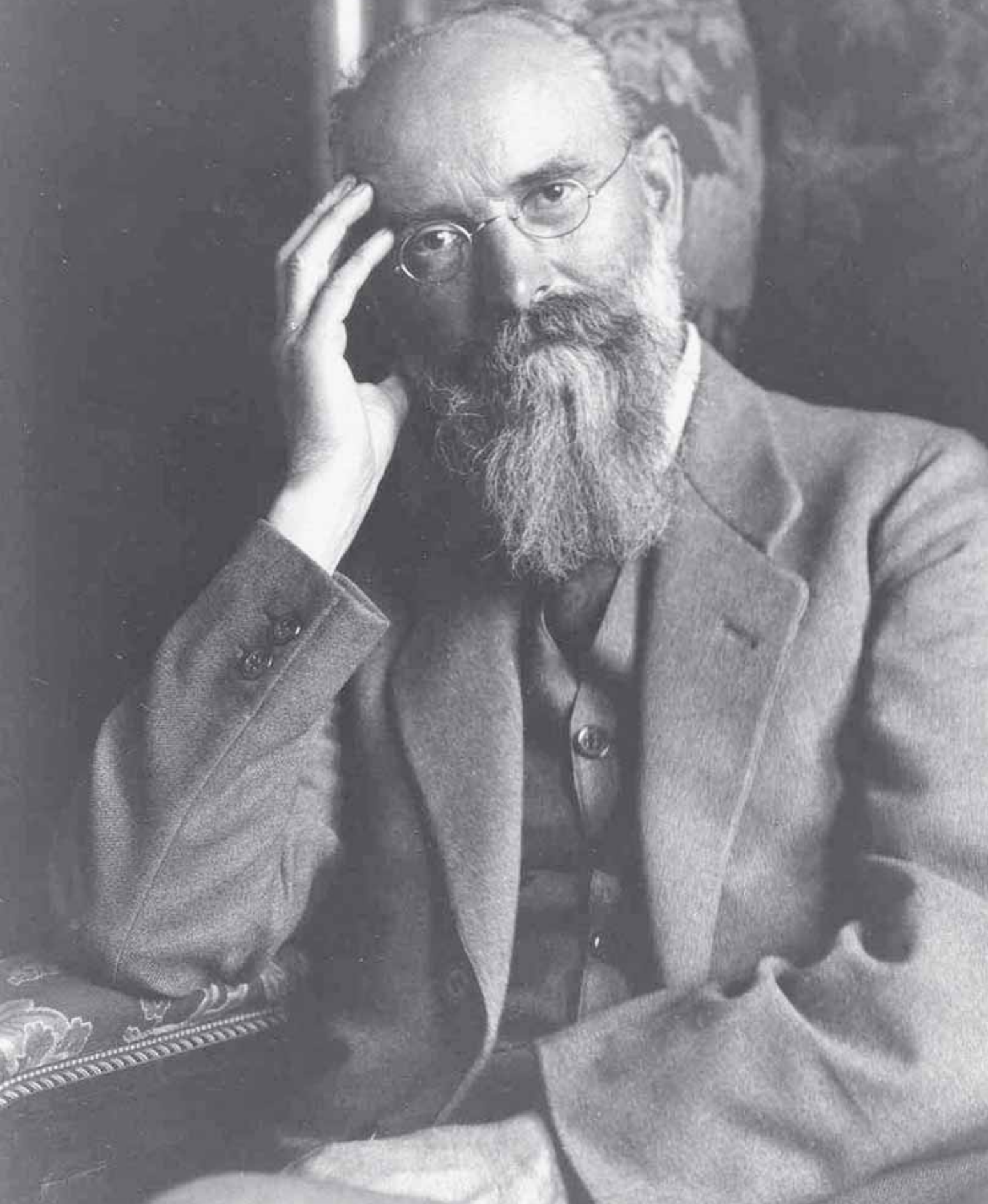


Annual Report 2004

ROBERT BOSCH STIFTUNG

“It is my intention, apart from the alleviation of all kinds of hardship, to promote the moral, physical, and intellectual development of the people.”

ROBERT BOSCH, 1935



Basic Principles

The Robert Bosch Stiftung

fulfills its founder's legacy in a contemporary fashion;

promotes the common good and the development of civil society;

has no political or religious affiliations and is committed to the democratic community;

takes up challenges of modern day society, develops forward-looking ideas, and implements them exemplarily;

is open to new ideas, has a flexible portfolio, and develops concepts that are viable in practice;

encourages and supports people who are willing to assume responsibility, and promotes self-help;

develops and implements its own programs, operates its own facilities, and also supports exemplary third-party projects;

strengthens the understanding between peoples and cultures by bringing people face to face and helping them cooperate with each other;

discloses its objectives, its operations, and the use of its funds to the public;

works in close cooperation with its partners towards common goals;

utilizes its funds in a sensible and efficient manner and expects the same of its partners;

sets quality standards and acts accordingly.

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Introduction

In 2004, the Robert Bosch Stiftung set its course for the next years by launching new programs and projects. With this annual report we render an account of the outcome of our work, illustrate our numerous activities, give transparency to our programs, and provide a concise summary of the past year.

The challenges of demographic shift, educational reform, and integration of foreign nationals are the key issues of our domestic activities. We bank on the Germans' willingness to rethink these matters, to tackle reform, and to courageously strike new paths.

We meet the challenges of demographic shift from two different angles. Our Expert Commission "Family and Demographic Shift" seeks a comprehensive answer to the complex questions why so few children are born in Germany and why this affluent country has been tailing other European nations in terms of birth rates for years. Our experts conduct a multi-stage analysis of the possibilities and limitations of state-controlled incentive systems, of typical lifestyles, of the situation of women in sciences, and of ways to assist families through civic involvement. Also in the context of demographic shift, we take a look at educational and immigration issues, and trends in the labor market and urban planning. In our focus area "Life and Aging", we develop concepts for this phase of life, which is characterized both by experience and ailments.

The insufficient integration of our immigrant population puts the future of our country before a great challenge. We are looking for ways to bring people of diverse cultural backgrounds together so that shared experiences can dismantle prejudice and bridge differences. We support the Turkish-

German film festival in Nuremberg. This fall, we will kick off our Turkish-German library. Also this year, we will expand our Baden-Wuerttemberg-based scholarship program “Talent here at Home” for gifted pupils from immigrant families to the state of Bavaria in cooperation with the Stiftung Bildungspakt Bayern (Pact for Education Bavaria).

We are strongly dedicated to educational politics and systematically support efforts that aim at reforming teaching in a productive manner. We put special emphasis on stimulating creativity, civic education, and opening up schools to their communities as well as internationally. We want to facilitate the transition from school to college so that more young people enter academic training well prepared and highly motivated, especially in the natural sciences.

In our program “Early Childhood Education” we work with select universities to bring the training of educators in kindergartens and day care facilities up to international standards. Germany, one of the leading industrial nations, and Austria both fail to provide college level training for their early childhood educators.

We will hence focus more intensely on science in Germany and Europe. We co-designed and co-funded the first American-style pan-European science conference EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF) in Stockholm. Its success encourages us to continue down this road. At the same time we want to show young German scientists in the U.S. that there are rewarding professional perspectives waiting for them back in Germany or elsewhere in Europe.

Our international outlook remains unaltered, with the bulk of our funds going to projects in the field of international under-

standing. The twentieth anniversary of our Fellowship Program for Young American Executives was a cause for celebration. However, the old transatlantic political elites gradually exit the public stage, which is why we started a new transatlantic exchange program targeting the young generation of German and American parliamentarians. Their second meeting is scheduled for July of 2005 in Germany.

Three decades ago, the Robert Bosch Stiftung started promoting German-Polish relations. Today, our work in central and eastern Europe has become a normalcy with great potential for all of Europe. Young people's enthusiasm on both sides remains keen. They want to learn from and about each other, enrich their own lives through cultural diversity, and sound out both their shared history and their common political future.

The establishment of a Foundation for German-Russian Youth Exchange opens a new chapter in German-Russian relations. This foundation, launched by the Robert Bosch Stiftung, the German-Russian forum "St. Petersburg Dialog", and the Federal Chancellor's Office, will start its operations in the form of a public-private partnership in the fall of 2005.

Five years after the end of the Kosovo conflict and ten years after the implementation of the Dayton Bosnia Peace Agreement, the International Commission on the Balkans, which was initiated by the Robert Bosch Stiftung, drew up concrete recommendations for action in this region. The commission considers its report "The Balkans in Europe's Future" as a contribution to reconciliation and as a demand to the European Union to offer the region's countries a prospect of membership as an incentive to build democracy and peace.

We will not stop developing and improving our concepts of promotion in the years to come. We always focus on the concepts' practical viability. We search for ways to positively impact certain developments and to achieve benefits that are worth imitating. In doing so, we rely on our founder Robert Bosch's heritage and decades of experience in promoting projects.

In 2004, we provided 49.1 million euros in funds, maintaining the level of the previous year. 35.3 million euros went to projects, 13.4 million euros were appropriated to research and investments at the Robert Bosch Hospital and our two research facilities. The proportion of international projects remains stable at 70 per cent.

The Robert Bosch Stiftung now has a new second home in the Bosch Haus Heidehof. After two years of construction the building was inaugurated in a ceremony on December 2, 2004, in the presence of numerous guests, among them the Minister President of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg Erwin Teufel. Our thanks go to the Robert Bosch GmbH for the realization of the construction project.

Robert Bosch Junior, the son of our founder, passed away on August 2, 2004. He was close to the foundation in many ways. Approximately forty years ago he and his family waived a vast inheritance and transferred the majority of their stake in the Robert Bosch GmbH to the Robert Bosch Stiftung. He and his family paved the way for the constitution of the Bosch group as we know it today.

Positive feedback on our projects and initiatives encourages us to continue with our efforts. We owe a large part of our success to the support of our many partners and counselors

who accompany us with ideas and impulses as well as criticism, and to whom we give our sincere thanks. Our thanks go out to our staff who fulfill our mission in exemplary fashion.

Dieter Berg

Dr. Ingrid Hamm



A Second Home for the Robert Bosch Stiftung

The Bosch Haus Heidehof

With the new Bosch Haus Heidehof, the foundation obtained a second home. The Robert Bosch GmbH built the modern structure according to the plans of architect Peter Kulka. The building comprises two stories and a garden level. Tall sliding glass windows offer a scenic view of the Stuttgart valley. The seminar rooms and an auditorium for 120 people, which are used by the foundation and serve as a training facility for Robert Bosch GmbH management staff, are located on the second floor. The garden level houses 45 permanent foundation staff. In addition to the new offices, the foundation continues to use the 1909 Robert Bosch villa as its headquarters.

At the inauguration ceremony, the Minister President of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg Erwin Teufel extended his thanks to the Robert Bosch GmbH. With the new building, he said, the company displays a strong commitment to Baden-Wuerttemberg as a business location. He referred to the Robert Bosch Stiftung as one of the state's most significant social institutions.

The Bosch Haus Heidehof. The view from the east allows a glimpse of the Robert Bosch villa.



Initiatives and Programs 2004



Building Europe – Uniting Europe

In Europe, the year 2004 was the year of enlargement and integration. It revolved around the accession of ten new member states and the decision to start negotiating the admission of further countries, most notably Turkey, into the Union. Since its inception forty years ago, European issues have been a vital part of the work of the Robert Bosch Stiftung. The foundation began working with France, Germany's Western neighbor, then started a process of reconciliation and building strong and spirited relations with Poland long before the Berlin Wall came down. The timing and the circumstances made this special relationship a point of departure for further initiatives in central and eastern Europe, including Russia. The Robert Bosch Stiftung has become a reliable partner to promote German cultural activities in central and eastern Europe and vice versa. To date, the foundation has initiated or supported projects worth approximately 70 million euros in youth exchange, scientific dialog, intergovernmental

cooperation, media development, and the advancement of civil society.

