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**UNIVERSITÄT
BERN**

HANS-SIGRIST-STIFTUNG

VOM STIFTUNGSRAT GENEHMIGT
AM 30. APRIL 2018

Tätigkeitsbericht 2017

Geschäftsstelle:
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Hans-Sigrist-Stiftung

Tätigkeitsbericht 2017

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An den beiden ordentlichen Sitzungen befasste sich der Stiftungsrat der Hans-Sigrist-Stiftung mit den folgenden Geschäften:

- Wahl der Preisträgerin 2017
- Bestimmung des Forschungsgebietes für den Preis 2018
- Genehmigung des Tätigkeitsberichtes 2016
- Genehmigung der Jahresrechnung 2016 und des Revisionsberichtes 2016
- Genehmigung des Budgets 2018

Hinzu kamen folgende Tätigkeiten:

- Vergabe eines Hans Sigrist Zuschusses

Mutationen im Stiftungsrat

- Frau Prof. Dr. Eliane Müller (Vetsuisse Fakultät) hat ihren Austritt aus dem Stiftungsrat per 31. Dezember 2017 erklärt.
- Frau Prof. Dr. Silvia Schroer (Theologische Fakultät) hat ihren Austritt aus dem Stiftungsrat per 31. Dezember 2017 erklärt.
- Neu in den Stiftungsrat gewählt wurden Prof. Dr. René Bloch (Theologische Fakultät) und Prof. Dr. Sven Rottenberg (Vetsuisse Fakultät).

Im Namen des Stiftungsrates danke ich Frau Eliane Müller und Frau Silvia Schroer für ihr langjähriges Engagement und die angenehme Zusammenarbeit. Den Kolleginnen und Kollegen im Stiftungsrat und im Ausschuss danke ich für ihr aktives und konstruktives Mitwirken. Unser besonderer Dank gilt Frau Dr. A. Stockfleet für ihre engagierte, verantwortungsvolle und umsichtige Leitung der Geschäftsstelle.

Stiftungsrat

- Prof. Dr. N. Trautmann, Präsident
Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. C. Rigamonti, Vizepräsident
Rechtswissenschaftliche Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. C. Leumann, Rektor
vertreten durch Prof. Dr. D. Candinas,
Vizekanzler Forschung
- Dr. B. Pulver, Erziehungsdirektor
vertreten durch D. Schönmann,
Amt für Hochschulen
- Prof. Dr. R. Bloch
Theologische Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. S. Brönnimann
Philosophisch-naturwissenschaftliche Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. K. Henke
Philosophisch-humanwissenschaftliche Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. A. Kunz
Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. A. Perren
Medizinische Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. G. Rippl
Philosophisch-historische Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. S. Rottenberg
Vetsuisse Fakultät

Bern, 30. April 2018
Der Präsident des Stiftungsrates
Prof. Dr. N. Trautmann

2017 Hans Sigrist Prize Historical Research in Eastern Christianity

A committee of experts, under the leadership of Professors Katharina Heyden and Martin Sallmann from the Institute for Historical Theology at University of Bern, presented a list of three finalists to the Board for the 2017 Hans Sigrist Prize in the field of Historical Research in Eastern Christianity. On May 15, 2017, the board selected Prof. Heleen Murre-van den Berg of Radboud University in Nijmegen, the Netherlands, as the 2017 Hans Sigrist Prize Winner.



Prof. Dr. Heleen Murre-van den Berg

Laudatio:

The 2017 Hans Sigrist Prize is awarded to Heleen Murre-van den Berg of Radboud University in Nijmegen, The Netherlands, for her innovative exploration in this year's prize field, "Historical Research in Eastern Christianity". Her works, focusing on Syriac Christianity in the Middle East from the 16th to 20th centuries, have enabled dialogue between different identities, churches, and cultures and between the East and West. She has shown particular excellence in combining philological, literary, historical, and theological methods and methods of cultural studies.

An Interview with the 2017 Hans Sigrist Prize Winner

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Congratulations on winning the 2017 Hans Sigrist Prize. Were you surprised to find out that you had won it?

Muree-van den Berg:

I was very surprised. I read the award letter three times, before it sunk in that it was real, and I was very excited.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What do you think the prize funds will do for you in terms of your research? Are there things you are hoping to be able to accomplish with which it will help you?

