



CIVISTI Citizen Panel in Austria
Citizen Consultation I in Helental bei Baden

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List of visions

Note: This list does not indicate any ranking or prioritisation of visions by the citizens

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Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-Nr.: 1

Vision Title:

Individual and virtual education system

The education system uses electrically programmable virtual media for the individual education

A short description:

The education system has been radically renewed and reformed. Machines that function as virtual teachers are used for the individual teaching of children.

This is achieved through innovative energy technologies and modern education approaches that are based on gratitude and appreciation values rather than fear and pressure to perform. No pupil is under social pressure from a group.

In addition slow learners who were overlooked at school in the past can develop their abilities.

Long description:

What is the vision?

In the past 40 years the education system has been radically renewed and reformed. Machines that function as virtual teachers are used for the individual teaching of children. This is achieved through innovative energy technologies and modern education approaches that are based on gratitude and appreciation values rather than fear and pressure to perform. No pupil is under social pressure from a group.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Each individual child can develop his or her own capabilities. The children are not under social pressure from a group in a classroom and creative and spontaneous ideas are not overlooked because of slower learning rhythms.

The language barrier will disappear because the virtual teacher is programmable in all languages and can teach in every language.



What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

The EU parliament is discussing intensely the potential isolation of children and teenagers and the reduction in their social sensibility due to the individualised teaching by unemotional teaching machines.

This problem is counteracted currently by appointing specialized human teachers for sport and social issues. This issue will be also relevant for discussions in the future.

In addition, because each person has his/her own special field and competency area, competitive thinking, which was always a determinant in society, will cease to apply. Many education experts see this fact as a risk, because by losing competition, we also lose useful and healthy competition. Experts assume a decline in general education due to the loss of useful competition.

The trends for development of the system will be shown over the next decades.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

A form of artificial intelligence, which was developed some 20 years ago, led the process that has resulted in today's educational system. An unprecedented imitation of intelligence makes it possible for our children to be educated by an automated system. The research in this direction has been strongly promoted due to the worldwide focus on education policy.

Ultimately, both the virtual teacher and the human social trainers will have an EU centralized training and education or programming.

The social teachers will be empowered to prepare people for working life and maintain the motivation of students in the long term.

John Seebacher for Europe TIMES, 16.06.2046



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-No.: 2

Vision Title:

A United Europe through real cultural exchange

A short description:

In the third class of primary school I spent two months in a school in Ireland. I have been at high school in Sweden for one year. I will learn my job in Austria but the last half of the year I will expand my qualifications in Hungary.

Long description:

What is the vision?

European people will be united through learning and living together in families with other languages.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Benefits are multilingualism, enjoyment of communication, understanding and appreciation of other cultures and the capability to deal with different cultures. It is also a benefit to learn early enough the tolerance for others.

It will be mainly our children and teenagers who will benefit. Young people who are geographically flexible and have proficiency in different languages will be communicative European adults.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

If this vision is not optimised in economic terms, there will be the risk that only children of high-income and privileged people will take advantage of it.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

There is a need for an early awareness amongst children and their parents that this cultural exchange (interchange) is important for achieving a united Europe. This vision should be implemented from the last phases of primary school to high school and for career training. The whole system should be based on a voluntary decision of children and their parents.



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-No.: 3

Vision Title:

More respect and understanding for socially deprived people

A short description:

At present stranded people who are in distress because of illness or other circumstances are not discriminated against. Well-educated social workers take care of the special needs of people who have difficulty dealing with challenges in their life without long bureaucratic processes. Children from such families are specially assisted and encouraged.

The people take care of each other and everybody helps immediately.

There is enough staff in the public service to assist in overcoming the problems in daily life.

In special courses at school, children learn early enough to recognize social problems and to try to find solutions instead of denying them.

Long description:

What is the vision?

At present stranded people who are in distress because of illness or other circumstances are not discriminated against. Well-educated social workers take care of the special needs of people who have difficulty dealing with challenges in their life without long bureaucratic processes. Children from such families are specially assisted and encouraged.

The emergency situations are recognized as being due not only to the financial situation but are also based on physical and mental deficiencies.

The people take care of each other and everybody helps immediately.

This new system leads to the generation of new jobs. These are activities and services that were previously done by women were unpaid.

There is enough staff in the public service to assist in overcoming the problems in daily life.

Technical devices and computers are simplified and even older adults can easily work with them.

In special courses at school, children learn early enough to recognize social problems and to try to find solutions instead of denying them.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Fast and competent aid for people who are faced with an emergency.

Higher feeling of security. People safe and secure. There is an advantage for everybody, because of the rapid aid in distress and emergency.