French-German relations have always been embedded in a tight web of diverse activities, in which the media as vehicles of public perception on either side play an important role. The foundation previously focused on meetings of journalists from print media. Now for the first time it brought together leading TV journalists from state-run channels in both countries at a study and work meeting in Hamburg.

The first European-American summit in Brussels highlighted that the enlarged Europe has gained new attraction for the U.S. Good relations between the U.S. and Europe are crucial in order to jointly pursue global goals. Committed to this idea, the foundation has introduced a new program to bring German parliamentarians and American Congressmen face to face.

The establishment of the „Foundation for Russian-German Youth Exchange“ opened a new chapter in the Robert Bosch Stiftung's history of promoting international understanding. It will bring young people from these countries together in a new way. After two years' work, the International Commission on the Balkans has come up with a roadmap for the future of the Balkans that was highly acclaimed both nationally and internationally.

New Perspectives for the Balkans



The members of the International Commission on the Balkans

The Robert Bosch Stiftung launched the International Commission on the Balkans in spring of 2004 in cooperation with the King Baudouin Foundation, the German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation. The composition of the group reflects the changed situation in the Balkans and symbolizes the spirit of collaboration that should guide the work of international policymakers as well as policymakers from the region today. Headed by the former Italian Min-

ister President Giuliano Amato, the commission has 18 members, among them former Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt, former Belgian Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene, the president of the International Foundation for Strategic Studies in Paris, François Heisbourg, and former German Federal President Richard von Weizsäcker, as well as former heads of state and government from the region.

Between March of 2004 and April of 2005, the commission traveled to southeastern Europe four times. Commission members held talks with more than 330 high-ranking representatives from governments and opposition, multilateral organizations, NGOs and think tanks, media, state-run and private businesses, and churches.

The recommendations for action focus primarily on the resolution of unsolved status questions in the Balkans. This is considered the most essential prerequisite for further reform and for economic development and lays the foundation for building functional states. The report “The Balkans in Europe’s Future” describes the future role of representatives of the in-



Commission president Giuliano Amato

ternational community in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in Kosovo during the countries’ transition to self-government. According to the commission it is crucial to open negotiations on EU accession as early as possible with all the countries of the Western Balkans. On this basis it is possible to use instruments of the European Union that are only accessible to countries with candidate status. The EU policy of “state-building before integration” should be abandoned and replaced by “member-state-building”, which corresponds to the needs and possibilities of the concerned countries. By strengthening self-administration on the local level, this policy also contributes to implementing human rights for minorities.

The commission report was presented to the European Commission, governments, and the public in April of 2005 in Brussels, Washington and Belgrade. Public events as well as further in-depth talks with heads of government, foreign ministers, and parliamentarians were held in Berlin, London, Paris, Moscow, and Vienna.

Foundation for German-Russian Youth Exchange

The “Agreement on German-Russian Political Cooperation in Youth Issues” was signed on December 21, 2004, at Schloß Gottorf in Schleswig-Holstein in the scope of the seventh German-Russian annual intergovernmental consultations. The agreement provides the legal framework for a Foundation for German-Russian Youth Exchange. This undertaking,

masterminded by the German Chancellery, was advanced with great dedication by the Ministry for Family Affairs, the Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations, and the Robert Bosch Stiftung. It will facilitate exchange and remove bureaucratic obstacles.

Together with the Petersburg Dialog (a Russian-German forum initiated by the German Chancellor and Russian President in 2000), the Robert Bosch Stiftung has worked towards the improvement of German-Russian relations on the basis of civic involvement. In this context arose the idea of creating a long-term framework for the encounter of young people. In order to do this, the Robert Bosch Stiftung promoted a public-private partnership with Federal and regional authorities to set up a shared foundation – an absolute novelty in Germany. A service office in Hamburg, Germany, and in Russia will provide information and counseling and mediate contacts to interested groups and individuals.



Schloß Gottorf hosted the seventh annual German-Russian intergovernmental consultations.

During a five-year start-up phase, the private partners Robert Bosch Stiftung and the Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations will double the public funds for the new foundation. The annual budget will thus amount to four million euros. Russia promised to set up and fund a Russian service office.

The Robert Bosch Stiftung expects that its support will invigorate school exchange, which cannot be financed with federal money, and counteract the waning interest in the respective languages. According to the agreement, the exchange will be open to all pupils and students regardless of their regional, ethnic, or political background. Through the exchange, the Robert Bosch Stiftung wants to intensify its cooperation with Russian NGOs. It expects that the Foundation for Russian-German Youth Exchange will contribute to strengthening Russian civil society.



In the presence of President Wladimir Putin and Federal Chancellor Gerhard Schröder, Ministers Renate Schmidt and Andrej A. Furssenko (left) signed the agreement on the establishment of the Foundation for German-Russian Youth Exchange.

Understanding and Communicating

Europe Thinks Multilingually

When it comes to communicating about science in an international context, multilingualism is on the wane, ascertained the Robert Bosch Stiftung and the DVA-Stiftung together with the Deutsch-Französisches Institut (Franco-German Institute) in Ludwigsburg and the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (House of Human Science) in Paris. English has been accepted as the one and only lingua franca in the natural sciences. It is a trend that becomes increasingly noticeable in the humanities, as well. A single European language, however, poses a threat to the necessary diversity and nuances of national languages and to distinctive cultural characteristics in national research. The Franco-German dialog in cultural studies will serve as an example to illustrate which measures could counteract this tendency in politics and at universities.



Hubert Schilling, editor-in-chief at France 3 Alsace (left) talks to Olaf Hahn, Robert Bosch Stiftung.

Meeting of German and French TV Journalists

German and French TV journalists hardly come into contact with each other in their everyday professional lives. The Robert Bosch Stiftung initiated a meeting of German and French TV journalists with the support of the directors of the German public channels ARD and ZDF and the presidents of the French public channels Francetélévisions and France 3. The two-day seminar illustrated the different ways in which journalists perform and perceive their work.

French participants, for example, referred to their television programs as an act of national “navel-gazing”. The exception that proves the rule is ARTE, the joint Franco-German TV station which caters to two cultures in two languages, and which combines French talent for improvisation with German reliability. Approximately forty participating journalists discussed practical news coverage issues as well as the different structures of public law broadcasting. The next encounter will take place in October of 2005 in Marseille.

Integrating New Partners – "Eurovisions"

Creating "Eurovisions" was both the title and leitmotif of a European culture conference, which gathered more than 500 participants in the Berlin Kronprinzenpalais – artists, intellectuals, and cultural policymakers from 25 countries – to discuss their different perspectives on an enlarged Europe. Slovakian author Michael Hvorecky gave an account of the financial straits and significance of the young arts and culture scene in his country. His example showed that the new young European cultural movers and shakers depend on networks to give their grass-roots projects a voice in Brussels. Artists like Hvorecky

could thus gain greater independence from semi-state-controlled media groups and national cultural policymakers. European politicians concerned with media issues agreed that a common cultural policy could help preserve the manifold intellectual and artistic achievements of Europe's nations and regions. German Minister of State for Cultural Affairs Christina Weiss hopes for a cultural reinvention of Europe, fuelled by the dynamics of European curiosity for the other. After the conference, the guests celebrated EU enlargement in the Berlin MitOst-Salon alongside actors such as Sibel Kekilli, publicists like Adam Krzeminski and politicians, among them former Swedish Prime Minister Carl Bildt.

Western-Eastern Media Tandem

Poland is getting more and more attention in German news coverage. However, only few German journalists actually do research in Poland or cooperate with Polish colleagues. In May of 2004, the Robert Bosch Stiftung's four-week program "Western-Eastern Media Tandem" in cooperation with the Melchior Wakowicz College of Journalism enabled ten young German journalists to gain a deeper insight into modern Polish society. In the end, the German journalists researched a topic of their choice with their Polish colleagues in "tandem" couples. The Western-Eastern Media Tandem shows on a small scale how the philosophy of international understanding can be put into practice and consolidates the media relations between the two countries.



The General director of the European Media Institute, Professor Jo Groebel (left), and Slovakian artist Michael Hvorecky during a panel discussion "Eurovisions – from a cultural network to politics"



Dialog in Culture: Blanka Mouralová, director of the Berlin Czech Center, and Elisabeth Gorecki-Schöberl from the office of the German Minister of State for Cultural Affairs

Managers of Cultural Promotion from Central and Eastern Europe

A young and dynamic generation of visual artists, filmmakers, musicians, and writers is conquering the stages of our eastern neighbor countries. Ten young managers of cultural promotion from eight central and eastern European countries have taken on the task of making them known to German audiences and arranging their appearances. They were selected by the Robert Bosch Stiftung and invited to come to Germany for a one-year stint at so-called literature houses, foreign culture clubs, and municipal departments for cultural activities. As “ambassadors of culture”

they organize events to promote the dialog with young people in Germany and to show what central and eastern Europe has to offer in terms of cultural diversity.

Border Crossers

With its program “Border Crossers” the Robert Bosch Stiftung supports writers who open up central and eastern European topics to broad general audiences across the borders. They can receive research grants for documentary novels, essay collections, series of articles, films, or radio contributions in the German language. Some “border crossers” have already published their work: Berlin journalist Uwe Rada wrote “Zwischenland –

Zukunftsgeschichten aus dem deutsch-polnischen Grenzgebiet” (“Borderland – Stories of Promise from the German-Polish Frontier”), Herta Müller and Oskar Pastior finished their manuscripts “Deportation von Rumäniendeutschen” (“Deportation of Romanian Germans”), and Ute Badura came out with her film “Identität im Spannungsfeld – Dokumentarfilm zwischen Deutschen und Polen” (“Straddled Identities – a Documentary between Germany and Poland”).

Competence Center for Central and Eastern Europe

Berlin is the central hub for political, cultural, and social exchange between Germany and central and eastern Europe. In order to enhance this profile even more, several Berlin-based organizations and initiatives joined to form the Competence Center for Central and Eastern Europe, which is supported by the Robert Bosch Stiftung. Mit-Ost e.V., the association that founded the center, is a dense network of 1,200 young adults from over 25 European countries who are committed to civil society. The Competence Center seeks to bundle the different initiatives and net-

works, intensify cooperation, and communicate their work to the public.

Training Opens Opportunities in Eastern Europe – Training in Health and Social Professions

Professional training in ergotherapy, curative education, and geriatric care is widely unknown in many states of central and eastern Europe. In trade and service businesses, as well, only few countries offer comprehensive vocational training. The foundation supports professional training of young central and eastern Europeans in local trades, agriculture, and the health and social sector. The central goal is to improve existing training opportunities as well as to develop and introduce new courses and modules. “Jump-Starting Romanian Orphans through Professional Education in Bucharest” is the name of a project that enables orphans 16 and older to learn the trades of tailor, motor mechanic or electrician, mechatronic engineer, or computer technician at the technical college Spiru Haret. The Stiftung für wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und berufliche Qualifizierung SEQUA

(Foundation for Economic Development and Vocational Training) in Bonn is in charge of the project. It closely cooperates with the Koblenz Chamber of Small Industries and Trades.

The foundation posted a new program together with the “Senior Expert Service” (SES). Its aim is to bring so-called Senior Experts into vocational training as well as health care and social institutions in eastern Europe. The experts will analyze weak spots and elaborate hands-on solutions together with their partners.