Muree-van den Berg:

Yes, for me, it comes at a very timely point. I have recently been finishing some older projects. I would like to start a large new project, and I think this prize money will help me to make the transition from the old projects to the new one, so I can do some preparatory work before I go to the big funders, like the ERC. It will likely also help me to fund a postdoc and to host a conference.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What sparked your interest in the field you work in? When you were thinking about going to university, what drew you to this area?

Muree-van den Berg:

I started with Hebrew and Jewish Studies, that was my initial interest – coming from a Protestant background, I was very interested in the Bible and the afterlife of the Bible. Getting into university in a Semitic studies program, the program forced me to take another language, which happened to be Aramaic, and I really had no idea what Aramaic was when I agreed to take it. I gradually took these courses, and it was the combination of the Professor for Aramaic, Lucas Van Rompay, who became my Ph.D. supervisor and who is here this weekend for the Symposium and to see me presented with the award, and the fact that Aramaic was the language of this group of Christians about which I had never heard that drew my attention. I also got the feeling that there were more people working in Jewish studies, but I was interested in going into a field where there were fewer people, so I gradually moved my interest towards Middle Eastern Christianity and especially Syrian Christianity, because they use Aramaic as their liturgical language.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Do Syrian Christians still speak Aramaic amongst themselves?

Muree-van den Berg:

Yes, they do, though not all of them. The main churches use Classical Syriac in the liturgy, sometimes added to Arabic, or Turkish, or Dutch, or German, or whatever the local language is where they are. There is also quite a big group among them who use various languages and dialects of Aramaic at home. In Iraq, there is quite a big group who still speak Aramaic. People still speak Aramaic in Turkey and in a few villages in Syria, although they have been badly hit by the war. There are also people throughout the worldwide diaspora speaking Aramaic still, but that is complicated, because it is more likely that they will lose the language over time when they migrate. People living in a close community in the Arab world are usually more likely to keep the language than those in Western countries.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Do you do a lot of travelling to the region? Do you get a chance to reflect on the role of the research you are doing on modern geopolitics?

Muree-van den Berg:

Yes, my latest project will also move into the contemporary period, because I am always interested in this exchange and interchange between the historical research and the current situation. I think already, for my work on the 19th century, there is always a reflection on what happens now and vice versa. So, the questions one asks about history come from the current day situation. That is one of the reasons why I decided to work with my mentor, because he and his generation were the first to get in touch with the communities. Before that, most people approached the field from a purely academic perspective. In the 1970s and 1980s, people from this region started moving to Europe, so they were close by and open to speaking with us. As a student, I already joined my mentor in going into the community and that, for me, was always one of the interesting parts of it, which brought it to life. It also made me question my own perspective regarding the field, compared to that of people in the actual community and realize that my perspective as a Western woman may vary.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Speaking of that, I note that you have written on the position of women in these communities historically, could you tell us a bit about that? What are the more surprising things you have discovered?

Muree-van den Berg:

I wrote an article on that topic, specifically, regarding women in the Syriac churches. There is some similarity to the Catholic church, in that women are not allowed to be priests or bishops. From the outside, it can look like women only have subservient roles and do not have any agency within the church. Of course, we know that in practice, there are all kinds of mechanisms which partly counterbalance that, for example, by women being on committees and contributing in other ways. That is

also the case in the Orthodox churches in the modern period. In the earlier period where the churches were completely dominated by the ecclesial men, most of the laymen did not have much to say (except the rich and important ones), and neither did the laywomen. However, these two groups, the laymen and the laywomen, were important in providing funding. One of the things I found was that women were funding the production of manuscripts, as a sponsor or donor. When I started listing the women among them, about 20% of the donors were women. That was quite surprising to me then, but when you look into it further, it is not so surprising, because women had more rights to ownership in the Middle East than they did in Europe during the same period. Women in the Middle East did not lose their property rights when they went into marriage, so they could keep their property in marriage, which they would also take with them if the marriage broke up. Women in the Middle East had more independent money than similar women would have had in Europe at the time. Of course, we are talking mostly about women who come from wealthy families. They were able to sponsor manuscripts independently of men, either as an individual, sometimes as mother and a daughter, or in cases where they were not so wealthy, as a group of women, or as a few couples together. So even within a male dominated structure, there were ways for women to make their mark, by sponsoring a manuscript.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

So, sponsoring a manuscript would mean paying for the time and labor it took to copy a religious document by hand? So, one would be paying for the scribe and the materials?

Muree-van den Berg:

Yes, and then the person paying could actually buy the manuscript and then donate it to a certain church.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Similar to donating a painting to a museum?

