats

The Ethical Economy of the Rhenish-European and the Anglo- American Model of (Corporate) Governance and of their Future Impact

In the Rhenish model of corporate governance or the model of the German Social Market Economy, it is assumed that the consensus of the groups concerned makes already sure by its very quality of being a consensus that the best decision is taken for the enterprise and that consensus will secure that the decision best for the company is realized. Disagreement or decision-making without consensus between the groups working in the enterprise and concerned by its fate is regarded in this model as a sign of crisis and of inadequate management, whereas consensus is regarded, in full agreement with Jürgen Habermas's consensus theory of truth, as the guarantee of the correctness or "truth" of the decision taken. It is easily recognizable that fundamental philosophical differences in the conception of governance, constitutional arrangements, governing, and control come into play at the debate about corporate governance and the constitution of the firm, at the question of consensus principle versus shareholder value principle. The questions about corporate governance reach as far as to the debate about the political constitution. In the German or, more broadly, in the Continental European understanding of the republican constitution and government, the idea of self-government through consensus, the general will model, is very influential although representative government prevails in fact. In the Anglo-American understanding of the republic, the idea of representative government through the representation of voter groups and the competition and alternating rule of competing political teams in politics and competition between management teams in the economy are the guiding idea. In both realms, in politics and in the economy, not the idea of consensus but of competition for voters or shareholders coming from outside of the decision-making groups is central in the American tradition, whereas internal consensus or agreement between the insiders

in politics and in the economy is characteristic for the Continental European tradition since Rousseau's idea of the general will, the *volonté générale*.

Peter Koslowski, Professor of Philosophy, especially Philosophy of Management and Organisations and History of Philosophy, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam-Free University Amsterdam, Netherlands; 2003-2004 Fellow, International Center for Economic Research (ICER), Turin, Italy; 1987-2001 Founding Director, The Hannover Institute of Philosophical Research, Hannover, Germany; 1995-2001 Director, East-West Philosophy, a project of The Hannover Institute of Philosophical Research for the scientific exchange with Russia and Eastern Europe. 1997-2003 Director, A Discourse of the World Religions at the World Exposition EXPO 2000 Hannover. Studied at the Universities of Tübingen and Munich and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, USA; MA in Philosophy, Dr. phil (Philosophy) and Master of Economic (Diplom-Volkswirt), Munich University. Since 1997, Chair, Forum for Economic Ethics and Economic Culture, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Philosophie. Since 2000 Member, Executive Committee, International Society for Business, Economics, and Ethics (ISBEE). Author of numerous books, translated in various languages. - Central books on business ethics: *The Ethics of Capitalism*, several English editions, first 1983 (with Springer, Berlin, New York, Tokyo 1996), last English edition 2002, sixth German edition 1998; *Principles of Ethical Economy*, English paperback edition 2001 Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, Boston, London.

Current Research: Has the Social Market Economy Come to an End? Preparing the first English edition of the works of Friedrich Gentz (Comparison of the French and American Revolution; On the Balance of Power in Europe etc.); further elaboration of the theory of ethical economy.



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Friday	30.11.07	09:30 – 10:15	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt

Richard Weiskopf & Bernadette Locker (University of Innsbruck/Austria)

The Space of Ethics Within Post-Disciplinary Regimes of Work

Two short conferences

Part I: The space of thinking/acting/being differently within

With the "generalization of the form of enterprise within the social body or texture" (Foucault 2004) the conditions of life and work are changing fundamentally. This is the context in which a new social model of the working subject appears, which has been described as the "entrepreneurial self" (du Gay 1996). The individual is called as a flexible, adaptable, open and self-responsible subject, who is able to continuously adapt to ever changing conditions. Several Foucauldian accounts tend to see the entrepreneurial discourse as totalising (Bröckling 2007). By contrast we are interested in the space of ethico-aesthetic experience within the regime of enterprise that prescribes values of "competitiveness, strength, vigor, boldness, outwardness, and the urge to succeed" (Rose 1998, 157).

