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**UNIVERSITÄT
BERN**

HANS-SIGRIST-STIFTUNG

VOM STIFTUNGSRAT GENEHMIGT
AM 4. MAI 2022

Tätigkeitsbericht 2021

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Tätigkeitsbericht 2021

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,
Vizektor Forschung
- C. Häsler, Bildungs- und Kulturdirektorin
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. S. Rebenich
Philosophisch-historische Fakultät
- Prof. Dr. S. Rottenberg
Vetsuisse Fakultät

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

- Wahl des Preisträgers 2021
- Genehmigung des Tätigkeitsberichtes
2020
- Genehmigung der Jahresrechnung 2020
und des Revisionsberichtes 2020
- Genehmigung des Budgets 2022

Hinzu kamen folgende Tätigkeiten:

- Vergabe von Hans-Sigrist-Zuschüssen

Allen Kolleginnen und Kollegen im Stif-
tungsrat spreche ich meinen Dank für ihr
aktives und konstruktives Mitwirken aus.
Besonders dankbar sind wir Frau Dr. A.
Stockfleet, die die Geschäftsstelle auch
während dieser weiterhin von der Pande-
mie geprägten Zeit stets mit besonderem
Engagement und grosser Umsicht und
Sorgfalt leitete.

Bern, 4. Mai 2022
Der Präsident des Stiftungsrates
Prof. Dr. N. Trautmann

2021 Hans Sigrist Prize The Single Cell Revolution and Precision Medicine

A committee of experts, under the leadership of Prof. Sven Rottenberg, of the Institute for Animal Pathology at the University of Bern, presented a list of finalists to the Board for the 2021 Hans Sigrist Prize in the field of "The Single Cell Revolution and Precision Medicine". On April 27, the Board selected Prof. Garry Nolan, Stanford University, as the 2021 Hans Sigrist Prize Winner.



Prof. Garry Nolan

Laudatio:

Prof. Garry Nolan, of Stanford University in the USA, is recognized for his distinguished and innovative research in the area of this year's prize field "The Single Cell Revolution and Precision Medicine". His ground-breaking work especially includes creating methods/tools to measure different cellular components. With the help of "CyTOF" mass cytometry, a comprehensive fingerprint of single cells can be generated. This has opened a new line of research, which has progressed rapidly, and which is now also used to spatially map single cells in healthy or diseased tissue. Due to his accurate single cell analysis, we have a better understanding of complex biological processes comprising heterogeneous cell populations, e.g., in cancer growth or inflammation. This knowledge is useful to identify the best therapy for an individual patient at the right time.

**An Interview with
2021 Hans Sigrist Prize Winner, Prof. Garry Nolan and
2021 Prize Committee Chair, Prof. Sven Rottenberg**

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Congratulations on winning the 2021 Hans Sigrist Prize, and thanks for taking time out for this interview. Could I ask you to explain your field for the laypeople who may be reading this?

Nolan:

Most recently, the work we have been doing is focused on understanding the organization of cells in cancer tissues, both the cancer cells themselves and how they are organized, for example, and the immune system cells. There are different kinds of cells, called B-cells, T-cells, macrophages; the names do not matter as much as their specific placement around the tissue. Cancer's objective is two things: first, to hide from the immune system, and second, to deactivate those cells that might be trying to attack it. It does this in a variety of mechanisms, some of which we understand, and some of which we do not yet understand. That is just on the immune system side of things.

Different cell types are not uniform, so we know bits and pieces of this, maybe one or two cells at a time. Greater understanding will come when we know the specific placement of all those different types of cells. So for the last 40 years, pathologists have only been able to look at maybe two or three different cell types with markers, so this is a B-cell, this is a T-cell, etc. Pathologists could look at the shapes and call them out, but with fast enough computers, we can help them to do so in a way that is mathematically defined, through multiplex imaging. Multiplex imaging allows us to identify 50 to 100 different antibodies.