Muree-van den Berg:

Yes, and of course for these people, donating a manuscript would be a religious act, giving you credit points for heaven, so to speak. It has this transcendental economy, but it also has a very local feeling, showing the relations within and between villages. Looking at these donations can reveal the social relations in a certain community.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What topics do these manuscripts address?

Muree-van den Berg:

They are mostly liturgical manuscripts that would be used in the church to read the service or manuscripts of the gospel itself. Those who had more money could also sponsor an illustrated version, with images included.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Are there other surprising findings?

Muree-van den Berg:

When one travels in the Middle East, at least until the recent periods of war, one can see that the Middle East is (and has been since Byzantine times) very much organized into religious communities. There are Muslims, Christians, Jews, and Druze, and that is one of the basic ways of organizing society. We have tended to think that from a political view, that this is the only way in which society was organized. However, that is not true, once you are in the Middle East, you realize that in practice that in a particular village or city that the lives of different communities are much more mixed and that they interact much more than one would think on the basis of reading about them. These communities, known as millets, are important, but that is only one aspect. While they have enabled ideologies to be used for struggles between communities, in practice, society is much more complex, and things were actually much easier between Muslims and Christians, who tended to be more ecumenical in how they dealt with each other than one would think. Most people do not realize that.

In the current situation, people tend to fall back on religion. For example, in Lebanon, after the war, religious divisions were stronger than they were before the war. So, the war, in fact, created and hardened these divisions, rather than the war being the automatic outcome of the earlier existing divisions. The crisis enhances it, and it becomes stronger, for example, in Lebanon, after the civil war, many more people live in mono-religious areas, whereas before the war, all these areas would have been much more mixed, and of course, I fear that will also be the case in Syria. I have heard stories of people saying that before the war, they lived in mixed neighborhoods, but now they do not trust anyone except for those of their own religion.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What does the current situation in Syria mean for your research? Are important documents and manuscripts being destroyed?

Muree-van den Berg:

Lots of things have been destroyed. Churches have been destroyed, but I am mostly worried about the people. My research is something I can change, but I am really, really worried about these communities. The most difficult thing is that many of these communities were Armenians or Syriac Christians whose (great-) grandparents were pushed out of what is today Turkey and resettled in Lebanon and Syria after 1915. Many resettled in the northern areas of Syria, including in the city of Aleppo. These are exactly the areas in which the war has been the most destructive. So, many of these people have been, a century later, pushed out of their homes again. However, I think for the Christians there, this is not a sudden thing. From 1915 onwards, although Christians still grew in actual numbers and although some flourished in the Middle East in the 50s, 60s, and 70s, there was still a general trend where Christians became more isolated and culturally marginalized, which pushed them out of the Middle East and made them migrate, also in times where there was no immediate threat. However, although communities will still exist, many have become so small that they are not as culturally significant as they used to be, except maybe in Lebanon, Egypt, and North Iraq. In fact, you see some

non-Christians in the Middle East who are saying “please come back, we need you”, because Christians had an important role in the local community. It looks like they will lose that role because they are just too small.

In Aleppo, for example, the Armenians had a thriving culture, with their own publications and music, but those who are ambitious and skilled have moved abroad, to Europe, to the U.S., or to Australia, and those who are left are either the very young or the very old. Even if Aleppo recovers, only very few of those who left will return.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

So what you are most worried about is the destruction of the communities themselves?

Muree-van den Berg:

There is a destruction of heritage, but I am very concerned with the loss of the community. Some of the manuscripts can be replaced, for example, the Benedictines of Saint John's Abbey (Minnesota; HMML) have done an enormous amount of work in digitizing Syriac manuscripts over the past ten years. They have been able to save so many manuscripts from completely disappearing. Also, Shabo Talay, who spoke at the 2017 Hans Sigrist Symposium, is an expert on Aramaic dialects, and he and a few other colleagues have been doing so much work in registering all the modern languages they speak, to assure they are not lost.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Changing topics, if you could give one piece of advice to young women in academia, what would it be?

Muree-van den Berg:

It would always be more than one piece of advice. The first thing is follow your heart and your instincts regarding what you find interesting. The other thing is, at the same time, you need to think strategically and politically. That is, of course, true for both women and for men, but it may be more important for women in the current situation. You have to think, what do I need to do to get there, what things do I need to publish, what kind of work do I need to do, and where do I have to be in order to be seen?