Part II: "Responding to the other".

Work practices of a theatre's ensemble group

Based on an ethnographic case study conducted in an independent theatre, practices of organizing of a specific ensemble's work process will be discussed as an example of a space of acting differently. Inspired by a Foucauldian conception of ethics that focuses on forms of subjectification it will be explored how the various individuals involved in the artistic project develop an ethical relation to one-self and others. It is argued that (work) relations are not primarily understood as a pure act of exchange or based on the idea of "gift and gift in return" (Derrida 1995). Moreover, it seems to be of strong relevance for all individuals to think of how to perform together and with respect for what and who has gone before. The willingness to 'perceive and practice differently' and the acknowledging of singular plurality further enable to deal with ambivalences, e.g. between collaboration and competition. It is assumed that the ensemble's work ethos emerges on mutual responsibilities that include a considered but unconditional openness in response to the other: organizing and living itself become a continuous ethical-aesthetic practice of self-evident composing and conscious form giving to relations.

Richard Weiskopf is associate professor at the Department of Organization and Learning at the University of Innsbruck. The main focus of his work is the analysis and critique of contemporary practices of management and organization. He is particularly interested in the possibilities of rethinking the concept of organization from the background of post-structuralist philosophies. Currently he is working (with B. Locker and M. Vötsch) on a project funded by the Austrian Science Funds (FWF) entitled „Organizing work and the work of organizing as ethico-aesthetic practice“. Here the focus is on forms of work and organization in the cultural and creative field. Theoretically the project aims at reworking the concept of organization so as to include ethical and aesthetic practices (www.re-creating.org).

Bernadette Locker, born in 1981 in Bregenz/Austria. January 2004 Mag. rer. soc. oec. degree with distinction at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. 1999-2003 Studies of economics and social sciences, psychology and philosophy at the University of Innsbruck. Since January 2004 Research fellow at the Department of Organization and Learning, University of Innsbruck. Research fields: Organization and employment studies, poststructuralist philosophies with special focus on ethics, cultural studies and empirical explorations in the theatre field. Current research project, funded by the Austrian Science Fund (FWF): "Organizing work and the work of organizing as ethico-aesthetic practice" (www.re-creating.org). Teaching fields: Organization and employment studies, Human Research Management. Professional Affiliations: Since 2007 European Academy of Management (EURAM); since 2004 European Group of Organization Studies (EGOS). Other Academic Activities: Since 2006 Reviewer for Human Relations Journal (HR); Reviewer for the Academy of Management Conference (AOM). Since 2005 Reviewer for the European Academy of Management Conference (EURAM).

DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Friday	30.11.07	10:20 – 11:05	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt



Damiano Carrara (Banche Popolari Unite, Bergamo/Italy)

Efficiency, Profitability, Development. Ethical Reflections on the Economic Practices of a Listed Popular Bank

Over the last 20 years, the Popular Sector in Italy has seen an extraordinary concentration process, involving the aggregation of local banks to create listed banking Groups of significant dimensions. UBI Banca is one of these Groups, representing today the fourth domestic operator with a multiregional presence focussed on highly productive macro-areas. The historical analysis of Popular Credit allows the characteristics and the reason-to-be of Popular Banks in the new economic scenario to emerge, with specific reference made to the relation between global and local in the evolution of the business model. The need to provide an answer to the growing pressure coming from an increasingly open and competitive market requires the maximisation of productivity and profitability conditions over the short term. On the other hand, the popular banks' mission to provide adequate support to the development of local economies implies medium-term projects which are not always compatible with short term objectives. The historical path which led to the creation of the UBI Banca Group allows the representation of a growth strategy aimed at solving the mentioned conflict through an articulated organisational structure, combining the advantages of economies of scope and scale with the strength of a deeply rooted territorial presence. The consistency of strategic and organizational choices and the reference ethical paradigm is however not obvious, but requires a constant check. The most delicate issues also involve corporate governance, which evidences critical aspects in cooperative companies characterised by an extremely wide and fragmented shareholder base such as that of listed cooperative banks.