German-Turkish Film Festival in Nuremberg

The timing was perfect for the German-Turkish Film Festival 2004 under the slogan “the best from two countries”. German director Fatih Akin had just been awarded the Golden Bear at the prestigious Berlinale film festival for his movie “Gegen die Wand” (“Against the Wall”), a drama set in the world of German-Turkish immigrants. “Gegen die Wand” stars Sibel Kekilli and Birol Ünel accepted awards for best actress and best actor. The Nuremberg festival is the on-



The happy winners: Jürgen Markwirth from the Nuremberg Culture and Recreational Office poses with the award winners Sibel Kekilli, Birol Ünel, and Ayten Akyıldız.

ly of its kind in Europe and is supported by the Robert Bosch Stiftung. Unlike some communal or art house movie theaters, which simply juxtapose films, the festival interrelates the new movies and documentaries thematically, showing German and Turkish blockbusters such as “Good Bye Lenin” or the Turkish soccer film “Short passes in tight spaces”. The fact that it brings German and Turkish movie audiences together makes the festival a model for similar events in other German cities. Awards for best movie, documentary, and short film as well as the Öngören Award for Democracy and Human Rights gave the festival a European format. The presence of Turkish and German directors, actors, and movie critics made it an important platform of encounter for the German and Turkish movie scene. The festival was continued successfully in 2005.

First Congress-Bundestag Forum

The first Congress-Bundestag Forum assembled eighteen German parliamentarians and U.S. Congressmen across the party lines in Washington, DC., and in Key Largo, Florida shortly after the U.S. Presidential elections. It highlighted the necessity of transatlantic dialog in a time of change in American society, differing political interests on the part of the U.S. and the Europeans, and economic competition in a globalized world. This dialog suffered from a recent change of generations among political elites, for the majority of younger members of Bundestag do not consider foreign policy and transatlantic dialog a top priority in their everyday business. Likewise, most young American Congressmen consider their mandate primarily domestic. German-American Relations have come to be just one of many topics. Intensified efforts are necessary to bring young German and American politicians back to an active transatlantic dialog.



The United States Capitol houses both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives



Science in Germany – Innovation for the Future

For Germany as a business location, knowledge and implementing this knowledge in production and industry are essential. The challenges of globalization do not emanate from the U.S. alone. They arise in Asia, particularly in India and China. Other states like the Arab Gulf States with their vast natural resources live an atmosphere of scientific departure. Therefore it is all the more important for Germany and Europe to brace their future scientific elites, their own research, and researchers for international competition.

The foundation took on this challenge on three different levels. It supported the first pan-European science conference in Stockholm, the EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF), which showed the public the capability and innovation of European science.

With the German Scholars Organization (GSO) the foundation started a dialog with German scientists working and teaching on the U.S. East Coast. Our aim is to bring the best of them back to Germany and to create the right parameters for them at home.

Our program NaT-Working, which brings together pupils, teachers, and scientists in lasting networks, shows that in order to produce the next generation of committed scientists, schools and universities need to cooperate better to facilitate the students' passage from school to college.

EuroScience Open Forum 2004 – Stockholm



Modeled after the world's largest science forum, the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), the first pan-European science conference EuroScience Open Forum (ESOF) 2004 provided European researchers with a platform for interdisciplinary exchange. 1,500 participants, among them 300 scientists and science experts from 67 countries, attended more than one hundred lectures, symposiums, workshops, and exhibitions, and learned that complex issues from bioethics and climate research to demography cannot be addressed in a national context any more. EuroScience, an association of European-minded researchers founded in 1997, organized ESOF 2004. The Robert Bosch Stiftung is one of the founders of ESOF and contributed intensively to the design and themes of the conference. The response

to ESOF showed that Europe needs a science forum of this caliber. The aim of the conference is to confidently showcase excellent European science in the face of American and Asian competition, interlace European researchers, and communicate with the general public. Among the 300 journalists who attended were twenty young junior journalists from Germany and the U.S. who had been invited by the Robert Bosch Stiftung. The foundation co-funded and co-organized the conference, which will be hosted by the German Museum in Munich in 2006.

German Universities in International Comparison

Germany has got engulfed in an intense debate about its ability to innovate, its educational standards, and the creation of elite universities, which draws the curtain over the fact that researchers in Germany often receive an excellent university education. It is because of better career opportunities that junior researchers decide to turn their back on Germany and stay in the U.S. The most talented are usually offered work and research opportunities at famous Ivy League universities such as Harvard, Yale, or Berkeley. It is difficult to convince them of German or European alternatives. In order to preserve Germany as a top research

location, our own young talents must be enticed to stay or to return home. Reversing the “brain drain” into a “brain gain” seems to be a promising approach to the problem, which is why the foundation decided to support the German Scholar Organisation (GSO) financially. Its objectives are to create a platform for contacts between young scientists, pass on information about crucial developments in Germany, and mediate between young scientists and companies and research institutes with attractive job vacancies. The GSO organized a first encounter in Boston, gathering 200 German scientists who work on the American East Coast. They called for the introduction of a U.S.-style “tenure track” model for Germany, which would allow researchers who perform well over a certain period of time to have their assistant professorship converted into a permanent position at universities and research institutes.



The GSO is primarily a platform for German junior scientists in the U.S.

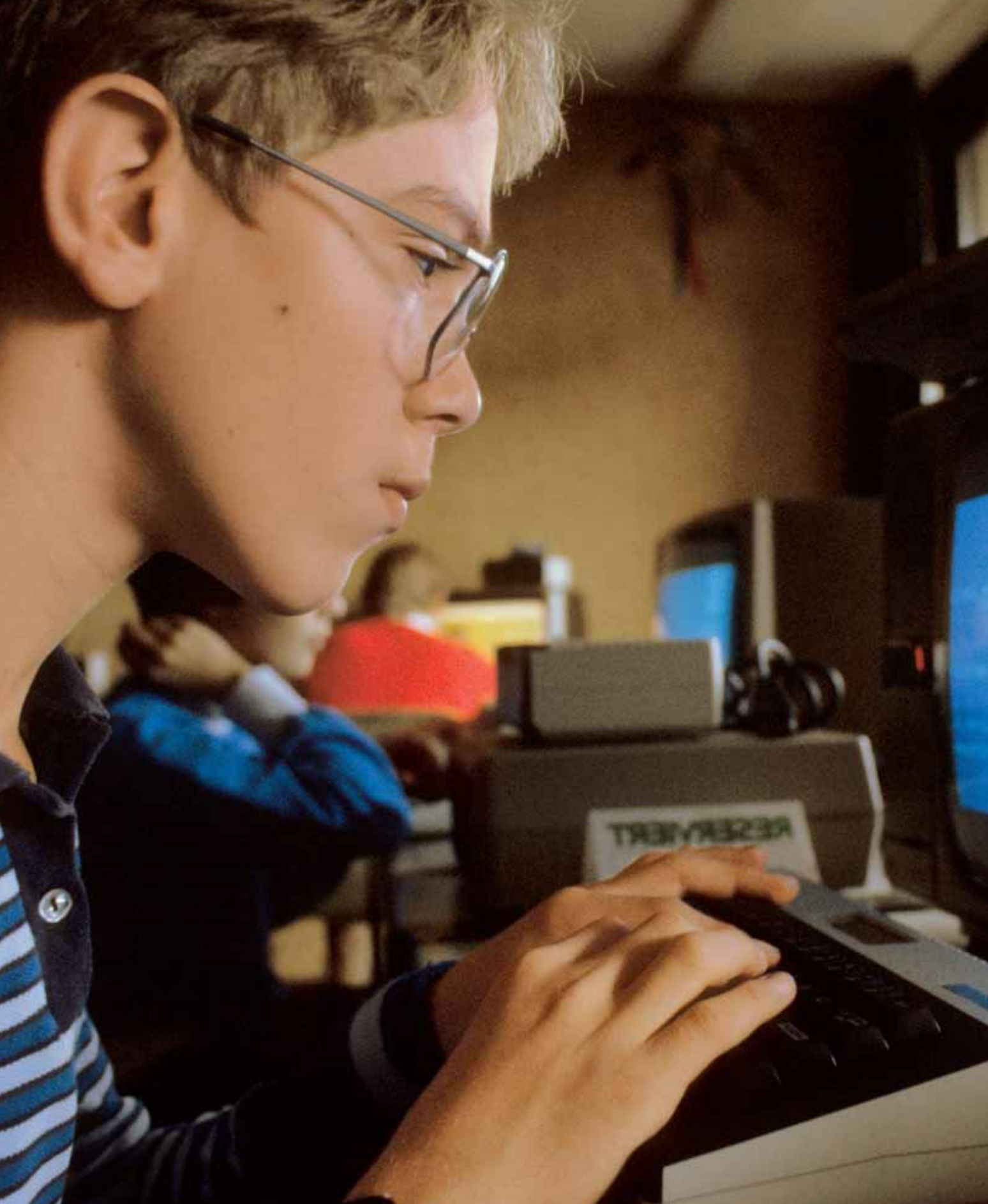
Gateway to Science



Professor Walter Dörfler from the Institute for Clinical and Molecular Virology at the University of Erlangen and Ulrich Schnabel, science editor at the German weekly news magazine DIE ZEIT, discuss how schools and universities should cooperate.

In order to produce the next generation of good university students, schools and universities need to cooperate better. The Robert Bosch Stiftung and the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft (Association of German Science Foundations) have been supporting and promoting numerous projects that work towards this goal. We organized a joint

event entitled “Gateway to Science” to discuss our experiences with experts, and to formulate and publish appeals to policymakers in the realm of education and science. The Robert Bosch Stiftung’s program “NaT-Working – pupils, teachers, and scientists network in the natural sciences and technology” is unique in Germany in its scope and strategy and was recognized as an outstanding example how schools and universities can cooperate optimally. Inspired by the success of the 90 regional NaT-Working cooperations between schools and universities, the Ministries of Education and Science in some of the leading German federal states now make plans to systematically connect science teachers with researchers and to create liaison offices for schools and universities at research institutes.



Education Shapes the Future – Embarking on Reform

Is Germany prepared for the future? Within this debate, educational politics have taken center stage. For many years the Robert Bosch Stiftung has accompanied the efforts of educational reform. We want to enhance the pedagogic performance of educational facilities in the long term. In the federal states of Bremen and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the positive development of schools is being advanced through the program “Teamwork for Teachers”, and in Thuringia through the Imaginata e.V.’s project “Learning by Comprehending”. In addition, the project “Time for Reform” was developed in cooperation with the Deutsche Kinder- und Jugendstiftung (German Children and Youth Foundation). It aims to improve the way in which individual pupils are motivated to learn. The Robert Bosch Stiftung also sets out to reevaluate early childhood education and

educators’ professional training in Germany in a long-term model project. The objective is to establish “early childhood pedagogy” as a course of study in its own right at German universities and university colleges. To this end, a network of model locations will introduce pilot courses. “Talent here at home”, a joint Robert Bosch Stiftung and Markelstiftung scholarship program which supports talented high school students from immigrant families, has been expanded from Baden-Wuerttemberg to neighboring Bavaria. The Stiftung Bildungspakt (Pact for Education Foundation) will help the Robert Bosch Stiftung accompany 50 Bavarian immigrant children in their school careers, starting in September of 2005.

Early Childhood Education – Academic Training of Educators in Day Care Facilities and Kindergartens



They deserve better early childhood pedagogy in Germany.

Life-long learning starts in early childhood. Brain research, developmental psychology, and educational research all prove that humans are more receptive and eager to discover things in early childhood than in any other phase of life. This is why education needs to start early and respond to the individual child's social, cognitive, and emotional development. In Germany, education at day care facilities is not integrated in the general educational system. There is need for reform, which the Robert Bosch Stiftung addresses by introducing a new focus area "early childhood education".