2017 Hans Sigrist Prize Winner
Prof. Dr. Heleen Murre-van den Berg
(Photo © Universität Bern, Bild: Manu Friederich)

HANS SIGRIST SYMPOSIUM 2017

Prof. Dr. Katharina Heyden and Prof. Dr. Martin Sallmann, Institute of Historical Theology, University of Bern, organized the 2017 Hans Sigrist Symposium, entitled, "Historical Research in Eastern Christianity" on Friday, December 1, 2017, with lectures by the Hans Sigrist Prize Winner and other globally-known speakers in the field:

- Prof. Heleen Murre-van den Berg, Radboud University, The Netherlands
- Prof. Shabo Talay, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany
- Prof. Martin Tamcke, Georg-August-Universität, Göttingen, Germany
- Prof. Alessandro Mengozzi, Università degli Studi di Torino, Italy



Hans Sigrist Symposium Speakers, from left to right: Prof. Martin Sallmann, Prof. Norbert Trautmann, Prof. Martin Tamcke, Prof. Heleen Murre-van den Berg, Prof. Alessandro Mengozzi, Prof. Katharina Heyden, and Prof. Shabo Talay.

FORSCHUNGSGEBIET FÜR DEN HANS-SIGRIST-PREIS 2018

Der Stiftungsrat hat in der Herbstsitzung vom 30. Oktober 2017 dem durch Prof. Dr. Rupert Bruckmaier in einem engagierten Referat vorgestellten Forschungsgebiet "Sustainably Produced Food of Animal Origin" für den Preis 2018 zugestimmt. Dieses Gebiet wurde von der Vetsuisse Fakultät der Universität Bern vorgeschlagen. Prof. Dr. Bruckmaier wird in Zusammenarbeit mit der erwähnten Fakultät ein Evaluationsgremium einberufen. Die Wahl der Preisträgerin oder des Preisträgers durch den Stiftungsrat erfolgt im Mai 2018.

NOMINATION AND SELECTION OF PRIZE WINNERS

The Hans Sigrist Prize field changes annually, based upon proposals from the faculties of the University of Bern. Each spring, the Hans Sigrist Foundation board members (who represent all faculties at the university) put out a call to their respective faculties asking for prize field proposals to be submitted in late summer. In the fall board meeting, the board votes on the proposals and determines the prize field and selects the prize search committee chair.

Once the prize search committee chair is selected, additional experts are appointed by the chair to create a search committee. The committee members nominate a group of candidates and then ask independent outside experts for further opinions. The prize winner is selected at the spring board meeting and receives the prize at the Dies academicus (annual formal awards ceremony of the University of Bern) in December.

The goal of the foundation in awarding the prize is to select a researcher/academic at mid-career level who still has plenty of time to make additional contributions to his or her field. It is not meant to be a lifetime achievement award, but instead a prize to spur further research.

If you are a faculty member at the University of Bern and are interested in making a prize field proposal, we encourage you to get in touch with the foundation manager via e-mail at office@sigrist.unibe.ch.

APPLYING FOR A SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT (ZUSCHUSS)

Hans Sigrist Supplementary Grants are meant to supplement, but not fully fund, the cost of a research visit to the University of Bern. Given the high cost of living in Bern, the Foundation offers up to 1,000 CHF per month, pro-rated weekly, to assist professors from other universities with their living costs while conducting a project in cooperation with a University of Bern faculty member. The foundation accepts applications for supplementary grants (Zuschüsse) on a rolling basis. Applications must be submitted at least six weeks before the proposed research visit, in order to allow time for consideration. However, because the foundation has a fixed annual budget for these grants, earlier applications are encouraged. The request/application for a Supplementary Grant must be made by the University of Bern host professor. Full details on the application process (in English) are available on our website at www.sigrist.unibe.ch.

2017 HANS SIGRIST SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (ZUSCHÜSSE)

In 2017, the Foundation approved one Hans Sigrist Supplementary Grant application for a total amount of 3,000 CHF.