This paper, following a brief analysis of Popular Credit, has the aim of presenting the main milestones of the historical path which led to the creation of the UBI Banca Group, trying to focus mainly on the strategic

aspects of the organisational choices made and of the market approach adopted. A verification will follow in the actual experience of UBI Banca of the justification of the cooperative model in light of the value creation objectives characterizing the Industrial Plan. Finally, some conclusive considerations will be presented, with specific reference to issues raised.

Damiano Carrara achieves a Degree in Economics with mathematics-statistics specialization at the Università di Bergamo/Italy; acquires in 1998 the qualification of Auditor, and in 2006 the specialization diploma as CSR Manager at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore in Milan.

After having performed for many years advisory activities for the implementation of corporate information systems and management control, from 2001 he is responsible for the Social Report of the Gruppo Banca Popolare di Bergamo-CV, subsequently Gruppo BPU Banca and presently Gruppo UBI Banca. As such he supports the top management in the definition and enhancement of the social responsibility initiatives of the Group.

At university level he cooperates with the Department of Mathematics, Statistics, Information Technology and Applications of the Università degli Studi di Bergamo for research in the corporate economic-financial field.



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Friday	30.11.07	11:10 – 12:00	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt

Matthias Sutter

(University of Innsbruck/Austria)

Preconditions for Cooperation in Groups: On the Influence of Third-Party Interventions

Cooperation in groups is one of the main themes in the social sciences. One precondition for cooperation is the establishment of cooperation as a social norm, where abiding the social norm is rewarded, but norm violations are punished. Reward and punishment, however, have to be executed in many cases by unaffected third parties that bear costs to support the social norm of cooperation. We show in an experimental study under which conditions third-party interventions (i.e. observation, reward, punishment) have an influence on cooperation rates in groups.

Matthias Sutter, born in 1968 in Hard, Austria. Currently Full Professor of Experimental Economics at the Department of Public Finance, University of Innsbruck, Austria. Education at the University of Innsbruck: 05/2002 Economics, Habilitation (Venia legendi). 03/1996 – 03/1999 Economics, Doctorate (Dr. rer. soc. oec.; with distinction). 10/1992 – 01/1996 Economics, Master (Mag. rer. soc. oec.; with distinction). 09/1991 – 07/1993 Minor in Human Communication and Psychology. 03/1988 – 01/1993 Roman Catholic Theology, Master (Mag. theol.; with distinction).

Employment: 10/2005 – 09/2006 Full Professor (substitute), Department of Economics, University of Cologne. 10/2003 – 09/2005 Research Group Leader (C3-Professor), Max Planck Institute of Economics Jena. 10/2002 – 09/2003 Associate Professor, Institute of Public Economics, University of Innsbruck. 01/1997 – 01/1998 Research and Teaching Assistant, Institute of Public Economics, Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration. Research Visits: 04/2005 University of Zurich, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics (Prof. Dr. Ernst Fehr).

11/2000 – 01/2001 Humboldt-University Berlin, Institute of Economic Theory III (Prof. Dr. Werner Güth). Awards: 2001 Dr. Otto Seibert Preis zur Förderung wissenschaftlicher Publikationen an der Universität Innsbruck (Honorary Prize for Scientific Publications). 2000 Franz-Weninger-Award, Austrian National Bank. 1998 and 2000 NÖG-Award for best paper of young economist at the annual meeting of the Austrian Economic Association. 1996 Prize of the Ministry of Science for outstanding Master-degree. Grants: 2004 – 2005 German Science Foundation (DFG) – Special Research Area SFB580: Subproject B7 „Strategic interaction on labor markets“. 2003 – 2006 Austrian Science Foundation (FWF): Project „Experimental Studies on Group versus Individual Decision Making – The Economics of the Decision Maker“. 2002 – 2007 Center of Experimental Economics at the University of Innsbruck. 2000 – 2004 Austrian National Bank (Jubiläumsfonds): Project „Endogenous Institutional Choice in Social Dilemma Situations“. Local co-organizer for the conference of the German Economic Association (2002) and Austrian Economic Association (2005). Secretary general (January 2005 to December 2006) and Member of the Board (since May 2004) of the Austrian Economic Association.