There will be no social discrimination because there will be more understanding for people with different origins and life styles.



What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

It may happen, that people do not develop enough self initiatives, because every body will receive aid in case of distress.

The quality standard of life could decrease, if too many people use the service in the distress.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

While still at school children will be trained by social workers to be sensitive to the problems of their classmates. Well-educated social workers, doctors and teachers are available at any time.



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Vision-No.: 4

Vision Title:

Beaming for environmentally friendly transporting

A short description:

Beaming is the new solution to the previous environmental pollution resulting from the transport of people and goods. Beaming can also improve the quality of life because all destinations in the world can be reached within a few seconds.

Cars and other means of transport are eliminated. The space that used to be occupied for roads railway lines and airports will be available for other purposes.

This technology is also applicable in medicine, e.g. in organ transplantation. New occupations are generated by this technology.

The economy prospers through the rapid, global exchange that it makes possible; time is saved at all levels and there is no longer any unnecessary waiting time.

Services are more localized (doctor - home visits) and beaming is affordable for all (cheap providers).

Long description:

What is the vision?

The beamer is a part of the basic furnishing in every household, like doors.

Beaming does not happen randomly in space but it must be between two stations (or “portals”).

There are public and private beamers; electric cars are used only in special circumstances (e.g. to transport bulky objects)

There are wrist beamers for high-risk occupations.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

The new technology reduces the environmental burden and it saves a great deal of time.

Relationships are now easier to maintain, there are no more long-distance relationships. The quality of life is therefore improved significantly. It is easier to make worldwide contacts.

The economy

The economy prospers through intensive exchange of opinions.

The people are independent of the weather.



What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

There will be no longings any more.

We will easily be led to see no value in anything.

Certain industries shrink.

There is a need for more research on long-term impacts. There are health concerns regarding stress caused by the technology and the fear that the new technology could be abused (especially by the military).

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Knowledge of mathematics, physics, engineering sciences, geography, electrical engineering, anthropology and biology.

There is a need for more research on beaming technology, to phase out the conventional transport systems.

Resources: Beamer factories, workshops, training courses for the new profession of Beamerizer, skilled workers.



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Vision-No.: 5

Vision Title:

Our personal simultaneous electronic translator

A short description:

With the help of our wrist-worn simultaneous translation chips, we can work worldwide. Language barriers are eliminated and we are able to work in all the countries of the world. Everyone can use this chip free of charge or preconditions.

Long description:

What is the vision?

Equal social standards, opportunities, rights and duties for the choice of a job in every country with the help of an electronic chip.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Free choice of employment in every country, even if employees do not live in the same place. For those who want to work abroad.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

Social differences will increase and there will be a large fluctuation in employment.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Elimination of social barriers. Use of a wrist-worn simultaneous translation chip.

Example: a doctor from Nigeria comes to Austria although he does not know German, he would use his wrist chip to communicate with colleagues and patients from all over the world.

This chip is inexpensive to buy for everyone.



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-No.: 6

Vision Title:

Multicultural and integrative education for more tolerance

A short description:

The new, state-funded kindergarten and the school aim to enable children and teenagers from different cultures and with handicaps to grow up and learn together. The aim is to achieve more understanding and tolerance between all people.

From the age of three children MAY visit an international kindergarten; from the age of 5th they MUST be in such a kindergarten in the year prior to enrolment in the international school.

From the 5th School level on, the time provided for languages increases. In the last compulsory school year there is a compulsory 2-6 months stay abroad. There are continuous contacts with partner schools abroad that perform pupil exchange. The children stay with host families in order to better integrate in the foreign cultures.

In the training program for the teaching profession there is an additional compulsory foreign language alongside English and at least one semester study abroad.

Long description:

What is the vision?

The new, state-funded kindergarten and the school aim to enable children and teenagers from different cultures and with handicaps to grow up and learn together. The aim is to achieve more understanding and tolerance between all people.

From the age of three children MAY visit an international kindergarten; from the age of 5th they MUST be in such a kindergarten in the year prior to enrolment in the international school.

For small children there are e.g. one-day trips abroad and simple language games to learn the world and different cultures in projects in play. In this way the exchange with people from other cultures, religions and with handicaps should be promoted.

English is compulsory from primary school on,, and as soon as school children are ready there are several short trips abroad to nearby countries. Parents are invited to participate, on the one hand to support the children, on the other hand to expand their own horizon. These activities are partly state-supported; there remains only a small self-cost.

From the 5th School level the time provided for languages increases. In the last compulsory school year there is a compulsory 2-6 months stay abroad.