Prof. Dr. Craig R. Baumrucker, The Pennsylvania State University, USA

Prof. Dr. Rupert M. Bruckmaier, Veterinary Physiology, Vetsuisse Faculty at the University of Bern requested 3,000 CHF for a 3-month grant for Dr. Craig R. Baumrucker, Department of Animal Science at Penn State University, USA. They are collaborating on the mechanisms of colostrum formation and its relationship with inflammatory cytokines in mammary glands of dairy cows. The movement of blood immunoglobulin G into mammary secretions during the colostrum forming phase of late pregnancy is known to be occurring by an immunoglobulin Fc receptor (FcRn). Recent evidence indicates that polymorphonucleocytes (PMN) show high expression of the FcRn and PMNs are the most prominent leukocyte in the bovine mammary gland. Furthermore, recent evidence suggests that the FcRn may also contribute to the innate immune system defense of the udder. Experiments with primary bovine mammary cells *in vitro* have shown that Lipopolysaccharide (LPS) components of bacterial cell wall stimulates the expression of the FcRn system. The understanding of the role and mechanism of this complex in immunoglobulin transfer and udder mastitis is important to the dairy industry.



Prof. Dr. Rupert M. Bruckmaier (UniBern/Vetsuisse) and Prof. Dr. Craig R. Baumrucker (The Pennsylvania State University) in the laboratory conducting collaborative research with cultured bovine mammary cells.

FORSCHUNGS AUSZEICHNUNG UND -FÖRDERUNG DURCH DIE HANS-SIGRIST-STIFTUNG

Die Hans-Sigrist-Stiftung hat seit ihrer Gründung zahlreiche Persönlichkeiten aus Bern, aus der Schweiz sowie aus dem Ausland auszeichnen und unterstützen können. Nachstehend werden alle Preis- und Stipendiumsempfänger und -empfängerinnen aufgeführt. Zu erwähnen ist, dass zahlreiche dieser Persönlichkeiten nach der Auszeichnung durch die Hans-Sigrist-Stiftung ihre wissenschaftliche Laufbahn mit grösstem Erfolg fortgesetzt haben, was u.a. auch auf den innovativen Charakter der Hans Sigrist Unterstützung schliessen lässt. So erhielt Robert Horvitz, unser erster Preisträger 1994, acht Jahre später den Nobelpreis, und 2009 wurde der frühere Hans Sigrist Preisträger (Preis 1997), Prof. Jack W. Szostack, zusammen mit Elisabeth Blackburn und Carol Greider mit dem Nobelpreis für Medizin ausgezeichnet.

BISHERIGE TRÄGERINNEN UND TRÄGER DES HANS SIGRIST PREISES

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1994 | Prof. H. Robert Horvitz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
Apoptosis – Der programmierte Zelltod |
| 1995 | Prof. Joseph P. Newhouse, Harvard University, USA
Gesundheitsökonomie |
| 1996 | Prof. Frantisek Smahel, Karls-Universität Prag, Tschechien
Geschichtliche Erforschung von Ostmitteleuropa |
| 1997 | Prof. Gerald F. Joyce, Scripps Research Institut, USA, und
Prof. Jack W. Szostak, Harvard Medical School, USA
RNA – Schlüsselmolekül zur Entstehung von Leben |
| 1998 | Dr. Michel Orrit, Centre de Physique Moléculaire Optique et
Hertzienne, Université de Bordeaux, Frankreich
Chemische Grundlagen neuartiger Materialien |
| 1999 | Prof. Joan W. Scott
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, USA
Neue Erkenntnisse in der Geschlechterforschung |
| 2000 | Prof. Elsa Tamez, Universidad Biblica Latinoamericana, Costa Rica
Kontextuelle Bibelhermeneutik |
| 2001 | Prof. Jan Johansson, Karolinska Institutet, Schweden
Biologische Grenzflächen: Die innere Lungenoberfläche |

- 2002 Dr. Jorge Galàn, Yale University, USA
Pathogen-Wirt-Interaktion
- 2003 Prof. Dr. Emilio Gentile, Università «La Sapienza», Rom, Italien
Politische Religionen als Merkmal des 20. Jahrhunderts
- 2004 Prof. Dr. Christopher Pollitt, Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Niederlande
Public Governance
- 2005 Prof. Dr. Stephen Elledge, Harvard Medical School, Boston, USA
Qualitätskontrolle in lebenden Zellen
- 2006 Prof. Dr. David M. Richardson, Stellenbosch University, Südafrika
Biological Invasions
- 2008 Prof. Dr. Andreas Feldtkeller, Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Deutschland
Religionen – Wahrheitsansprüche – Konflikte – Theologien:
Theoretische Perspektiven
- 2009 Prof. Dr. Patrik Vuilleumier, Universität Genf, Schweiz
Kognitive Neurowissenschaft
- 2011 Prof. Dr. Nicola Lacey, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Rechtsstaat und Spätmoderne
- 2012 Prof. Dr. Stephen A. Boppart, University of Illinois, USA
Diagnostische Lasermedizin
- 2013 Prof. Dr. Yoshiki Sasai, RIKEN Center for Developmental Biology, Kobe, Japan
Stem Cells in Regenerative Medicine
- 2014 Prof. Dr. Jennifer Klein, Yale University, New Haven, CT, USA
Women and Precarity: Historical Perspectives
- 2015 Prof. Dr. Luciano Marraffini, The Rockefeller University, New York, NY, USA
Combating Antibiotic Resistance: Novel Antibacterial Strategies
- 2016 Prof. Dr. Gabriele Hegerl, University of Edinburgh, Scotland
The Human Fingerprint on the Earth System
- 2017 Prof. Dr. Heleen Muree-van den Berg, Radboud University, The Netherlands,
Historical Research in Eastern Christianity