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Friday	30.11.07	14:00 – 14:45	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt



Gianfranco Rusconi

(University of Bergamo/Italy; President of EBEN Italy)

Management, Ethics and Stakeholder Theory - An Application of Italian Firm System Theory

The aim of this paper is to use connections between an ethical interpretation of the Italian “Economia Aziendale” (EA) and the Stakeholder Management Theory (SMT) in order to improve our knowledge of ethics in top management. General features of EA which is similar, in some respects, to German historical Betriebswirtschaftslehre are also presented. In actual fact, EA considers every kind of economic organization as a unitary dynamic combination of three fundamental aspects: organization, management (strictly speaking) and information (such as accounting and so on). In particular, we use the systemic approach to EA (Firm System Theory, FST) proposed by Aldo Amaduzzi and his scholars. This approach is employed here to propose an application to business ethics in particular to face the possible trade off between “strategic ethics” and “pure ethics” (see Rusconi (1997)). After an outline of general hypotheses and critical elements of SMT, a model based on a (metaphorically speaking) merger of SMT into FST is used in a schematic way in order to face the problems of relationship between SMT and ethical motivation for “good behaviour” of a company.

Gianfranco Rusconi, who has a degree and a masters in philosophy as well as a degree in economics, is actual Full Professor and Head of the Department of Business Administration at the University of Bergamo/Italy, where he teaches private and public accounting (also teaching the latter at the Law Faculty at the Milan State University) and business ethics and social accounting (a specialized postgraduate course). Among his publications, apart from numerous works on accounting and business administration, several papers on social accounting and business ethics and the mono-

graphs on: “Il bilancio sociale d’impresa. Problemi e prospettive” (Giuffrè, Milano, 1988); “Etica e impresa. Un’analisi economico-aziendale” (CLUEB, Bologna, 1997); “Il bilancio sociale. Economia, etica e responsabilità sociale d’impresa” (EDIESSE, Roma, 2006). Gianfranco Rusconi is also editor or coeditor of various books, among them recently (together with E. Freeman and M. Dorigatti) a book about „Teoria degli stakeholder“, Francoangeli, Milano, 2007. Prof. Rusconi is President of the Italian Chapter of EBEN, member of board of „Econometrica“ and „Gruppo di Studio per il Bilancio sociale“, and International Associate of CSEAR of St. Andrews (UK).



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Friday	30.11.07	14:50 – 15:35	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt

Patrick Riordan SJ

(Heythrop College, University of London/Great Britain)

Doing Business for the Common Good?

What does it mean to say that business serves the common good? An analysis of the political debates on matters to do with the regulation of markets and the constraints on business reveals the operation of criteria which can be reconstructed in terms of the common good. This can prove beneficial to business and especially business ethics as it allows a positive appreciation of the contribution of business in the context of a wider horizon of the good. Debates within business ethics can more easily link with political debates, instead of business ethics simply operating within the constraints set by what the law happens to be.

Patrick Riordan SJ is Associate Director of the Heythrop Institute for Religion, Ethics and Public Life. He teaches political philosophy at Heythrop College, University of London. He had previously worked at the Milltown Institute of Theology and Philosophy, Dublin, and has been a visiting professor in the Philippines at Manila and Naga on a number of occasions.

His main areas of research are the Common Good, Religion in Public Life, and Citizenship. His publications include Philosophical Perspectives on People Power (Philippines, 2001), and A Politics of the Common Good (Dublin, 1996). He has edited Values in Public Life: Aspects of Common Goods, to be published shortly by LIT (Berlin).