The key to high quality in education in the first years of life lies in the right training for educators, day care management staff, and teachers of early childhood pedagogy. Exemplary training models in Italy, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, or New Zealand have one thing in common: they train preschool and elementary school educators in integrated cour-

ses at college level. While still at university, educators gather hands-on experience in scientifically monitored internships, interlacing research, teaching, and work at the day care facilities.

The need for better early learning calls for scientifically founded and hands-on training opportunities for early childhood pedagogues. German universities are very willing to introduce appropriate courses of study. The Robert Bosch Stiftung wants to boost quality in German early childhood pedagogy and help consolidate it in our educational system. As a first step we cooperate with partner universities to enhance the general level of educators' training and to develop quality curricula to professionalize staff at day care facilities.

Time for Reform – Improving Teaching – Fostering Talent

If German schools are to develop a learning culture for strong and weak pupils alike, teachers need profound diagnostic skills to detect the needs and abilities of individual school children and cater to them accordingly. They have to learn to take advantage of the heterogeneity of a group of students and unearth its productive potential. Best-practice schools need to form networks and transfer their practice to other schools. This principle is the central idea of the Robert Bosch Stiftung's new program

“Time for Reform”. Schools that are willing to tackle reform issues and have already gained experience in reform integrate teachers and faculties into a partnership of learning and experience. This way, the wealth of experience that good schools have accumulated can grow even further and can be emulated by others. Up to three schools ready to embark on reform join to form a “best-practice” alliance. Swedish school experts accompany those alliances in their development processes. The objective is to establish eight school alliances in at least two different German federal states where the Ministries of Education are willing to work with the Robert Bosch Stiftung and the Deutsche Kinder- und Jugendstiftung (German Children and Youth Foundation) for the project's success.



Teachers can develop a new culture of learning by detecting a student's needs early.

Learning by Comprehending



Successful learning is more than stockpiling factual knowledge.

German classroom culture is all about presenting finished concepts and making the students stockpile factual knowledge that they can reproduce on demand. Successful learning, however, according to brain research, is the result of a constructive interaction of experience and action, idea and under-

standing, and conceptualizing. The Robert Bosch Stiftung supports and accompanies the trial run of “Learning by Comprehending”, a new approach to reform and advance schools in Germany based on the true significance of comprehension. Professor Peter Fauser from Jena, director of Imaginata e.V., invented the concept in cooperation with the Ministry of Education of Thuringia. “Learning by Comprehending” promotes stu-

dents’ ability to think independently and enhances individual learning processes, making a profound impact on students’ learning behavior and performance. The project draws on experiences from two longstanding programs by the Robert Bosch Stiftung and the Stiftung für Bildung und Behindertförderung (Foundation for Education and the Promotion of the Handicapped), “Practical Learning” and “Imaginative Learning”. It includes experiences from modern pedagogy and the latest insights of cognitive science as well as research on specialized didactics. Its core project is a professional qualification program for teachers, which will eventually be integrated into educator training and continuing education.

“LernStadtMuseum” – Schools Team Up with Local Museums

A museum is not only a place of aesthetic contemplation. It owes its vitality to its volunteers. The Robert Bosch Stiftung developed “LernStadtMuseum”, a concept that is co-founded by the European Social Fund, supported by the Ministry of Education of Baden-Wuerttemberg, and put into practice for the first time at the Stuttgart State Gallery. Its goals: build lasting partnerships between schools and museums, introduce training modules for teachers at museums, and enlist and qualify volunteers. The neighborhood museum becomes a place of learning. Ten schools in the state cooperate with one local museum each. Students have the opportunity to enhance their creativity, develop interest in arts and culture, and



Students helped design a new exhibition at the Landenberger Museum.

learn about volunteering. They realize that local museums are places of learning. Students from Ebingen, for instance, help their museum to prepare its reopening in 2005. They get the opportunity to work on the current exhibitions, examine private loans to the museum, or talk to artists. “LernStadtMuseum” is designed as a three-year tandem partnership.

Schools – A Place for Chronically Ill Children



Chronically ill children need to be better integrated in the classroom.

About 15 per cent of all children in schools suffer from chronic diseases. Now for the first time an interdisciplinary research project, supported by the Robert Bosch Stiftung, deals with the problems of chronically ill children and teenagers at schools. The project creates concepts and resources to help teachers deal with chronically ill children. The long-term goal is to integrate this special aspect into educators' training. The Pädagogische Hochschule Ludwigsburg (pedagogic college) and the Universitätskinderklinik Tübingen (university children's hospital) are in charge of the project, which includes seven hospital schools in the Federal States of Baden-Wuerttemberg, Saxonia, and North Rhine-Westphalia. One of the planned projects is a model virtual classroom that allows sick children at the hospital or at home to follow classes via the internet.



Demographic Shift – Facing the Challenges of Our Day

Two decades ago, we already knew about the profound demographic shift that was taking place and the effects of which we begin to see in Germany today. Had the necessary steps been taken then, today's problems would likely be much less complex and political answers to health, social, economic, and financial issues would have to be much less radical. Rising life expectancy is a blessing for the people in our country, yet its effects on society are overwhelming. The Robert Bosch Stiftung tackles important aspects of this challenge with its new "Commission on Family and Demographic Shift", headed by Professor Kurt Biedenkopf,

and in the scope of its new focus area "Life and Aging". Families need to be promoted actively to secure the future of our society. Under the heading "Life and Aging" we want to find concrete and mostly preventive approaches that capitalize on the capabilities and competence of the older generation. Furthermore we want to promote a more active dialog and exchange between the generations.

Active Family Promotion and Demographic Shift



The Commission members: Professor Paul Kirchhof, Dr. Margot Käßmann, Professor Horst Bertram, Professor Kurt Biedenkopf, Professor Leo Montada, Elisabeth Niejahr, Professor Hans-Werner Sinn, and Professor Frans Willekens (from the left)

The Robert Bosch Stiftung Expert Commission on “Family and Demographic Shift” focuses on essential aspects of active family promotion. The foundation and the commission agree that children and family are the societal fields of action where demographic shift can be positively impacted. First, the commission will survey which measures exist in Germany to promote family, then it will formulate

propositions for reform. It will take into account the lifestyles and expectations of young people, their dependencies especially while still in training, and the ambiguous role of women. It will draw a fiscal balance of the benefits that accrue to the public through families and vice versa. It will stress the costs that arise from factors such as immigration, creating new tasks for the “young seniors”, developments in civil society, and urban planning. The commission believes that modern family policy must minimize the disadvantages that parents may face in their lives and careers if they opt for children. The commission will make propositions as to which forces in society could initiate the necessary changes, and the most promising way to profoundly transform Germany, increase its birth rate, and attenuate the impact of demographic shift. The recommendations will be discussed widely.

Life and Aging

Working Together for a Better Life with Dementia

The program “Working Together for a Better Life with Dementia” assembles seven work groups that deal with relevant issues of dementia care. Experts on dementia have accumulated profound know-

ledge on the illness. Now for the first time their know-how will be bundled. In the medium-term, action programs will help put the topic dementia, which is still widely considered a taboo, on its appropriate place on the public agenda. Results will be published by spring of 2006.

Scholarship Program “Dementia – International Study and Training Program”

Dementia patients need care and medical attendance. Up until now there are few scientifically founded national or international resources for caregivers to revert to. The international study and training program on dementia seeks to expand the professional and personal competence of caregivers. At the Dementia Services Development Centre at the University of Stirling, Scotland, the first German grantees improved their knowledge about communicating with dementia patients, and learned new approaches to dealing with patients, or creating the right living space and gardens for them. The new program also offers internships at model institutions. It targets nursing professionals, doctors, and other professions that deal with dementia patients.



At the Altenzentrum St. Lukas in Schwäbisch Gmünd caretakers help patients cope with everyday life.



Ensuring dignified care

Practical Palliative Care – a Campaign for Continuing Education in In- and Out-patient Geriatric Care

Family members and professional caregivers often do not know well enough how they can preserve people's quality of life in the last phase of life and best attenuate their discomfort. This is why the foundation started an interdisciplinary campaign for continuing education in in- and outpatient geriatric services entitled "Practical Palliative Care". An expert group surveyed and evaluated existing curricula and study resources. It will now develop materials for continuing education that take into account the limitations of geriatric care in terms of manpower and resources. A course for multipliers will bring the material to the attention of a wider circle of caregivers. At the same time, efforts will be made to integrate the material into the basic training for geriatric and health care professionals as well as medical schools.

The Hospice Movement in International Comparison

Changing family structures have led to a rising demand for outpatient and inpatient help in the last phase of life. Hospices throughout Europe answer to that demand, yet they differ a lot from each other in their services and organizations. With support of the Robert Bosch Stiftung, Gießen-based professor of sociology Reimer Gronemeyer published his study "The Hospice Movement by International Comparison". According to the study, Great Britain and France provide broad and differentiated hospice and palliative services. Among the fifteen countries surveyed in the study,

Germany ranks seventh in terms of quantity, which proves that it has come a long way since the opening of its first palliative center in 1983. Today Germany has 1,310 outpatient and 116 in-patient hospices as well as 92 palliative centers. 1992 saw the foundation of the Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Hospiz e.V. (National Hospice Association); in 1999 the first lecture-ship for palliative medicine was established.

The German public, however, has only just begun awaking to hospice work and palliative care. A satisfactory nationwide coverage of patient care at the end of life is yet to be achieved. We are still far



Preserving mobility even in the last phase of life

from having innovative structures such as the national program for home-based palliative care in France, or the multiprofessional model “Liverpool Integrated Pathway” in Great Britain, which integrates palliative care into the general health care system.



International Scholarship Programs

The Robert Bosch Stiftung promotes exchange and encounter between young people, young leaders, and academics in a variety of different ways. Following our guid-

ing principles and our notion of international understanding, we create long-term programs with specific profiles. The following is a concise survey of these programs.

Our Scholarship Programs at a Glance

Young Leaders

- The Robert Bosch Foundation Fellowship Program
Highly qualified young professionals from all fields live and work in Germany;
Program duration: 9 to 12 months, 20 participants.
- Postgraduate Program in International Affairs
University graduates from Germany seeking employment with an international organization;
Program duration: 13 months, 20 participants.
- Fellowship Program for Young Government Officials from Central and Eastern European Countries
Young professionals from Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovakia who are employed in public administrations;
Program duration: 9 months, 25 participants.
- Bellevue Scholarship Program
Young professionals from ministries in Poland, Hungary, Germany, Italy, Slovenia, and Portugal;
Program duration: 15 to 18 months,
5 to 10 participants.



Lecturers

- Lectureships for International Graduates at Universities in Germany
University graduates from France, the USA, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Russia teach at universities in Germany;
Program duration: 12 to 24 months, 70 participants.
- Lectureships for German Graduates at Universities in Central and Eastern Europe
German-speaking university graduates teach in central and eastern Europe;
Program duration: 12 to 24 months, 115 participants (including 30 local tandem partners).
- Guest Lecturers
Young university teachers from central and eastern Europe teach at German universities;
Program duration: 6 to 22 months, 10 participants.
- International Program for Teachers of German
Teachers of German from central and eastern Europe;
Program duration: 20 months, 40 participants.





Foreign-Language Tutors on the Road

- Deutschmobil
German foreign-language assistants at German cultural centers in France call at French schools;
Program duration: 11 months, 7 participants.
- Francemobil
French foreign-language assistants call at German schools;
Program duration: 11 months, 12 participants.

Managers of Cultural Promotion



- Robert Bosch Cultural Managers in Central and Eastern Europe
Establishment and support of cultural centers in central and eastern European countries;
Program duration: 12 to 36 months; 16 participants.
- Cultural Managers from Central and Eastern Europe in Germany
Qualifying young professionals from central and eastern Europe at cultural centers in Germany;
Program duration: 12 months, 12 participants.