BISHERIGE EMPFÄNGERINNEN UND EMPFÄNGER VON HANS SIGRIST STIPENDIEN

- 1994 Dr. Michael Gerfin
Rechts- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften
- 1996 Dr. Petra S. Hüppi
Klinische Forschung
- 1997 Dr. Alberto Achermann und Dr. Andreas Lienhard
Rechtswissenschaft
- 1998 Dr. Eliane Marti
Forschung mit dem Tier – Forschung für das Tier
- 1999 Dr. Werner Eugster
Einfluss der Juragewässerkorrekturen auf das lokale und regionale Klima
- 2000 Dr. Lorenz E. Baumer
Kultureller Austausch - Classical Archaeology
- 2001 Dr. Ohad S. Parnes
Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften, Mathematik oder
Logik des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts
- 2002 Dr. Erik Vassella
Erreger-Wirt-Wechselwirkung auf molekularer Ebene
- 2003 Dr. Claudia Spadavecchia
Schmerzerkennung und Behandlung beim Tier
- 2004 Dr. Sacha Zala
Historische Politologie: politische Geschichte im Spannungsfeld von Anthropologie, «politischer Theologie», Sozial- und Politikwissenschaften (18.–20. Jahrhundert)
- 2005 Dr. Georg Lutz
Entwicklung politischer Institutionen zur Förderung guter Regierungsführung
- 2007 Dr. Friederike Zeeh
Studien im Rahmen der «Veterinary Public Health»: Neue Nachweismethoden für aktuelle Erkrankungen des Verdauungs- und des Atmungsapparates und Untersuchungen zur Entstehung von Lahmheiten bei Schweinen

- 2008 Dr. Oliver Bossdorf
Evolutionary Ecology of Plant Invasion
- 2009 Dr. Johannes Klein
Schwurverhalten im Alten Testament
- 2010 Dr. David Weibel
Die Rolle von Avataren bei der Identitätskonstruktion in virtuellen Welten
- Dr. Bartholomäus Wissmath
Immersion in Virtual Realities
- 2011 Dr. Anna Coninx
Risikoprävention und Gefahrenabwehr im Strafrecht und Polizeirecht
- 2012 Kai Gerrit Held
Biomedical Photonics, Optoacoustic Imaging
- 2013 William Hariton
Cell-Cell Adhesion-mediated Signaling in Epidermal Stem Cells
- 2014 Matthieu Lavoyer (2014 - 2015); Lisia Buergi (2017 - 2019)
Women and Precarity: Historical Perspectives
- 2015 Odette Bernasconi
Combatting Antibiotic Resistance: Novel Antibacterial Strategies
- 2016 Stamatina Makri
The Human Fingerprint on the Earth System
- 2017 Rahel Schär
Historical Research in Eastern Christianity

JAHRESRECHNUNG 2017

Beilage 1

Seite 1

Hans - Sigrist - Stiftung, Bern

Bilanz

	31.12.2017	31.12.2016	Abweichung
	CHF	CHF	CHF
AKTIVEN			
Umlaufvermögen			
Flüssige Mittel	325'502.14	480'892.62	-155'390.48
Übrige kurzfristige Forderungen	34'721.20	42'929.35	-8'208.15
Verrechnungssteuer	34'721.20	42'929.35	
Aktive Rechnungsabgrenzungen	2'466.25	4'890.30	-2'424.05
Anlagevermögen			
Finanzanlagen	5'179'001.85	4'981'714.16	197'287.69
Total AKTIVEN	5'541'691.44	5'510'426.43	31'265.01
PASSIVEN			
Kurzfristiges Fremdkapital			
Passive Rechnungsabgrenzungen	9'546.80	9'400.55	146.25
Dritte	7'392.80	7'240.55	
Organe	2'154.00	2'160.00	
Eigenkapital			
Stiftungskapital	7'431'908.10	7'431'908.10	0.00
Verlustvortrag	-1'930'882.22	-1'721'593.80	-209'288.42
Jahresergebnis	31'118.76	-209'288.42	240'407.18
Total	5'532'144.64	5'501'025.88	31'118.76
Total PASSIVEN	5'541'691.44	5'510'426.43	31'265.01