Recent articles include: ‘The Common Good of a Pluralist Society’ in Social Policy in Ireland. Principles, Practice and Problems, Dublin: The Liffey Press, 2006; ‘Common Good or Selfish Greed?’ in Through the Eye of a Needle. Theological Conversations over Political Economy, Peterborough: Epworth, 2007; ‘World-Views Clashing? The Possibilities of Dialogue’ in Cultures. Conflict – Analysis – Dialogue. Proceedings of the 29. International Ludwig Wittgenstein Symposium, Kirchberg am Wechsel, Austria 2006.



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Friday	30.11.07	15:40 – 16:30	Claudiasaal, Herzog-Friedrich-Str. 3/II, Innsbruck/Altstadt



Josef Wieland

(University of Applied Sciences of Constance/Germany; President of EBEN Germany)

How Much Ethics Does Economy Need?

The globalization of economy and society has raised a whole series of new issues for moral standards of good corporate behaviour. Within corporate governance questions of compliance and integrity of management and executives have become key issues for developing and securing corporations. On an international level, relevant questions are the assumption of social responsibility (e.g. ecological standards, child and slave labour, working conditions, occupational health and safety), the development of successful transcultural teams, and the handling of hereby resulting cultural differences. The EU expects corporations to respect principles of corporate citizenship and corporate social responsibility, and Kofi Annan has appealed to corporations to comply in the UN Global Compact for human rights, social standards, and ecology. On a national level, there is a broad discussion about job security, adequateness of salaries for managing executives, and the future of corresponding systems of social security. These are but a few keywords with respect to a development that has led to a renaissance of business ethics as a management problem for corporations. Integrity of corporate culture, moral, and values as course of action have become a strategic factor of good corporate behaviour.

The lecture will provide an overview of the sociopolitical driving forces of current discussions on business ethics. It will describe concepts and instruments by which corporations worldwide, but foremost in Germany try to react onto the new situation. It will analyze scopes for design and conditions of ethical questions in business practice.

Josef Wieland, Studies of economics and philosophy at the University of Wuppertal/Germany. AAA-level degree as Dipl. Econ. in 1985; AAA-graduation as Dr. rer. oec. in 1988. Postdoctoral lecturing qualification 1990-1995 in the field of economics at the Private University of Witten-Herdecke/Germany. Since 1995 professorship for Business Administration & Economics with emphasis on Business Ethics at the University of Applied Sciences, Konstanz (Constance). Director of the Konstanz Institut für WerteManagement (KleM) and Director of the Zentrum für Wirtschaftsethik (ZfW) at Weingarten/Germany. Visiting Professor for Management and Ethics at the Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang, China. Director of the MBA Program "Human Capital Management" at the Lake Constance Business School. Lecturer at the University of Zurich. Extensive range of consulting and research projects; numerous publications, speeches, interviews, appearances on TV.

Josef Wieland was awarded the Max Weber Prize for Business Ethics of the BDI (Bund Deutscher Industrie; Association of German Entrepreneurs), Cologne 1999, and the Preis für Angewandte Forschung (Landesforschungspreis; Prize for Applied Research) of Baden-Württemberg/Germany 2004.

Main fields of work: Business Ethics; New Organizational Economics / Institutional Economics; Empiric research on equitableness and justice; History of Economic Theory.