The organization of the cells in these little communities ends up being extraordinarily important, as I have shown in a few different papers. If certain cancer cells are at the right place at the right time, talking to certain other cells, the immune system response becomes ineffective. Cancers evolve through trial and error; one cell finds a way to evade the immune system and then that cell succeeds and evolves further. The notion of finding the Achilles heel is much of what we do at my lab. We create this false time dependence approach where we can map out what we can prove mathematically - the steps the immune system takes when it starts to recognize things, to the steps it then takes to get to an effective response. Then, we can see where the tumor is stopping it. Which means that, at that point we can aim to either overcome that or make the response of the immune system so strong that it goes right through the cancer's anti-response.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

How important is the role of math?

Nolan:

A lot of these findings come from good math. Luckily, there is a lot of that at Stanford and in many other places, too, in fact. The community of bioinformaticians has grown tremendously in the last decade. It has become easier to find people who are willing to utilize their mental effort to help us construct mathematical and computational models.

In anti-cancer research now, there is an explosion of ideas that have matured to the point of usefulness. People now come together in different ways to accomplish a productive outcome. I try to teach students to be open to many different kinds of ideas, to never take an idea off the table, and not to say no to possibilities, but instead to assign them a probability of usefulness. If you do not know about a certain possible factor, or if you exclude it, then it will never become a part of a solution. I teach my students to read the methods section, it should be the first thing they look at, besides the abstract. Read the methods section, because that is the raw material you will use to create the next new technique. At the very least, if you know how the technique was done, you know how to interpret whether or not they used the right technique or the most up-to-date technique, and where the flaws might be in the paper.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What brought you to this field? What fascinates you about it?

Nolan:

I think the complexity of it, to be honest. When I was a grad student, I was in the Herzenbergs' lab. Leonard Herzenberg invented an instrument called the fluorescence-activated cell sorter, which is now standard issue in nearly any immunology department around the world. Every blood analysis center in every hospital has one. His laboratory at the time was a cauldron of invention using antibodies, lasers, and the computers of the time. The complexity of it all just intrigued me. I was always into computers and fancy lasers, what 19-year old couldn't get interested in lasers? So that was what I think originally drew me to it.

My work since grad school grew out of what the Herzenbergs developed and taught me, specifically computationally, the notion of immune system populations, and the diversity of populations mathematically determined. It all came from what the Herzenbergs taught me, hopefully with a good effect!

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What is the secret to your creativity?

Do not let anybody tell you "no" regarding your research ideas. "No" and shame are stifling tools that society uses to keep you on the straight and narrow, and they have had their usefulness when you are very young. However, as a young scientist, "you shouldn't do that" and "I don't think it will work", are really tools of laziness, that authority figures can use to stop you from doing something, because they have not thought it through. Everything that I have done and all these inventions, somebody somewhere said they would not work. You have to have that kind of inner righteousness, to say, "I am going to show you that this is right. It will be worth the effort." Of course, there has to be a fertile ground from which ideas come and that really comes from this notion of being knowledgeable in many different fields, to know how the pieces fit together.

Rottenberg:

I also think that it is very important for students to be brave enough to bridge different fields. We live in a really exciting time for pathologists, biologists, and mathematicians.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What are the challenges that come with such an interdisciplinary approach?

Nolan:

When I look at a new technology or a new field, I look for the input and output, not how it works. I can learn how it works later, as I begin to understand how to use it. That is what I tell the students: do not be afraid to jump in and start to learn the language of the new technology. You do not have to be an expert before you can use it. I mean, you can drive a Formula 1 race car, but you do not need to understand what makes it a Formula 1. Everything I have ever tried has simply been about using a technology that already exists and bringing it to biology. People may think that I am smart, but I just recognize that there is something that is useful and exciting in other fields. I look at new technologies which can be applied to biology as a window of opportunity through which you can see your own success.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

What goals and ideas do you have in mind? What do you want to achieve with your work?

Nolan:

I would say that my ideal image of what I want to accomplish is to give people tools that they did not know they could use before. I always look at what we are doing today and think "That is not good enough". We need more information, which is still a few steps beyond where we are now, to solve problems, and this requires tools that that we do not yet have. So, while everybody is busy working with a standard set of tools, my goal is to say to people that there is a better way, and then let them use their expertise in their field to find that way.