Hans - Sigrist - Stiftung, Bern**Erfolgsrechnung**

	2017	2016	Abweichung
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Wertschriftenertrag			
Dividenden-und Zinsertrag Finanzanlagen	99'718.35	124'364.50	-24'646.15
Fremdwährungsgewinne	294.37	499.78	-205.41
Realisierte Kursgewinne Finanzanlagen	24'522.74	49'680.61	-25'157.87
Nicht realisierte Kursgewinne Finanzanlagen	265'194.14	56'187.52	209'006.62
Total Nettoerlös aus Leistungen	389'729.60	230'732.41	158'997.19
Wertschriftenaufwand			
Bankspesen	212.90	194.00	18.90
Spesen Finanzanlagen	234.90	402.00	-167.10
Fremdwährungsverluste	1'472.70	29'412.85	-27'940.15
Realisierte Kursverluste Finanzanlagen	0.00	3'902.09	-3'902.09
Nicht realisierte Kursverluste Finanzanlagen	43'178.49	84'000.44	-40'821.95
Wertschriftenverwaltung	18'331.15	18'568.00	-236.85
Total Aufwand	63'430.14	136'479.38	-73'049.24
Bruttoergebnis	326'299.46	94'253.03	232'046.43
Personalaufwand			
Saläre	31'214.05	28'072.20	3'141.85
Sozialleistungen	6'230.80	5'716.20	514.60
Total	37'444.85	33'788.40	3'656.45
Übriger betrieblicher Aufwand			
Verwaltungsaufwand	3'587.25	3'081.05	506.20
Buchführung	972.00	972.00	0.00
Revision	2'154.00	2'144.00	10.00
Aufwand Stiftungsrat	195.20	276.40	-81.20
Total	6'908.45	6'473.45	435.00
Ergebnis vor Verwendungen gemäss Stiftungszweck	281'946.16	53'991.18	227'954.98

Hans - Sigrist - Stiftung, Bern

Beilage 2

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Erfolgsrechnung

	2017	2016	Abweichung
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Ergebnis vor Verwendung gemäss Stiftungszweck	281'946.16	53'991.18	227'954.98
Verwendung gemäss Stiftungszweck			
Hans Sigrist-Stiftung Preis	-100'000.00	-100'000.00	0.00
Spesen i.S. Hans Sigrist-Stiftung Preis	-8'997.00	-7'904.90	1'092.10
Stipendien	-138'830.40	-143'874.70	-5'044.30
Wissenschaftliche Massnahmen	-3'000.00	-11'500.00	-8'500.00
Total	-250'827.40	-263'279.60	-12'452.20
Jahresergebnis	31'118.76	-209'288.42	-240'407.18

Hans - Sigrist - Stiftung, Bern**Anhang****A. Bewertungsgrundsätze**

Die vorliegende Jahresrechnung wurde gemäss den Vorschriften des Schweizer Gesetzes, insbesondere der Artikel über die kaufmännische Buchführung und Rechnungslegung des Obligationenrechts (Art. 957 bis 962 OR) erstellt. Die wesentlichen Abschlusspositionen sind wie nachstehend bilanziert:

Finanzanlagen

Die Wertschriften des Anlagevermögens werden zum Stichtagskurs am Bilanzstichtag, also zum Marktwert bewertet.

B. Erläuterungen zur Jahresrechnung

	31.12.2017	31.12.2016
	CHF	CHF
Finanzanlagen		
Aktien Schweiz	840'895.00	790'121.50
Immobilien-Fonds	850'373.10	840'526.30
Obligationen Schweiz CHF	2'164'470.00	2'059'800.00
Obligationen Ausland FW	696'498.00	687'588.00
Aktien Welt	626'765.75	603'678.36
Total	5'179'001.85	4'981'714.16

C. Übrige im Gesetz vorgesehene Angaben**1.1 Rechtsform, Zweck**

Die Haus Sigrist-Stiftung ist eine gemäss öffentlicher Urkunde vom 12. August 1993 (Urschrift 1755) errichtete Stiftung im Sinne der Art. 80ff ZGB mit Sitz in Bern. Domizil der Stiftung ist Schanzeneckstrasse 1, 3012 Bern.