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Details on the single conferences **in Merano-Meran**



DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Saturday	01.12.07	11:00 – 11:55	Kurhaus - Pavillon des Fleurs, Corso Libertà-Freiheitsstr. 37, Merano-Meran

Emanuele Severino

(San Raffaele University Milan/Italy)

Riflessioni sull'etica e l'economia

Emanuele Severino si laureò all'Università di Pavia nel 1950, come alunno del prestigiosissimo Almo Collegio Borromeo, discutendo una tesi su Heidegger e la metafisica sotto la supervisione di Gustavo Bontadini. L'anno successivo ottenne la libera docenza in filosofia teoretica. Dal 1954 al 1970 insegnò filosofia all'Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore di Milano. I libri pubblicati in quegli anni entrarono in forte conflitto con la dottrina ufficiale della Chiesa, suscitando vivaci discussioni all'interno dell'Università Cattolica e nella Congregazione per la dottrina della fede (l'ex Sant'Uffizio). Dopo un lungo e accurato esame, la Chiesa proclamò ufficialmente nel 1970 l'insanabile opposizione tra il pensiero di Severino e il Cristianesimo. Il filosofo, lasciata l'Università Cattolica, fu chiamato all'Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia dove fu tra i fondatori della Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, nella quale ancora oggi insegnano alcuni dei suoi allievi (Umberto Galimberti, Carmelo Vigna, Mario Ruggenini, Luigi Ruggiu, Vero Tarca, Luigi Lentini, Giorgio Brianese, ecc.). Dal 1970 al 2001 è stato professore ordinario di filosofia teoretica, ha diretto l'Istituto di filosofia (diventato poi Dipartimento di filosofia e teoria delle scienze) fino al 1989 e ha insegnato anche Logica, Storia della filosofia moderna e contemporanea e Sociologia. Nel 2005 l'Università Ca' Foscari di Venezia lo ha proclamato Professore emerito. Attualmente insegna presso l'Università Vita-Salute San Raffaele di Milano. È accademico dei Lincei. Da alcuni decenni collabora con il Corriere della sera.

Tra le sue pubblicazioni più recenti si trovano tra l'altro:

La filosofia antica (Milano, Rizzoli, 1984), La filosofia moderna (1984), La filosofia contemporanea (Rizzoli, 1986), La tendenza fondamentale del nostro tempo (1988), La filosofia futura (Rizzoli, 1989), Il nulla e la poesia. Alla fine dell'età della tecnica: Leopardi (1990), La bilancia (Rizzoli, 1992), Oltre il linguaggio (Adelphi, 1992), Il declino del capitalismo (Rizzoli, 1993), Pensieri sul cristianesimo (Rizzoli, 1995), Destino della tecnica (Rizzoli, 1998), Crisi della tradizione occidentale, (Christian Marinotti edizioni, 1999), La legna e la cenere (Rizzoli, 2000), La follia dell'Angelo (Rizzoli, 2000), Il mio scontro con la Chiesa (Rizzoli, 2001), (N. Irti – E. Severino), Dialogo su diritto e tecnica (Laterza, 2001), La Gloria (Adelphi, 2001), Lezioni sulla politica (Christian Marinotti Edizioni, 2002), Tecnica e Architettura (Cortina, 2002), Dall'Islam a Prometeo (Rizzoli, 2003), Nasce – e altri problemi della coscienza religiosa (Rizzoli, 2005), Fondamento della contraddizione (Adelphi, 2005).



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DAY	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Saturday	01.12.07	12:00 – 13:00	Kurhaus - Pavillon des Fleurs, Corso Libertà-Freiheitsstr. 37, Merano-Meran



Otfried Höffe (University of Tübingen/Germany)

Unternehmer, Arbeitnehmer und Konsumenten. Verantwortliche Wirtschaftsbürger in Zeiten der Globalisierung

Erstaunlicherweise hat die Wirtschaft eine anthropologische Grundlage, spielt deshalb in allen Kulturen und Epochen eine wichtige Rolle und erhält trotzdem in der neueren philosophischen Debatte nicht den Rang eines Grundbegriffs. Ähnlich verhält es sich mit der Arbeit. Selbst in der Tradition des westlichen Marxismus hat sie nicht mehr den Rang eines Grundbegriffs behaupten können. Dem treten wir mit einer thematischen Erweiterung der üblichen Sozialethik entgegen, sowohl mit der Frage, ob die Tätigkeit des gewöhnlichen Wirtschaftsbürgers, die Arbeit, bloß Mühe macht, oder ob sie nicht auch erhebliche Chancen der Selbstverwirklichung samt Selbst- und Fremdachung bietet, sodass sie in beide Reiche, sowohl ins Reich der Notwendigkeit als auch in das der Freiheit gehört; als auch vorab mit einem Wirtschaftsbürger, den die Politische Philosophie und die Sozialethik vollends zu vergessen pflegen, mit dem „ökonomischen Vollbürger“, dem Unternehmer. Beide Rollen betrachten wir unter den Bedingungen der Globalisierung, die aber, im Gegensatz zur vorherrschenden Verkürzung, nicht nur ein ökonomisches Phänomen ist.