The German-language teaching program will be continued abroad, supported by a German native-speaker. There are continuous contacts with partner schools abroad that perform pupil exchange. The children stay with host families in order to better integrate in the foreign cultures. These host families have an educational training and should follow a specific program, for example visiting specific places, tutoring children, introduction to and cooking of their national foods, participation in national festivals, etc. In the training program for the teaching profession there is an additional compulsory foreign language alongside English and at least one semester study abroad.



What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

It is relevant for everybody from the age three or at the latest 5.

More tolerance and understanding for other cultures. Parents can profit from it because they learn also from their children and should deal with these issues. They have the chance to visit other countries and know other cultures.

It reduces the fear of the strange and the new, because people grow up from early childhood with other cultures and it will be the "normal" situation for them.

Moreover, it promotes the independence of the children.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

Children with learning deficit could be overwhelmed.

Separation pain could cause mental suffering for the children.

Willingness to find host families and their suitability should be considered.

Too strong a focus on other cultures could lead to the lost or dilution of one's own identity.

Financial problem in spite of government support should be considered.

There is also increased potential for conflicts.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Appropriately trained professionals, trained host families – ongoing monitoring, money (from the state and families), links to partner schools, cultural understanding and tolerance, high coordination effort, willingness of parents, classes chosen for experimental projects in order to test the concept and to introduce it gradually.



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-Nr.: 7

Vision Title:

To be allowed to die in dignity, a companionship of dying in a network of family and relatives

A short description:

In an aging society, the process of dying can be seen as a central experience. A chip implant will be used to document and monitor the process of dying and the details sent to a social-psychological hospice. On-demand, the dying person and their dependents will receive the service from a supervisor acting as a companion for the dying person. He accompanies the dying process as a coach for the "intangible legacy" of the dying person. This intangible legacy is intended to help the dying person to find internal peace and the families to develop social skills in dealing with this difficult phase of life.

The climax of the process of dying is accompanied by the self-organised funeral ceremony that is managed by the companion of the dying person and is a joint activity for the grief experience of survivors.

The formal closing is also a ceremony in which the companion of the dying person illustrates and describes the intangible legacy of the dying person for those left behind. If desired, the grieving dependents can become members in a community of survivors for further assistance.

Long description:

What is the vision?

In an aging society dying, grief and the farewell play an essential role in community life.

On demand and request by the family and the dying person, a mobile clinic from the Social Psychological Hospice (SoHo) provides assistance, starting with a medical check (physical and mental state).

From that moment on a professionally trained dying process crew (Death *companion* Experts for Social communities, Abbr. DESC-Help) are available to help the families and the dying persons in all matters.

Dealing with the process of dying will become a central phase of the personal development and mental maturity for the dying person and dependents. DESC-Helpers assist in life planning, life management and social skills (Period of staff Empowerment (POPE)). The DESC Helper assists the dying person to develop an intangible legacy as their mental inheritance (The testament is the tangible inheritance). It provides the survivors with the personal experiences of the dying person, his/her personal wishes and his/her wishes and hopes for survivors. The intangible legacy is the basis for the DESC Help for developing the social skills of survivors to live after the death of the dying person and to promote and develop these skills constructively.

The gradual development of this immaterial legacy under the guidance of DESC-Helpers (Presentation and Transformation in the Spirit of Heritage; PATHS) should help the dependents to



experience and understand the common values of tolerance and mutual support. It should also help them to learn opportunities to participate actively in shaping their own lives consciously.

The climax of the death process is accompanied by the self-organised funeral ceremony by those left behind. The DESC-Help is responsible for the organisation of this ceremony (Family of Social Funeral; FaSoF).

The intangible legacy will be illustrated and commented in the farewell ceremony at a favourite place of the deceased.

If desired, the grieving dependents can become members in a community of survivors for further assistance (Community of Dignity and Sorrow after Death (CoD-SaD)).

What are the benefits associated with it?

Benefits are the provision of experiences with joint social activities related to the death, removing the stigma associated with critical life phases such as death, and related pain and sorrow. It also helps to understand the need for the conscious shaping of life. Another benefit is to strengthen the capability for social self-organisation for shared concerns. Possible effect on saving of cemetery areas.

For who?

Dependents of dying people, dying people themselves, the social community and the government.

What are the negative repercussions of this future?

Examples are:

Unqualified personal of DESC-Help

Misuse of personal and intangible legacy.

On who?

Churches and other religious communities.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Scientific analysis of the dying process and death, expert knowledge on socio-cultural rituals of death. This vision requires a social policy decision: Could the common significant experience as dying be analysed and used for the acquisition of social skills? Is there a willingness to bridge the gap between this world and beyond with "spirituality"? Should the responsibility of each citizen for the last phase of life and death be encouraged?