The end goal, of course, would be to cure cancer and disease, and to let us all live long and healthy lives. However, to get there, somebody has to develop the tools, and somebody has to have the reputation to push the tools, so that people will accept them. When I started as a grad student, nobody paid attention to anything I said, until they saw that they could use those tools to get grants and other things. That is something I want to teach the students, just because you did not succeed the first time, realize that humans need a track record. Once you get a little bit of a track record, and if you feel strongly about something, doors will open for you that you did not even know existed.

Rottenberg:

You mentioned earlier that your aim is also to go not only to the molecular level but even to the atomic level, can you tell us about that?

Nolan:

There is a new instrument design we have that I have been working on for a couple of years. We have had a few setbacks, but we are up and running again. If you ask inevitably what scientists want to know and understand about a system, is obviously where all the proteins are relative to one another. Proteins have their own little universe of shapes as well. So, to understand that universe of shapes, you frankly have to know where all the atoms are and how they are connected to each other. There is no good tool out there to do that. The closest one that comes to mind is both x-ray-crystallography and cryo-EM (Cryo-electron microscopy). However, they both have serious limitations in the areas of seeing every atom in an object. So again, that is a tool that I want to make.

Hans Sigrist Foundation:

Professor Rottenberg, can you tell us more about the prize field's relevance to your work at the University of Bern?

Rottenberg:

My research interests are basically mechanisms of anti-cancer therapy resistance. Most patients with metastasized tumors die, because their cancers have developed resistance to all available therapies. We are still learning which therapies work for which patients, but basically, precision medicine is still in its infancy. I am fascinated by these new technological developments, to allow us to analyse single cells. What is even more exciting is that these analyses of single cells can now also be put into a spatial context within the tissue, so that you can see which cells are next to each other, which neighborhoods they create. With this information, I am very optimistic that we can learn a lot that will improve the type of therapy that we are giving patients, hopefully, to overcome drug resistance or at least to make specific progress. The new Bern Center for Precision Medicine, founded in 2019, also allows us to collaborate across fields to develop new ideas.

HANS SIGRIST SYMPOSIUM 2021

The 2021 Hans Sigrist Symposium on the topic of "The Single Cell Revolution and Precision Medicine", took place on Friday, December 3, 2021. Due to the fact that the Omicron strain broke out that week, the symposium was conducted in hybrid format. Organized by Professor Sven Rottenberg of the University of Bern's Institute of Animal Pathology, the symposium was very well attended and featured speakers and 150+ attendees both from Switzerland and abroad. Presentations were given by:

Bernd Bodenmiller, ETH Zürich and University of Zürich
Highly Multiplexed Imaging of Tissues with Subcellular
Resolution by Imaging Mass Cytometry

Garry Nolan, Stanford University, California (USA)
Learning, and Applying, Rules from Immune-cancer
Interfaces at the Atomic Scale on up

Alexander van Oudenaarden, The Hubrecht Institute (The Netherlands)
Ribosome profiling in single cells

Roser Vento-Tormo
Wellcome Sanger Institute (UK)
Mapping Reproductive Tissues in vivo and in vitro

Jean-Christophe Marine, VIB-KU Leuven Center for Cancer Biology (Belgium)
Drafting 4D Maps of the melanoma ecosystem

Mark Rubin, Department for BioMedical Research, University of Bern
Reversing Off-Target Prostate Cancer Resistance

2020 HANS SIGRIST SYMPOSIUM ON MATERNAL FETAL COMMUNICATION TO BE HELD IN SEPTEMBER 2022

The 2020 Hans Sigrist Symposium, which was postponed due to the pandemic, will take place on September 13, 2022. The Foundation looks forward to welcoming the prize winner, Dr. Amanda Sferruzzi-Perri to Bern. Prof. Christiane Albrecht, the 2020 Prize Chair, will put together the symposium agenda, which will be posted on the foundation's website, www.sigrist.unibe.ch, as soon as it is finalized. We hope to see you there!