University Students

- “Theodor Heuss Kolleg” for Democratic Responsibility and Public Involvement of Youth in Central and Eastern Europe
Students from Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and central and eastern European countries;
Program duration: 12 months, 100 participants.
- Internships for Prospective German Teachers in Central and Eastern Europe
Students and graduates from German-speaking countries intern at schools in central and eastern Europe,
Program duration: 3 to 6 months, 45 participants.



The Hospital, Foundation Institutes, and Associated Foundations

The Robert Bosch Stiftung operates three facilities for health care and research: the Robert Bosch Hospital, the Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch-Institute for Clinical Pharmacology, and the Institute for the History of Medicine. The hospital and the Institute for Clinical Pharmacology develop and work on their focal points of research jointly. The projects are evaluated by a scientific advisory board and are largely funded by the foundation.

In addition to that, the foundation administers the DVA-Stiftung and two associated foundations: the Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung and the Hans-Walz-Stiftung.

Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus (Robert Bosch Hospital)



Quality care

The Robert Bosch Hospital belongs to the foundation, which allows for more resources than would be available by hospital financing laws alone: It provides funds for investments and maintenance measures such as the extensive modernization project stretching over several years, the purchase of equipment, as well as intensive research and teaching. In research, the hospital cooperates with the Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch Institute for

Clinical Pharmacology. The Robert Bosch Hospital serves as a teaching hospital for interns from the University of Tübingen.

About 1,300 staff look after roughly 21,000 inpatients per year. The hospital has 521 beds and is home to a center for internal, surgical and diagnostic medicine, the interdisciplinary center for tumor therapy, the newly certified breast center, and the day clinic for psychosomatic medicine. The clinic for geriatric rehabilitation has 80 beds and 20 therapy placements available at the day clinic. Aside from several educational facilities, the hospital trains nurses at its own nursing school and houses a model school for integrated nursing training. The Robert Bosch Hospital is responsible for the management of the Charlottenhaus Women's Hospital e.V., the Furtbach Hospital and the Rems-Murr Regional Clinics.

www.rbk.de

State-of-the-Art Technology and Maximum Comfort for Patients

Since 2002, the Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus (RBK) has been undergoing a major renovation and modernization process. In 2004, the first wing was completed and could be put back in operation. It houses five state-of-the-art wards with a total of 175 beds. One of them is an interdisciplinary ward with a special intermediate care unit for patients requiring experienced care after major surgery yet are less critical than intensive care patients. Broad windows flood the spacious rooms with daylight, and vivid colors and warm fabrics create a comfortable atmosphere. On the corridors and in the patient rooms, artworks contribute to the patients' recovery.

Patients requiring stem cell transplantation or treatment for leukemia are being cared for in a new unit that caters specifically to their needs. Special filters keep the air and water free from bacteria. The laboratory in which the stem cells are being treated was also moved

to new quarters. The RBK thus offers optimal state-of-the-art equipment for stem cell transplantation.



Soothing artworks aid in the patients' recovery.

RBK Expands its Services

The RBK introduced new medical treatment methods by training staff, purchasing new medical equipment, and making structural changes to the hospital building. Patients can now receive allogeneic transplantations, that is stem cells from close relatives, in severe cases of leukemia and lymphoma. The new double-balloon enteroscope allows gastroenterological doctors to simultaneously examine and treat areas of the small intestine that were hitherto inaccessible.

“Integrated Care” Sets Standards

In the current debate on the German health care system, integrated care is considered the model of the future. The Robert-Bosch-Krankenhaus Clinic for Geriatric Rehabilitation launched an integrated care project together with doctors in private practice, the health insurance company AOK, and the Furtbachkrankenhaus. In its “Memory Ambulance” elderly patients with memory defects receive interdisciplinary care, including comprehensive diagnostics, intensive consultation, and if needed, a broad range of therapeutic services.

Robert Bosch Hospital Evaluated and Certified

The concept for the prevention of falls in older persons by the clinic for geriatric rehabilitation was heralded as a “beacon project” by the Federal Ministry for Health and Social Security. Clinic staff was awarded the “Quality in Health Care Promotional Prize”, issued by the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, for their incontinence projects. The interdisciplinary breast center was certified according to the guide-

lines of the Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft (German Cancer Society). The German health sector is in a state of flux. Technological progress, demographic shift, and changing political and societal parameters require hospitals to address quality assurance in a completely new way. The RBK answers to this need by working on obtaining further quality certifications such as the “Cooperation for Transparency and Quality at the Hospital” certification and a separate certification for its pathology department.

Mission and Sponsors

The hospital community jointly drew up a mission statement pinpointing the hospital’s goals and values. In order to offer patient services that are not covered by public funding, the “Friends and Sponsors of the Robert Bosch Hospital” association was founded, headed by Professor Ulf Merbold.

The Robert Bosch Stiftung Institute for the History of Medicine

The Robert Bosch Stiftung Institute for the History of Medicine (IGM), founded in 1980, is the only research institute for the history of medicine in Germany not affiliated with a university. Originally affiliated with the Robert Bosch Hospital as a research insti-

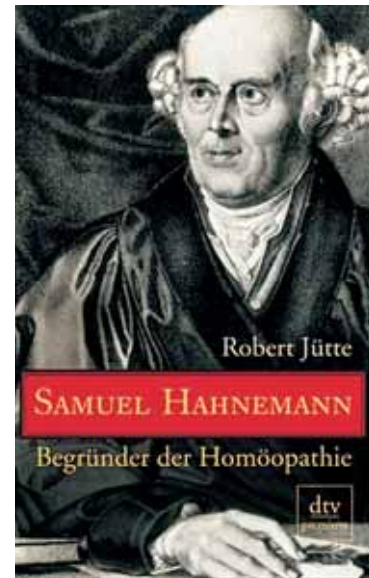


Samuel Hahnemann's pocket pharmacy

tute for medical history, it owed its existence to Robert Bosch's interest in the history of public health in general and homeopathy in particular. Today, the Institute for the History of Medicine is similar to a typical German university institute as far as its equipment and its research tasks are concerned. Research is focused on the social history of medicine and the history of homeopathy.

New Biography Honoring the 250th Birthday of Samuel Hahnemann

IGM director Professor Jütte published a highly acclaimed new biography of Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathy, on the occasion of his 250th birthday. While researching for the publication, new sources from other archives were discovered in addition to materials in the IGM ar-



Biography honoring 250th Birthday

chives. One of Hahnemann's places of residence, for example, could be proven by archival evidence, and a manuscript that was hitherto unknown was rediscovered. Some of these documents will soon be published.

A Historic Look at Water Usage – German-Hungarian Conference on the History of Medicine

The third German-Hungarian conference on the history of medicine proved that the different usages of water can be an intriguing topic from a medical historical perspective. The lectures covered topics such as the medical usage of water in antique healing cults, the usage of water in late medieval urban settings, popular 16th-century outings to natural spas, and the symbolism of water in the current wellness trend. Throughout the ages, water has been not only an elixir of life, but also of health.

Patient Histories: Anglo-Dutch-German Workshop "Illness Narratives"

A workshop on illness narratives was held in July of 2004 in Stuttgart as part of a series of conferences organized by the IGM, the Huizinga Instituut at the University of Amsterdam, the Centre for the History of Medicine and the Humanities Research Centre at the University of Warwick, and the Wellcome Trust Centre for the History of Medicine at the University College London. The workshop focused mainly on the significance of sources. Participants presented patient files, letters, diaries, photographs, travel accounts, novels, autobiographies, and audiotapes. Patient histories as reported by doctors served to describe cases scientifically and to document the success of treatments, but also to promote political and economic aims. But even patient-reported accounts can be impacted by external factors to the point that they give distorted images of suffering and sickness.

The History of the Robert Bosch Hospital

The history of the Robert Bosch Hospital is now told in an exhibit for the first time. By request of the Board of Trustees of the Robert Bosch Stiftung, the IGM developed the concept in cooperation with the hospital management. The permanent exhibit will address visitors, patients, and hospital staff. It will be located in the hospital's newly remodeled entrance lobby.

The History of Nursing

The Institute for the History of Medicine launched this extensive program to portray the history of nursing by granting its first doctoral scholarship. The research focuses on inpatient and outpatient nursing in Germany between 1950 and 1995.

Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch-Institute for Clinical Pharmacology

For many years, the Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch-Institute for Clinical Pharmacology (IKP) has worked with the Robert Bosch Hospital to improve the efficacy of pharmaceuticals, to recognize drug-related health risks earlier and better, and to reduce these risks to a minimum. This research is done in fundamental as well as applied clinical research, especially in the fields of pharmacogenetics (pharmacogenomics) and oncology. Its results are passed on to relevant circles of experts. The institute also provides laboratory services, and in this way contributes to safe and effective drug therapy. By mentoring medical students as well as younger national and international visiting scientists, the IKP passes on its newly acquired knowledge and further develops innovative biochemical, cellular and molecular methods. Seventy-five staff currently work at the institute. www.ikp-stuttgart.de

Successful Therapy Depends on Genetic Factors – Variations in Dosage Can Help

Do individual genetic variations impact the success of therapy or the incidence of illnesses? Researchers at the IKP are convinced that this is the case: Unexpected side effects of drugs or the failure of a therapy to take effect often are due to genetic variants in drug metabolism and transport. Various tissue banks (liver, intestine, placenta, and tumor tissue) were built in order to find out more about regulation mechanisms and the interaction between endogenous and exogenous factors. The tissue banks enable scientists to show mutations in enzymes that metabolize drugs and discover new transport proteins. Numerous popular drugs affect our immune system, the incidence of inflammation, and coagulation. With the help of functional genetic diagnostics and systematic biochemical analyses, the ways in which these drugs

are broken down and transported could now be identified. This insight can serve as a basis for determining individual dosages and help prevent disruptive interactions between certain drugs.



Ensuring the success of therapy in each individual

IKP Identified Resistances

As the IKP found out, genetics not only influence the way in which different drugs work. Genetic mutations can also cause illness, for example chronic gastrointestinal illnesses, or breast cancer. A study with a well-characterized patient group showed that a variant in a certain gene poses a higher risk of breast cancer. This gene builds a protein which repairs cellular damage and kills sick cells (apoptosis). Resistance against this process of apoptosis will now be counteracted with new pharmaceuticals.

Improved Breast Cancer Therapy

A functionally significant mutation was discovered when analyzing a specific growth factor in breast cancer therapy. Carriers of this mutation build more of this growth factor, leading to an increased incidence in distant metastases, as shown in a first study with breast cancer patients. IKP and Robert Bosch Hospital researchers assume that the body's defense mechanism is locally subdued in the tumor tissue.

Help for Children with Leukemia

Since 1999 the IKP has collaborated with the Deutsche Studienzentrale für kindliche Leukämien (German Study Center for Leukemia in Children) in a nationwide pharmacogenetic diagnostic investigation. Children with acute lymphocytic leukemia (ALL) were tested for mutations in a certain

gene that plays a central role in breaking down the cancer treatment mercaptopurine, and in both induction and maintenance therapy. IKP researchers could show that children without genetic mutations were three times less likely to respond to therapy after only two months into mercaptopurine therapy. Therefore increasing the dosage of mercaptopurine can substantially increase early effectiveness of therapy. In children with ALL there was a clear connection between affection of the brain and mutations in P-glycoprotein.

Biological Drugs Tested

In several therapy studies we analyzed the significance of different pharmaceuticals in the treatment of chronic inflammatory intestinal diseases that suppress the immune system. Recently biological drugs have been used successfully in the treatment of chronic inflammatory intestinal diseases, even though their working mechanism remained unclear. Antimicrobial peptides in the intestinal mucosa, which defend the body against bacteria, fungi, and viruses, can be stimulated by these biological drugs, which may explain why they are clinically effective in the treatment of chronic inflammatory intestinal diseases. This might constitute a new therapeutic active principle.