Otfried Höffe, geb. 1943. 1964-1970 Studium der Philosophie, Theologie, Geschichte und Soziologie in Münster, Tübingen, Saarbrücken und München; 1970 Dr. phil.; 1970/71 Visiting Scholar an der Columbia University in New York City; 1974/75 Habilitation in Philosophie, ab 1977 o. Prof. für Philosophie an der Universität Duisburg, ab 1978 an der Universität Freiburg (Schweiz), zugleich Lehrbeauftragter für Rechtsphilosophie an der Juristischen Fakultät und Direktor des Internationalen Instituts für Sozialphilosophie und Politik; ab 1992 am Philosophischen Seminar der Universität Tübingen, Mitglied ihrer Juristischen Fakultät und Leiter der Forschungsstelle Politische Philosophie; ständiger Gastprofessor für Rechtsphilosophie der Universität Sankt Gallen (Schweiz).

Gastdozent oder Gastforscher der Harvard University, St. Louis University, der Japanese Science Foundation, des Alcatel SEL Stiftungskollegs an der Universität Stuttgart, der Aquinas-Foundation (New York), des National Enewments for Humanities und der Universitäten Basel, Bern, Klagenfurt, Lausanne, Luzern, Sankt Gallen und Zürich (ETH).

Arbeitsschwerpunkte: Aristoteles, Immanuel Kant, Moralphilosophie, Politische Philosophie (Rechts- und Staatsphilosophie), Angewandte Ethik (ökologische Ethik, medizinische Ethik, Wirtschaftsethik usw.), Erkenntnistheorie.

Mitglied der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften, Korrespondierendes Mitglied des Collegium Europaeum Jenense, Ehrenmitglied der Vereinigung der WeltbürgerInnen (Sektion Schweiz). Erstes internationales Mitglied der Teheraner Akademie für Philosophie und Weltweisheit. Mitglied des Auswahlausschusses der Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung (von 1995-2004), Mitglied des wissenschaftlichen Beirats der Fritz Thyssen Stiftung. Seit 2006 Mitglied der Deutschen Akademie der Naturforscher Leopoldina. Ehrendoktor der Universität in Porto Alegre (PUCRS, 1999). Preis der Margit Egnér-Stiftung, Zürich (1992); Bayerischer Literaturpreis (Karl-Vossler-Preis) für wissenschaftliche Darstellungen von literarischem Rang (2002). Mitglied im Beirat bzw. Editorial Board bzw. Consiglio direttivo von: Applied Philosophy, Ars Interpretandi, Cuadernos de Etica, Dialogo Cientifico, Hobbes Studies, Internationales Jahrbuch für Rechtsphilosophie und Gesetzgebung, International Journal of Applied Philosophy, Jahrbuch Politisches Denken, Jahrbuch für Wissenschaft und Ethik, Kantian Review, Philosophie — Ethik, Rivista Internazionale di Filosofia del Diritto.

Zahlreiche Vorträge und Interviews in Fernsehen und Radio sowie Gastvorträge im In- und Ausland. Otfried Höffes neues Buch „Wirtschaftsbürger, Staatsbürger, Weltbürger. Politische Ethik im Zeitalter der Globalisierung“ ist im Herbst 2004 im C. H. Beck Verlag, München erschienen.



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