RESEARCH FIELD FOR THE 2022 HANS SIGRIST PRIZE

Due to the pandemic and resulting difficulties with international travel which have impeded in-person symposia, the 2022 Hans Sigrist Prize will not be awarded. We do encourage University of Bern faculty members to propose prize fields for the 2023 Prize (see details on the submission process below). The deadline for submissions is September 30, and all proposals must be voted on and approved by the proposer's faculty before submission.

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 the prize 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 foundation board meeting and receives the prize at the Dies academicus (the 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. We are pleased that two of our former prize winners, Prof. Robert Horvitz and Prof. Jack W. Szostack were later selected as Nobel laureates.

We encourage faculty members at the University of Bern who are interested in proposing a prize field to get in touch with our 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 CHF 1,000 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.

In 2021, the Foundation funded two Hans Sigrist Supplementary Grants for a total amount of CHF 2,250.

Prof. Dr. Monika Arnez, University of Hamburg

Prof. Dr. Heinzpeter Znoj, Institute of Social Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities at the University of Bern requested CHF 2,000 for a two-month supplementary grant for Dr. Monika Arnez from the Department of Southeast Asian Languages and Cultures at the University of Hamburg. During her grant in spring 2021, she taught two courses and cooperated together with Prof. Znoj on the development of a research project on the socio-political conditions and consequences of the emergence of palm oil as a key commodity in global capitalism from colonial times to present. The SNSF Sinergia proposal "Greasing the Wheels of Global Capitalism: Conditions and Consequences of the Palm Oil Industry's Expansion from Colonial Times to the Present" was developed in close collaboration with other colleagues at the University of Bern, first and foremost Prof. Dr. Christof Dejung (Historical Institute), Dr. Elisabeth Bürgi Bonanomi (Center for Development and Environment) and Dr. Sabin Bieri (Center for Development and Environment) and was submitted to the SNSF. The project aims to analyze the historical path dependencies in the establishment of the palm oil supply chain since colonial times. It starts from the premise that palm oil is one of the most controversial commodities in the global economic system as its production methods are associated with serious social and environmental consequences. Prof. Arnez has developed a sub project for this research project, which aims to understand Singapore's role as a transnational hub for the palm oil trade that includes emerging economies such as China. To this end, transnational governance arrangements between different groups from government, business and civil society, within and across national borders will be investigated. Moreover, she will be leading one of the work packages if the proposal is approved by the SNSF. The project will also open up prospects for long term cooperation between the University of Bern and the University of Olomouc, where Prof. Arnez is now employed. A step towards long term cooperation is Prof. Arnez's membership in the research forum "Long term impacts of industrial palm oil production" of the Walter Benjamin Kolleg.

2021 HANSSIGRIST SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS (ZUSCHÜSSE)

Dr. Rosa Maria Piccione, Universität Turin

Dr. Gerlinde Huber-Rebenich, Institut für Klassische Philologie, erhielt einen Zuschuss in Höhe von 250 CHF für eine Blockveranstaltung "Einführung in die griechische Paläographie und Kodikologie", die vom 20. bis 24. September 2021 von Dr. Rosa Maria Piccione (Universität Turin) gehalten wurde.

Griechische Schrift- und Buchkunde ist nicht Teil des regelmässigen Curriculums der Berner Klassischen Philologie, gleichwohl ein grundlegender Bestandteil der Disziplin, der in der Ära der Material Culture Studies immer mehr an Gewicht gewonnen hat.

Dr. Piccione ist eine ausgewiesene Expertin auf diesem Gebiet, die dafür gewonnen werden konnte, Berner Studierenden und Doktorierenden der Altertumswissenschaften einen Einblick in dieses Gebiet zu verschaffen. In fünf zweistündigen Sitzungen führte Dr. Piccione in die griechische Buchkultur von der Antike bis zur Renaissance ein. Den Ausgangspunkt bildeten materielle Aspekte der Buchproduktion – von der Papyrusherstellung bis zum frühen Buchdruck mit ihren Implikationen für Schreib- und Lesepraktiken.