Annual Conference in Stuttgart

In early November 2004, the IKP in Stuttgart successfully held its 6th Annual Conference for Clinical Pharmacology. 275 scientists from different academic and industrial research facilities gathered to present the latest therapeutic insight through lectures and poster discussion sessions.

Associated Foundations

Hans-Walz-Stiftung

The Robert Bosch Stiftung uses Hans Walz funds to support projects in the realm of natural healing methods. Since 2003, the Institute for the History of Medicine awards Hans Walz fellowships for research stints at the institute, and every other year honors outstanding works on the history of homeopathy with the Hans Walz Promotional Prize.

Hans Walz (1873-1974) was a close colleague of Robert Bosch and served many years as chairman of the Board of Management of Bosch as well as member of the supervisory board of the Stuttgart Homeopathic Clinic. He was interested in and dedicated to homeopathy throughout his entire life.

Otto und Edith Mühl- schlegel-Stiftung

Since 2002, the Robert Bosch Stiftung administers funds from its associated Otto und Edith Mühl-schlegel-Stiftung according to its charter. The funds are used for projects that deal with the topic of aging and enhancing the quality of life in the old age. To date, approximately 1.81 million euros of Mühl-schlegel funds were invested in 39 projects, such as establishing virtual learning partnerships between young and old people, or defining care parameters for handicapped seniors. Two large-scale projects strengthen volunteerism in inpatient geriatric care. In 2004, we launched the international study and training program on dementia in order to enhance the personal and professional competence of health care professional dealing with dementia patients. The Otto Mühl-schlegel Prize “Future AGE” is issued every other year in memory of the personality and merits of entrepreneur and founder Otto Mühl-schlegel (1898-1995).

DVA-Stiftung

The Robert Bosch Stiftung assumed the operations of the DVA-Stiftung GmbH as of December 31, 2004. The DVA-Stiftung in Stuttgart was founded and financed by the Robert Bosch GmbH in 1980. It had since been a subsidiary company to the Bosch group. In its 25-year history it left its mark on Franco-German relations.



2004 at a Glance

January

Adenauer de Gaulle Award for DeutschMobil and FranceMobil



The Robert Bosch Stiftung and its partners strive to overcome the “voicelessness” between Germany and France. German Foreign Secretary Joschka Fischer and his French counterpart Dominique de Villepin honored this commitment with the Adenauer de Gaulle Award in Berlin. “The tutors with their ‘language mobiles’ put the spirit of the Elysée Treaty into practice every day”, German TV journalist and long-time correspondent Ulrich Wickert explained in his eulogy before 200 guests in the “Welsaal” at the Foreign Office. The tutors used their prize money to invite guest tutors from the new EU member states to ride along with them and introduce the pupils to their native countries.

Student Initiatives for Central and Eastern Europe

Easterly wind blew on the day of EU enlargement when hundreds of blue balloons rose to the Berlin sky from the Pariser Platz. The balloon that traveled the farthest to the East was supposed to win a prize, but easterly wind carried the balloons westward all the way to the Netherlands.

20 young volunteer associations joined to form the network “Initiatives for central and eastern Europe”.



February

Adelbert von Chamisso Award

The 20th Adelbert von Chamisso Award went to two winners for the first time in many years: Zsuzsa Bánk, a young author of Hungarian descent, and Prince Asfa-Wossen Asserate, the last Ethiopian emperor’s great



nephew. Yadé Kara, who has Turkish roots, won the promotional award.

Journalists and Science in Dialog

Grants by the foundation enabled eight young science journalists to attend the world's largest science conference, the annual



meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Experienced American colleagues mentored the grantees so that they did not get lost in the dazzling offer of 750 different events in Seattle.

March

NaT-Working Symposium

The NaT-Working Awards 2004 were bestowed in the presence of Doris Ahnen, the president of the Conference of German Ministers of Education, in the German Museum of Hygiene in Dresden. The Bayreuth project "C#NaT: Chemistry Networks the Natural Sciences and Technology" won the first prize. The Göttingen "DLR_School_Lab" analyzed aircraft noise and received the second prize. The Karlsruhe girl power project



"Female Students Master Everyday Modern Technology" came in third.

Study Trip for Young Science Journalists to Eastern Europe

Prague, Warsaw, Tallinn, and Tartu – four cities, three countries, and six visits in only five



days. Just in time for EU enlargement the foundation sent 13 science journalists from German daily and weekly newspapers to eastern Europe to gain captivating insights. Scientists from the new member states showed their labs, presented experiments, and explained the results of their work.

Kick-Off for "Working Together for a Better Life with Dementia"

The foundation kicked off the new initiative at its Berlin office with more than 70 dementia experts from all fields of society. They emerged from seven different two-day workshops with a roadmap for the years ahead.

April

"Youth Debates" State Finals

The boys did not stand a chance



at the Baden-Wuerttemberg state finals of the "Youth debates" competition in Stuttgart: two girls, namely Eva-Linde Geiling from Hechingen and Katharina Günther from the Theodor-Heuss-Gymnasium in Esslingen carried the day at the Südwest-rundfunk (TV and radio channels) building in Stuttgart.

May

"Youth Debates" National Finals

Two out of 30,000 student contestants made it: in front of hundreds of spectators, TV cameras and microphones, and in the presence of the German Federal President Johannes Rau, they made a firm and persuasive case that did not even necessarily reflect their own convictions.



Fourteen year-old Valentin Jeutner and sixteen year-old Michael Seewald emerged victorious at the finals in Berlin in their respective age groups.

June

20-Year Anniversary of the Fellowship Program for Young American Executives in Washington, D.C.

The Fellowship Program has followed the ups and downs of German-American relations for two decades. The Robert Bosch Stiftung and the program's alumni association celebrated the anniversary with more than 300 guests from the world of politics, business, and culture at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC. The event was crowned by the appearance of former Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright. In her keynote address she stressed the significance of good transatlantic relations. "Europe and America are not an ordinary team. Together, there is nothing we cannot do. Apart, there is little we can do."



She went on to explain the importance of the fellowship program: "This program is based on faith that friendships between and among nations are built on personal friendships and that international and intercultural understanding are keys to human progress."

Apollinaire Prize

Marion von Haaren, head of the Paris studio of the German TV channel ARD, made a brilliant point about the pleasures and hardships of learning a foreign language with her speech "C'est si bon – Why it's fun to understand a Frenchman". She spoke before 58 high school graduates from Berlin and in the presence of the French ambassador Claude Martin, and the Berlin Senator for Education Klaus Böger. The students, like 1,400 others across the nation, had received the Apollinaire Prize for their outstanding achievement in the Advanced French portion of the Abitur exams.

Price for Civic Involvement in German-French Town and Community Partnerships

The Nursing School Eggenfelden and its partner in Carcassonne came out ahead from among 200 submissions with their exemplary exchange project, in which young prospective nurses learn about the health and social system in the other country. The music school Gevelsberg and their partners in Vendôme came off second best with their children’s musical



“The Prince and the Pauper”.

The Parkrealschule and the Kultur-gemeinschaft Kressbronn near Lake Constance organize humanitarian aid for the Western African town of Ondougou in Mali together with their French twin community Maïche. They were also awarded a second price.

Erwin Teufel: “For a Competitive Europe of Values”

Erwin Teufel, Minister President of Baden-Wuerttemberg is a fervent supporter of the European idea, as became clear very quickly when he spoke in the Alte Reithalle in Stuttgart on



behalf of a “Competitive Europe of Values”. Still under the impression of his recent work as a member of the European Convention, Teufel drew up a European agenda with a strong commitment to common values, based on a Christian heritage, and faithful partnership with the U.S.

Stuttgarter Schloßgespräche (Talks at the Stuttgart Palace)

Charles Crawford, British ambassador in Warsaw, gave an impressive speech on the “Power of Images“ before 70 politicians, journalists, and scientists at the Neues Schloß in Stuttgart. “The covert rulers: politics based on national stereotypes” was the title of the VI. round of “Talks at the Stuttgart Palace”. Crawford pointed out that “even democracies must defend themselves and overthrow bloodthirsty potentates, if they are to preserve their credibility at home and abroad.” During their talks, the experts agreed that stereotypes have to be diluted through education before they ultimately fossilize into distorted views.

Students Debate at the Robert-Bosch-Haus



“What kind of school do we want?” – who could answer this question better than the students themselves? And yet not they, but politics decide how schools are governed. 70 students from grammar schools in Stuttgart discussed with Minister of Education Annette Schavan, the woman who drives educational reform and draws the consequences from the PISA study in Baden-Wuerttemberg, and thus has a major impact on their daily lives at school. Her keys to success are foreign language classes for elementary school pupils from the first grade on, well-founded general education, reevaluating science subjects, and cutting the duration of school education in general.

“Schulen VEREINT fördern” – Initiative for Promotional Clubs at High Schools

In 1999, the foundation jump-started sixty promotional clubs at Hauptschulen (high schools) in Baden-Wuerttemberg by funding them with 10,000 euros each. After five years, the bottom line is impressive: the high schools and their clubs have become integral parts of their



communities, and they promote integration and volunteering. With the funds they received, they managed to set up healthy finance plans for the long term. They collect the usual association fees, enlist the support of sponsors, organize fundraisers, and accept donations.

July

Bringing Poetry to the City

Poems by Adelbert-von-Chamisso laureates glared down on passers-by from about 4,000 posters and city lights in the most unlikely places: subway and urban railway stations, bus stops, pedestrian areas, advertising



columns and billboards, in train cars and buses. This is how the summer campaign “Bringing Poetry to the City” honored the 20th birthday of the Chamisso Award in eight German-speaking metropolitan areas. In Salzburg, a public-transit bus sported Chamisso poems on its exterior.

Closing Conference of the Theodor Heuss Kolleg

It was a year of hard work on behalf of democracy: the Robert Bosch Stiftung's Theodor Heuss Kolleg supports young people from central and eastern Europe who assume civic responsibility by doing projects. To sum up their program year, the 70 fellows presented their results to 300 guests at the Berliner Brotfabrik with exhibitions, discussions, workshops, and short film documentaries.



September

Introductory Seminar and Reception for the Three Programs for International Young Leaders

Daniela Pichova-Buresova (26),
Prague, Czech Republic



"I have been working as an inspector for the bond commission since 2002. In the scope of this scholarship I will intern with the Bundesanstalt für Finanzdienstleistungsaufsicht (Federal Financial Supervisory Authority), the German Central Bank, and the European Central Bank. I want to learn as much as possible about practices and developments in the field of supervising securities trading. I am particularly interested in the way Germany brought together its former supervisory offices to form one single all-embracing

government regulatory authority. It is a topic that is hotly debated in the Czech Republic right now.

Kay Tidwell (27), Dr. jur., Los
Angeles, USA



"I gave up my job at a big Los Angeles law firm so I could accept this scholarship. In the coming months I will intern with the Federal Ministry for Justice and with the legal department of a large German automotive corporation such as Daimler-Chrysler, Porsche, or BMW. I hope that the experience I will gather in Germany will benefit me back home in the U.S. My professional goal is to represent German companies in the U.S."

Tobias Odenwald (29), Dr. med.,
Heidelberg



“I want to work for a large international development aid organization like UNICEF. The postgraduate program in international affairs enables me to work for UNICEF for a few months and to establish contacts with this organization. During my program year I will work for the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development in Bonn for three months, and subsequently at the UNICEF New York headquarters for four months. My program year will be crowned by the last five months in East Africa, where I will collaborate in a UNICEF vaccination program for children in Tanzania.