There is also a need for a curriculum for the training for DESC-Help.



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-No.: 8

Vision Title:

Europe, a welfare state?

A short description:

This vision is about the course and condition of pension and health insurance; significant changes in the social regulation of pension should be made while maintaining the health insurance.

Long description:

What is the vision?

- 1) Guaranteed living conditions in relation to retirement and health insurance. The starting point for the pension is a basic fixed income after the Swiss model, fed by a flat (rate) tax on all income above a certain limit. That means strong redistribution! Due to the modest amount of the basic pension, there is pressure on above-average earners to have private insurance. A capital stock should be built over the next generation.
- 2) Public and social promotion of volunteer activities. Development of solidarity as early as kindergarten and primary school.

What are the benefits associated with it?

Social homogeneity is to be expected regarding pensions. Aging in dignity with safety and security.

In medicine the one-class system is to be retained. It is ethically appropriate that medical care without social differences should be guaranteed, whether through taxes or contributions by the insured.

For who?

Retired people, taxpayers and contributors to the insurance, healthy and ill people.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

Empty treasury, budget deficits, contributors having to pay high contributions, share speculation, lack of state funding for other projects (balancing of legally protected interests).

Retired people, the elderly, patients -all could suffer negative consequences.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Awareness of demographic changes and development (inverted age pyramid).

Awareness of the need for contribution by each individual. Self-responsibility and autonomy in the provision of an additional part of the pension. Political courage and pressure to balance the financial pressure. Willingness for long-term thinking, acting and weighing the consequences.



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-No.: 9

Vision Title:

Disabled people are fully valuable members of our society

A short description:

This is a vision for

- .) Affordable tools for disabled people
- .) Involvement of disabled people in daily life
- .) More research on the treatment and prevention of disablement.

Long description:

What is the vision?

Disabled-friendly Europe

Provision of a trouble-free life for people with a disability.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Provide a trouble-free and easy life for everyone. Public transport is disability friendly. This means that it is easy to get in and out of the vehicles and that access to public transport is barrier free without many stairs.

Assistive tools are affordable and are provided by public assistance in certain cases. Non-disabled and disabled people work together easily without conflicts and complications, because we can use the individual potential of disabled people. Medicine is so far advanced that it can identify the type of handicaps and intensity very early or even before birth.

Therefore it is possible to use the cells from the amniotic fluid or from one a part with the same DNA breed organs and transplant them after birth or later where disabled person is already mature. But, of course a disability is not always just about the organs of the body. That is why medicine developed a method to intervene in the embryonic stage to prevent or reduce disability. The reason is that everybody is affected by disability.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

No one, because everybody should care about the wellbeing of others.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

There is a need for technical and medical advances, to consider the needs of each individual and treat and support each person and his/her family individually. There is also the need to involve the minority and their relatives in the policy-making issues and their implementation. Research is also necessary.



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-No.: 10

Vision Title:

TV for the creation of a European identity

Short description:

TV for the creation of a European identity (see long description: What is the vision?)

Long description:

What is the vision?

The programs aim to contribute to cultural understanding amongst the people of Europe and to strengthen the feeling of togetherness. Regional cultural differences should be retained and not standardized.

There is a central transmitter site that moves around in all European countries.

The transmitter is independent under public law and there is no advertising.

There are separate times for television forums.

People can communicate through the television entertainment forums. In cooking shows there is a kind of web cam allowing viewers from different countries to discuss together. You can test the cooked meals virtually.

There are rules and discussion facilitators, acting as an incorruptible objective virtual instance (Neutrum) to ensure that there is no manipulation.

All items should be available in all EU languages.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

The entire population

It is the largest peace project

Curiosity, mass enthusiasm for the EU

What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

It could generate too negative an image of certain regional peculiarities.

The risk of strange practices being disliked when specific local practices are shown.

Loss of regional identity.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Idea of European identity must either exist or will be sought and strengthened.



Citizen Consultation I, Austria

Vision-No.: 11

Vision Title:

Death passport

A short description:

Voluntary personal death passport for passive euthanasia with a thorough medical examination at the beginning (combined with provision of information),

Duration is 10 years,

Passport can easily be renewed with minimum bureaucracy free of charge,

Individual death passports include the individual conditions that must be met.

Long description:

What is the vision?

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Dependents released from huge responsibility,

Autonomous decision about one's own death.

What are the negative repercussions of this future? On who?

No participation of dependents.

What is necessary for this future (knowledge, policies, resources, skills)?

Clearer and exacter information,

Transparency of the system.