Darauf aufbauend wurden anhand ausgewählter Beispiele wie der Anthologia Palatina, einer Sammlung von Gedichten, die die gesamte Zeit der griechischen Literatur von der Antike bis zum Byzantinischen Reich umfasst, Probleme der Überlieferungsgeschichte behandelt – dies jeweils vor dem Hintergrund historischer Entwicklungen. Ergänzt wurde dieser Überblick durch praktische Übungen zur Entzifferung verschiedener Buch- und Urkundenschriften.

Die Veranstaltung fand grossen Anklang und wurde als anregende Ergänzung zum üblichen Angebot empfunden. Der Kontakt zu Dr. Piccione bleibt weiterhin bestehen – nicht nur für das Berner Institut, sondern auch für die einzelnen Teilnehmenden, in deren Interesse eine nachhaltige Vernetzung angestrebt wird.



Dr. Rosa Maria Piccione (Vierte von links) mit Teilnehmerinnen und Teilnehmern an ihrer Blockveranstaltung zur griechischen Schrift- und Buchkunde

PAST WINNERS OF THE HANS SIGRIST PRIZE

- 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 Galán, 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
- 2018 Prof. Dr. Marina von Keyserlingk, The University of British Columbia, Canada,
Sustainably Produced Food of Animal Origin
- 2019 Prof. Dr. Ignas Snellen, Leiden University, The Netherlands
Exoplanets: Worlds Beyond Our Solar System
- 2020 Dr. Amanda Sferruzzi-Perri, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
Maternal-Fetal Communication
- 2021 Prof. Dr. Garry Nolan, Stanford University, USA
The Single Cell Revolution and Precision Medicine

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
- 2018 Janine Braun (6 months); Naomi Bigler (12 months); and
Anna Freihofer (18 months)
Sustainably Produced Food of Animal Origin
- 2019 Kathryn Jones
Exoplanets: Worlds Beyond Our Solar System
- 2020 Stipend not yet begun due to the pandemic



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 2021 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 Fehlaussagen 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, 1. April 2022
CZ/digital signiert

GFELLER + PARTNER AG

Christian Zwahlen
Dipl. Wirtschaftsprüfer
Zugelassener Revisionsexperte
(Leitender Revisor)

Salvatore Fasciana
Dipl. Treuhandexperte
Zugelassener Revisionsexperte

Beilagen:

- Jahresrechnung (Bilanz, Erfolgsrechnung und Anhang)

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Hans - Sigrist - Stiftung, Bern**Bilanz**

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	Abweichung
	CHF	CHF	CHF
AKTIVEN			
Umlaufvermögen			
Flüssige Mittel	435'809.63	393'445.07	42'364.56
Übrige kurzfristige Forderungen	26'271.80	27'236.95	-965.15
Verrechnungssteuer	26'271.80	27'236.95	
Aktive Rechnungsabgrenzungen	0.00	0.00	0.00
Anlagevermögen			
Finanzanlagen	4'620'356.07	4'702'275.74	-81'919.67
Total AKTIVEN	5'082'437.50	5'122'957.76	-40'520.26
PASSIVEN			
Kurzfristiges Fremdkapital			
Passive Rechnungsabgrenzungen	12'014.00	12'012.15	1.85
Dritte	9'860.00	9'858.15	
Organe	2'154.00	2'154.00	
Eigenkapital			
Stiftungskapital	7'431'908.10	7'431'908.10	0.00
Verlustvortrag	-2'320'962.49	-2'209'965.99	-110'996.50
Jahresergebnis	-40'522.11	-110'996.50	70'474.39
Total	5'070'423.50	5'110'945.61	-40'522.11
Total PASSIVEN	5'082'437.50	5'122'957.76	-40'520.26