October

Otto Mühl- schlegel Award ”Future AGE“



In 2004 the first Otto Mühl-schlegel awards honored outstanding projects under the motto “Living – Dwelling – Aging”. The first prize went to the city of Arnsberg for their exemplary senior citizens network. The city’s consistent and extensive senior support services and the strong commitment of the Arnsberg seniors themselves created a senior-friendly city that honors seniors and shows a clear understanding of how old age should be dealt with in the future. The Stuttgart-based Erich und Liselotte Gradmann-Stiftung was awarded a prize for its ideal dementia care facilities as well as the way they process and pass on their know-how to other institutions. The Rudolf Schmid und Hermann Schmid-Stiftung’s

“House of Generations” in Western Stuttgart and the SOS Mothers’ Center Salzgitter received prizes because they facilitate encounters between the generations. The jury also selected the health care association of Esslingen-Sulzgries, whose strong volunteer crew organizes a visiting service for the elderly, and “Life Without Barriers“ in Dortmund, a pioneer project of carpenters. They network and qualify carpenters to create barrier-free living environments for the elderly.

Karl Cardinal Lehmann: “Christianity and Europe’s Foundations”



Approximately 1,000 guests came to listen to Cardinal Lehmann, president of the Catholic German bishops’ conference, talk about “Christianity and Europe’s Foundations”. Lehmann, the great mediator known for building bridges between church, politics, and

society, demanded that Europe be completed in the realm of values and culture. The Cardinal believes that full EU-membership for Turkey is possible only if the country strictly meets certain criteria such as respecting human rights, particularly freedom of religion. According to Lehmann, the Catholic Church critically monitors the process of integration, which should be effective and should not be driven over the heads of its citizens. “Brussels must not become a big bulldozer that steamrollers all regional cultural particularities on its way to integration”, Lehmann stressed.

Study Trip to Hungary

The Robert Bosch Stiftung organized a trip for German journalists to Hungary under the motto “Hungary After EU-Accession”. From October 2 to 9, 2004, journalists from the politics departments of large regional newspapers had the opportunity to draw a first balance five months after EU enlargement. Frequent changes in government alarm



businesses. There is widespread fear that Hungary may become one of the net contributors to the EU budget. For Hungary has much to offer to Europe: growing markets, qualified professionals, and minority-friendly politics.

November

History's Got Future

The experiences of the program “Encounters in European History” were summed up in a seminar with nearly 100 participants from Germany, central and eastern European neighboring countries, and France. The seminar showed how young people deal with Europe’s past today and how they imagine their common future. The conference gathered representatives from cultural and educational institutions, grant-making organizations, and program participants to exchange their experiences, make contacts, and think up new projects.

Promotional Prize for Nursing Schools

Initiate change, and thereby encourage teachers and students to strike new paths - these were the objectives of the Promotional Prize that was awarded for the last time in 2004. The nursing school at the Charité Campus Benjamin Franklin in Berlin won the 5,000-euro first prize for their project “Enhancing Competence through On-the-Job Seminars – School and Psychiatry Jointly Create Places of Learning”.



The balance sheet of the program looks good: overall, 380 schools participated, and 110 of the submissions were recognized with prizes.

20-Year Anniversary of the Fellowship Program for Young American Executives in Berlin



“A clear majority of the American people voted for President George W. Bush, and we in Europe had a hard time understanding this”, said the vice chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary faction, Wolfgang Schäuble, with regard to the presidential elections in the U.S.. According to him, it is crucial for the transatlantic relationship to accept the result. At the Berlin function with 200 guests at the foundation’s Berlin office, Wolfgang Schäuble and the U.S. ambassador to Germany, Daniel Coats, agreed that German-

American relations must weather all turbulences and that it is up to the young generation to cultivate good relations in the future. “Programs like this one exponentially enlarge the transatlantic network, because the participants take their experiences back to their work lives where they pass them on”, said Coats.

December

“Commitment to Volunteering” Journalism Prize



Honoring the International Volunteer Day, seven journalists were awarded the “Commitment to Volunteering” Journalism Prize. The local affairs department of the *Mitteldeutsche Zeitung* won the series prize with their series “The Donkey That Walks on Roses”. Editors Heidi Pohle and Lutz Würbach accepted the prize. Kai Feldhaus and Johannes Stempel won the first prize for “Dinner’s Ready. A Day with the Knights of the

Round Table”, published in the Sunday edition of the *Berliner Morgenpost*. The two journalists accompanied volunteers of the *Berliner Tafel* (Berlin Food Bank) for a day. The Marion-Dönhoff Promotional Prize for young journalists went to Claudia Sebert for her article “Knitting and Raising Money for the Common Good” in the *Frankenpost*. Heribert Prantl, head of the domestic department at the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, gave the keynote address on “What Affects Us, Affects Everybody”.

Students Debate at the Robert-Bosch-Haus

At what point does a human become human? 80 students from Stuttgart grammar schools tried to answer this highly topical question in a passionate debate with Germany's only female Nobel laureate and director of the Max Planck Institute for Developmental Biology in Tübingen, Professor Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard. The evening in the Robert Bosch House proved that the discussion series has become a dynamic forum,



a bracing contradiction to the results of the PISA study. For contrary to widespread prejudice, many students take a deep interest in current affairs, are very knowledgeable, and are able to persuasively voice their opinion.

Promotional Prize for Joint Film Projects

The Filmbüro Baden-Wuerttemberg and the Robert Bosch Stiftung issued a call for submissions for German and central and eastern European filmmakers. The jury found the response impressive and selected three teams from among 41 submissions.

7th German-Polish Meeting of Editors-in-Chief



The seventh German-Polish Meeting of Editors-in-Chief in Warsaw focused on Polish media-tion in Ukraine. Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski and Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Polish deputy president of the European Parliament, gave accounts of their impressions and experiences with Ukrainians and Russians. The 14 participants from Germany and Poland analyzed current developments on the Polish news market as well as the plans of newly appointed coordinator for German-Polish relations Irena Lipowicz.

First Congress-Bundestag Forum



The first Congress-Bundestag Forum in Washington, DC and Key Largo, Florida, aimed to bring German and American parliamentarians face to face for a discussion of topical issues from both countries. The Robert Bosch Stiftung organized the meeting in cooperation with the German Marshall Fund of the United States. Eighteen young parliamentarians met with Senator Richard G. Lugar, head of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Lee Hamilton, president of the Woodrow Wilson International Centers for Scholars and deputy president of the National Commission on Terrorist Attacks Upon the United States.

Agreement on Youth Issues Signed

At their annual intergovernmental consultations at Schloß Gottorf, Germany and Russia signed an agreement to intensify their youth work and enable German-Russian youth exchange from 2005 onward. Federal Chancellor Schröder and President Putin paved the way for the Foundation for German-Russian Youth Exchange, which was initiated by the Robert Bosch Stiftung.



Facts and Figures

Financial Statements¹ of Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH

In the reporting year, Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH continued to hold a 92 per cent shareholding in the Robert Bosch GmbH's 1,200 million-euro nominal capital. On the basis of this shareholding, the foundation received a dividend of 55.2 m euros. In addition to this, the foundation received a donation of 1.0 m euros. Interest income amounted to 3.4 m euros. Interest is generated from funds that are made available for the foundation's statutory spending and invested in short or medium-term loans and variable as well as fixed-interest forms of investment. A further 8.3 m euros were available in the form of other income and funds that were not allocated in the previous year.

The assets of the associated Otto and Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung generated earnings of 1.6 m euros. The associated Hans-Walz-Stiftung generated 0.1 m euros.

The board of trustees and the management of the foundation made grants for own and third party projects amounting to 40.4 m euros. This figure includes the 5.1 m euros made available for research at the Robert Bosch Hospital, the Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch-Institute for Clinical Pharmacology, and the Institute for the History of Medicine. The foundation spent another 8.3 m euros on construction projects and investments at the Robert Bosch Hospital that could not be covered through the blanket allowance of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, as per German hospital financing laws.

The Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung made grants to projects amounting to 0.4 m euros.

Expenditure on staff, administration, and press and public relations accounted for 8.7 m euros in the reporting year.

¹ The annual financial statements as of December 31, 2004, were prepared in accordance with German commercial law and audited by Ernst & Young, Stuttgart, who issued an unqualified audit opinion. Thus the financial statements reflect a true picture of the actual financial, asset, and results situation of the Robert Bosch Stiftung according to proper accounting principles.

Financial Statements

Assets	12/31/2004	T€	12/31/2003	T€
Fixed assets				
Intangible assets		466		175
Property, plant and equipment				
Land and buildings	2,317		2,315	
Fixtures	772		481	
		3,088		2,796
Financial assets				
Shares in affiliated companies	18		18	
Equity investments	5,054,675		5,054,675	
Loans to companies in which investments are held	0		128	
Long-term investments	83,014		38,139	
		5,137,708		5,092,960
		<u>5,141,262</u>		<u>5,095,931</u>
Current assets				
Receivables and other assets				
Receivables from companies in which investments are held	33,577		64,014	
Receivables from associated foundations	1		0	
Other assets	663		1,204	
		34,241		65,218
Cash on hand, bank balances		36		45
		<u>34,277</u>		<u>65,263</u>
Prepaid expenses		0		90
Special assets				
Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung		42,443		36,317
Hans-Walz-Stiftung		1,258		1,221
Total assets		<u>5,219,241</u>		<u>5,198,821</u>

Equity and liabilities	12/31/2004	T€	12/31/2003	T€
Equity				
Subscribed capital	72		72	
Revenue reserves				
Appropriated funds	5,060,584		5,059,240	
Reserve for statutory payments	24,471		20,594	
Reserve to preserve ability to make payments	8,153		8,153	
Unappropriated retained earnings				
Robert Bosch Stiftung	6,035		3,452	
	<u>5,099,315</u>		<u>5,091,511</u>	
Accruals				
Accruals for pensions and similar obligations	6,681		6,827	
Accruals for statutory payments	41,247		34,934	
Other accruals	960		883	
	<u>48,887</u>		<u>42,644</u>	
Liabilities				
Trade payables	212		41	
Liabilities to companies in which investments are held	887		81	
Liabilities to associated foundations of Robert Bosch Stiftung	0		47	
Liabilities in connection with statutory payments	25,994		26,923	
Other liabilities	244		36	
	<u>27,338</u>		<u>27,129</u>	
Special assets				
Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung		42,005		36,102
Unappropriated retained earnings				
Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung		438		215
Hans-Walz-Stiftung		1,209		1,233
Unappropriated retained earnings/loss				
Hans-Walz-Stiftung		49		-12
Total equity and liabilities		<u>5,219,241</u>		<u>5,198,821</u>

Results Accounting

	12/31/2004 T€	T€	12/31/2003 T€	T€
Inflow of funds				
Dividends	55,196		55,196	
Donations	1,000		1,325	
Interest income	2,557		3,510	
Other income	3,803		2,157	
Funds not allocated in the prior year	3,655		1,629	
Income from Hans-Walz-Stiftung	68		79	
Income from Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung	1,576		1,453	
Total inflow of funds		<u>67,855</u>		<u>65,349</u>
Use				
Grants by Robert Bosch Stiftung				
• Project grants	35,315		33,113	
• Research grants for RBK/Institute	5,100		4,900	
• Robert Bosch Hospital (RBK)	8,320		9,730	
Hans-Walz-Stiftung	0		204	
Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung	370		760	
Total grants by Robert Bosch Stiftung		<u>49,105</u>		<u>48,707</u>
Berghof-Stiftung		762		762
Personnel, administration, press, public relations		8,707		8,561
Provisions				
Appropriated funds, investments		2,759		3,664
Total use of funds		<u>61,333</u>		<u>61,694</u>
Non-allocated funds		<u>6,522</u>		<u>3,655</u>