Gemäss den Statuten vom 21. Januar 1997 hat die Stiftung zum Zweck: die Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung und Honorierung hervorragender wissenschaftlicher Leistungen, gleichgültig in welchem Fachgebiet gemäss Reglement vom 29. Oktober 1996.

1.2 Personelle Zusammensetzung des Stiftungsrates

Trautmann Norbert, Prof. Dr., Bern	Präsident
Rigamonti Cyrill, Prof. Dr., Bern	Vizepräsident
Brünnimann Stefan, Prof. Dr., Zollikofen	Mitglied
Henke Katharina, Prof. Dr., Murzelen	Mitglied
Kunz Alexis, Prof. Dr., Riaz	Mitglied
Leumann Christian, Prof. Dr., Bern	Mitglied
Pulver Bernhard, Dr., Bern	Mitglied
Müller Eliane, Prof. Dr., Sugiez	Mitglied
Perren Aurel, Prof. Dr., Bern	Mitglied
Rippl Gabriele, Prof. Dr., Biel/Bienne	Mitglied
Schroer Staubli Silvia, Prof. Dr., Köniz	Mitglied

1.3 Entschädigungen an die Stiftungsräte werden keine ausgerichtet.

1.4 Zeichnungsberechtigung

Der Präsident und der Vizepräsident des Stiftungsrates führen Kollektivunterschrift zu zweien.

1.5 Revisionsstelle

Gfeller + Partner AG
Amthausgasse 6
3000 Bern 7

1.6 Erklärung, ob Anzahl Vollzeitstellen im Jahresdurchschnitt nicht über 10, 50 oder 250 liegt

Die Anzahl Vollzeitstellen liegt im Jahresdurchschnitt nicht über 10 Mitarbeitenden.

1.7 Wesentliche Ereignisse nach dem Bilanzstichtag

Nach dem Bilanzstichtag sind keine wesentlichen Ereignisse eingetreten, welche die Aussagefähigkeit der Jahresrechnung (2017) beeinträchtigen könnten bzw. an dieser Stelle offengelegt werden müssten.



An den Stiftungsrat der
Hans-Sigrist-Stiftung, Bern

GFELLER+PARTNER AG

Bericht der Revisionsstelle zur eingeschränkten Revision

Als Revisionsstelle haben wir die Jahresrechnung (Bilanz, Erfolgsrechnung und Anhang) der Hans-Sigrist-Stiftung für das am 31. Dezember 2017 abgeschlossene Geschäftsjahr geprüft.

Für die Jahresrechnung ist der Stiftungsrat verantwortlich, während unsere Aufgabe darin besteht, die Jahresrechnung zu prüfen. Wir bestätigen, dass wir die gesetzlichen Anforderungen hinsichtlich Zulassung und Unabhängigkeit erfüllen.

Unsere Revision erfolgte nach dem Schweizer Standard zur Eingeschränkten Revision. Danach ist diese Revision so zu planen und durchzuführen, dass wesentliche Fehlansagen in der Jahresrechnung erkannt werden. Eine Eingeschränkte Revision umfasst hauptsächlich Befragungen und analytische Prüfungshandlungen sowie den Umständen angemessene Detailprüfungen der beim geprüften Unternehmen vorhandenen Unterlagen. Dagegen sind Prüfungen der betrieblichen Abläufe und des internen Kontrollsystems sowie Befragungen und weitere Prüfungshandlungen zur Aufdeckung deliktischer Handlungen oder anderer Gesetzesverstösse nicht Bestandteil dieser Revision.

Bei unserer Revision sind wir nicht auf Sachverhalte gestossen, aus denen wir schliessen müssten, dass die Jahresrechnung nicht Gesetz und Stiftungsurkunde entspricht.

Bern, 16. März 2018
CZ/13

GFELLER+PARTNER AG


Christian Zwahlen
Dipl. Wirtschaftsprüfer
Zugelassener Revisionsexperte
(Leitender Revisor)


Rudolf Maling
Dipl. Wirtschaftsprüfer
Zugelassener Revisionsexperte

Beilagen:

- Jahresrechnung (Bilanz, Erfolgsrechnung und Anhang)

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