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Beilage 2

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Erfolgsrechnung

	2021	2020	Abweichung
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Wertschriftenertrag			
Dividenden-und Zinsertrag Finanzanlagen	75'062.23	77'990.15	-2'927.92
Fremdwährungsgewinne	31'873.86	525.43	31'348.43
Realisierte Kursgewinne Finanzanlagen	243'406.48	11'605.00	231'801.48
Nicht realisierte Kursgewinne Finanzanlagen	52'588.21	183'413.08	-130'824.87
Total Nettoerlös aus Leistungen	402'930.78	273'533.66	129'397.12
Wertschriftenaufwand			
Bankspesen	36.00	61.63	-25.63
Spesen Finanzanlagen	291.40	381.15	-89.75
Fremdwährungsverluste	1'878.20	3'281.84	-1'403.64
Realisierte Kursverluste Finanzanlagen	5'989.51	10'236.57	-4'247.06
Nicht realisierte Kursverluste Finanzanlagen	90'332.98	57'338.62	32'994.36
Wertschriftenverwaltung	17'211.55	16'884.20	327.35
Total Aufwand	115'739.64	88'184.01	27'555.63
Bruttoergebnis	287'191.14	185'349.65	101'841.49
Personalaufwand			
Saläre	47'121.00	46'814.45	306.55
Sozialleistungen	11'120.40	10'761.00	359.40
Total	58'241.40	57'575.45	665.95
Übriger betrieblicher Aufwand			
Verwaltungsaufwand	3'690.55	3'729.80	-39.25
Buchführung	969.30	969.30	0.00
Revision	2'154.00	2'154.00	0.00
Aufwand Stiftungsrat	0.00	51.60	-51.60
Total	6'813.85	6'904.70	-90.85
Ergebnis vor Verwendungen gemäss Stiftungszweck	222'135.89	120'869.50	101'266.39

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

	2021	2020	Abweichung
	CHF	CHF	CHF
Ergebnis vor Verwendung gemäss Stiftungszweck	222'135.89	120'869.50	101'266.39
Verwendung gemäss Stiftungszweck			
Hans Sigrist-Stiftung Preis	-100'000.00	-100'000.00	0.00
Spesen i.S. Hans Sigrist-Stiftung Preis	-666.80	-7'000.00	6'333.20
Stipendien	-89'741.20	-123'366.00	33'624.80
Wissenschaftliche Massnahmen	-72'250.00	-1'500.00	-70'750.00
Total	-262'658.00	-231'866.00	-30'792.00
Jahresergebnis	-40'522.11	-110'996.50	70'474.39

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

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
	CHF	CHF
Finanzanlagen		
Aktien Schweiz	877'308.34	843'346.30
Immobilien-Fonds	762'667.50	832'251.50
Obligationen Schweiz CHF	1'979'620.41	2'030'195.86
Obligationen Ausland FW	393'608.78	414'211.58
Aktien Welt	607'151.04	582'270.50
Total	4'620'356.07	4'702'275.74

C. Übrige im Gesetz vorgesehene Angaben

1.1 Rechtsform, Zweck

Die Hans 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, Datum des Erlasses vom 27. Januar 2014.

1.2 Personelle Zusammensetzung des Stiftungsrates

Trautmann Norbert, Prof. Dr., Bern	Präsident
Rigamonti Cyrill, Prof. Dr., Bern	Vizepräsident
Brönnimann Stefan, Prof. Dr., Zollikofen	Mitglied
Henke Katharina, Prof. Dr., Mont-Vully (FR)	Mitglied
Kunz Alexis, Prof. Dr., Riaz	Mitglied
Leumann Christian, Prof. Dr., Bern	Mitglied
Häsler Christine, Burglaenen	Mitglied
Bloch René Sigmund, Prof. Dr., Bern	Mitglied
Perren Aurel, Prof. Dr., Bern	Mitglied
Rebenich Stefan, Prof. Dr., Kandersteg	Mitglied
Rottenberg Sven, Prof. Dr., Bern	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 (2021) beeinträchtigen könnten bzw. an dieser Stelle offengelegt werden müssten.

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