Grants by the Board of Trustees of Robert Bosch Stiftung

	2004		2003		+/- T€
	T€	%	T€	%	
Program areas					
Science in Society, Research at Foundation Institutes	5,430	11.06	4,982	10.23	448
Health, Humanitarian Aid	3,679	7.49	3,538	7.26	141
International Relations I	8,401	17.11	8,390	17.23	11
International Relations II	8,628	17.57	8,264	16.97	364
Youth, Education, and Civil Society	9,177	18.69	7,939	16.30	1,238
Project grants	35,315	71.92	33,113	67.98	2,202
Grants for research at the Robert Bosch Hospital and Foundation Institutes	5,100	10.39	4,900	10.06	200
Investments at the Robert Bosch Hospital	8,320	19.98	9,730	19.98	-1,410
Total grants Robert Bosch Stiftung	48,735	98.02	47,743	98.02	992
Hans-Walz-Stiftung	0	0.00	204	0.42	-204
Otto und Edith Mühlshlegel-Stiftung	370	0.75	760	1.56	-390
Total associated foundations	370	0.75	964	1.98	-594
Total grants	49,105	100.00	48,707	100.00	398

without Berghof-Stiftung

Grants 2004

Program Area 1: Science in Society, Research at Foundation Institutes

Focus area	Total number of grants in euros	Total volume of grants in euros
Youth and Technology	60	2,061,520
The Humanities	5	301,970
Junior Research in Geriatric Medicine	3	985,000
International Research into Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	5	1,250,000
Natural Healing Methods	1	100,000
Improving General Conditions in the Field of Medicine	-	-
The Social History of Medicine	1	12,430
Other projects	10	719,100
	85	5,430,020

Program Area 2: Health, Humanitarian Aid

Focus area	Total number of grants in euros	Total volume of grants in euros
Reforming Nurses' Training	4	518,050
Academic Structure in Nurses' Training	9	200,000
Care in Theory and Practice	5	272,000
New Approaches to Health Care	13	842,100
Health in Central and Eastern Europe	24	873,350
Life and Aging	8	307,760
Other projects	13	665,300
	76	3,678,560

Program Area 3: International Relations I

Focus area	Total number of grants in euros	Total volume of grants in euros
German-French Relations	171	1,758,700
German-American Relations	19	2,537,500
German-Turkish Relations	14	911,825
Promoting International Young Leaders	35	2,465,000
Other projects	20	728,350
	259	8,401,375

Program Area 4: International Relations II

Focus Area	Total number of grants in euros	Total volume of grants in euros
German-Polish Relations	19	795,235
Germany and its Relations with Central and Eastern Europe	104	6,376,920
Civic Initiatives in Europe	8	350,000
Other projects	4	1,105,200
	135	8,627,355

Program Area 5: Youth, Education, and Civil Society

Focus Area	Total number of grants in euros	Total volume of grants in euros
Civic Initiatives and Volunteer Work	15	554,800
Youth and Voluntary Service	23	360,000
Family and Demographic Shift	4	810,000
School in Germany and Europe	12	4,761,850
Historical and Political Education	6	294,500
Promoting Public Health at School	1	247,000
Early-Childhood Education	1	180,000
Museum	3	24,880
Literature in an Intercultural Context	43	471,100
Cooperation in the Arts	23	269,400
Other Projects	32	1,204,250
	163	9,177,780

Associated Foundations

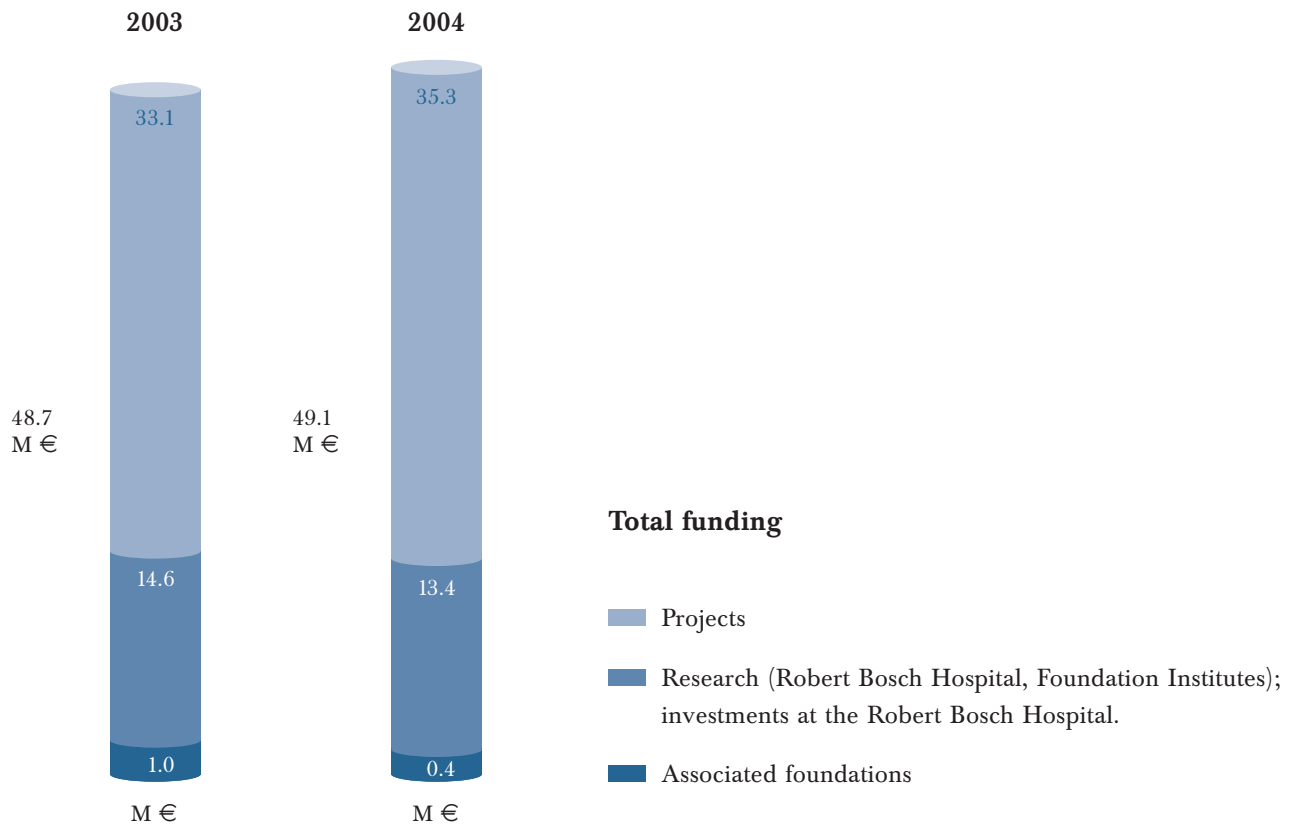
	Total number of grants in euros	Total volume of grants in euros
Hans-Walz-Stiftung	-	-
Otto und Edith Mühlischlegel-Stiftung	37	370,000
	37	370,000

The Foundation in Figures

Total funding by Robert Bosch Stiftung in the year 2004 amounted to 49.1 m euros (2003: 48.7). 35.3 m euros (2003: 33.1) were used for the funding of projects; 13.4 m euros (2003: 14.6) for research (Robert Bosch Hospital,

Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch Institute for Clinical Pharmacology and the Institute for the History of Medicine) as well as investments at the Robert Bosch Hospital. Funding by the associated foundations in 2004 was 0.4 m euros

(2003: 1.0). We initiated or developed approximately 67 per cent (2003: 71 per cent) of our projects, 33 per cent (2003: 29 per cent) were instigated by third parties.



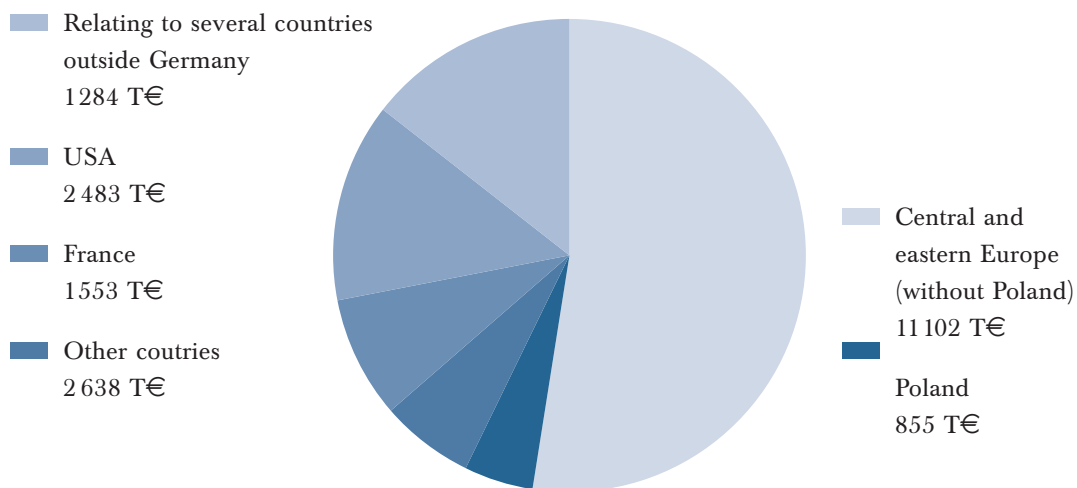
The ratio of domestic to international projects has remained stable over the years. In 2004, 56 per cent (2003: 51 per cent) of our project funding was appropriated

outside Germany; 44 per cent (2003: 49 per cent) for domestic projects. Approximately 70 per cent of the project funding was allocated to projects that are inter-

national in nature (2003: 70 per cent). These grants relate primarily to France, the United States, and the countries of central and eastern Europe.

Projects of International Character 2004

Total grants 19 915 T€





Board of Trustees of the Robert Bosch Stiftung: Dr. Christof Bosch, Prof. Dr. Hubert Markl, Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Hanna-Barbara Gerl-Falkovitz, Helga Solinger, Dr. Hermann Eisele, Dr. Heiner Gutberlet (Chair), Prof. Dr. h.c. Reinhold Würth (from the left). Absent: Matthias Madelung, Eberhard Stilz.

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Günter Gerstberger

Our Mission

Established in 1964, the Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH (Robert Bosch Foundation) is one of the major German foundations associated with a private company. It represents the philanthropic and social endeavors of founder Robert Bosch (1861-1942).

Its charter describes its objectives as follows:

- public health care
- international understanding
- public welfare
- education
- arts and culture
- humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences.

Today, it pursues these objectives in its five departments:

- Science in Society, Research at Foundation Institutes
- Health, Humanitarian Aid
- International Relations I
- International Relations II
- Youth, Education, and Civil Society,

at the Dr. Margarete Fischer-Bosch-Institute for Clinical Pharmacology, the Institute for the History of Medicine, and the Robert Bosch Hospital.

The Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH holds 92 % of the capital stock from Robert Bosch GmbH. It receives the GmbH's yearly dividends in accordance with its share in the company.

ROBERT BOSCH STIFTUNG

Robert Bosch Stiftung GmbH
Heidehofstraße 31
70184 Stuttgart/Germany

Mailing Adress:
Postfach 10 06 28
70005 Stuttgart/Germany

Telephone: +49-7 11 / 4 60 84-0
Telefax: +49-7 11 / 4 60 84-10 94
E-Mail: info@bosch-stiftung.de
www.bosch-stiftung.de

Berlin Office
Bismarckstraße 71
10627 Berlin/Germany

Mailing Adress:
Postfach 12 01 44
10591 Berlin/Germany

Telephone: +49-30 / 3 27 88-5 50
Telefax: +49-30 / 3 27 88-5 55
E-Mail: markus.hipp@bosch-stiftung.de

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