

Rapport fra årsmøtet i European Council for Religious Leaders – ECRL 11.-13.12.23 i Berlin

v/Atle Sommerfeldt

Årets årsmøte i ECRL ble holdt i Berlin med EKD som vert og sponsor. Det forrige årsmøte var i Birmingham i juni 2022 med Sikh-samfunnet som vertskap.

Hovedtema for årsmøtet var «Religion as a divider or connector in European Societies and communities?». Hovedtema ble introdusert av biskop em Martin Hein fra EKD. Temaet ble utfoldet ved presentasjon av to rapporter publisert i Tyskland. Den ene rapporten, «Religions, diplomacy and Peace - a handout for diplomats» - ble presentert av Rev. Dr. Martin Affolderbach. Den andre - Ökumenische Beritt zur Religionsfreiheit weltweit 2023 - ble presentert av Rev.dr. Dietrich Werner.

Hein hadde som utgangspunkt at over 80 % av verdens befolkning tilhører en religion. Andelen blir ikke mindre, og globalt er den ikke et privatisert anliggende. Men selv om alle religioner inkluderer fred, kjærlighet og harmoni i sitt budskap, er det allment erkjent at religionen også kan bidra til vold og la seg bruke av politiske makter til ekskluderende politikk og voldsutøvelse. Utfordringen for religiøse ledere er derfor å identifisere elementer i ens egen religion som kan bidra til fred. Elementene han inkluderte, er velkjente - møteplass mellom mennesker av ulik religion, eksistensielle spørsmål knyttes til transcedens utenfor person og gruppe, utvikle felles grunnlag som bidrag til samfunnsdebatten. Interessant for oss var hans vekt på behovet for multireligiøs utdanning i den offentlige skolen for å skape gjensidig kunnskap og kjennskap til ulike tradisjoner. Tilknyttet dette var også frustrasjonen over at politikere i Europa i for stor grad er preget religiøs analfabetisme.

Affolderbach videreførte utfordringen med manglende religiøs kompetanse blant diplomater og politikere med vekt på utenrikspolitikken ved å presentere en Veileder for diplomater utviklet av Forschungsstätte der Ev.Studiengemeinschaft e.v. (Fest) i Heidelberg i Tyskland. Denne manglende kompetansen er en alvorlig svakhet gitt religionens betydning i de fleste nasjoner og som element i konflikter. Målet med rapporten var å bidra til «et religiøst sensitivt diplomati». Rapporten utfoldet temaet grundig i tre grupper - religion og lovgiving, religion og vold og religion og fred, bygget rundt analyse av nåtidssituasjonen og med konkrete handlingsforslag til forbedring. Rapporten leveres til Bispemøtet på tysk.

En svakhet ved rapporten er at den ikke omhandler «religion og utvikling» som vi kjenner godt i Norge gjennom Erik Solheims initiativ da han var utviklingsminister, basert på erkjennelsen av at saksbehandlere og diplomater hadde alt for lav kunnskap om religion og religiøse aktørers rolle i utviklingsprosesser. Dette er også godt forankret i prosesser i FN-systemet og i Verdensbanken. Affolderbach påpekte også at rapporten var begrenset til de abrahamittiske religionene. Jeg påpekte at det er litt for enkelt å hevde at det er politikere som misbruker religion. Det finnes åpenbart ekskluderende og voldelige tendenser i de fleste religionenes hellige skrifter. Fra et norsk synspunkt er vurderingen av elitesnes religiøse analfabetisme som et europeisk fellesproblem interessant.

Werner påviste at interreligiøst samarbeid er under press flere steder som følge av polarisering og betraktning av «den andre» enten som venn eller fiende. Rapportens tese er at «Freedom of Religion and Belief» (FORB) er en nøkkel for utvikling av universell respekt av menneskeverdet i samfunnet. Rapporten sier selv at den gir et kristent perspektiv (EKD og Den katolske bispekonferansen i Tyskland) på de universelle menneskerettighetene og består av en tematisk og en geografisk del. Temaene som behandles, ser religionsfrihet i forhold til migrasjon, gender, sivilsamfunn, sikkerhet, rettighetspopulisme og urfolk. De 12 landgjennomgangene inkluderer både Danmark, Tyrkia og Tyskland fra Europa. Rapporten har også et format for å vurdere religionsfrihet. Av anbefalinger er behovet for religionsundervisning av ansatte i asylmottak og innvandringsmyndigheter, religionsfrihet for «domestic workers» og LHBT og kjønnsrettigheter. Rapporten vil foreligge på engelsk online.

En sesjon var viet situasjonen i **Ukraina**. Tema lagt frem av professor **Olena Bonden**. Hun var leder av «State Service of Ukraine for Ethnic Affairs and Freedom of Conscience 2020-2022 og nestleder i Europarådets styringskomite om Antidiskriminering, mangfold og inkludering 2021-2022. Hun gikk av i protest mot forsøkene fra den ukrainske staten på i realiteten å forby Den Ukrainske Ortodokse kirke, Moskva-patriarkatets tilknytning til Moskva. Hun mente dette var et ekklesiologisk tema staten ikke skulle blande seg inn i. Hennes vurdering var nemlig at også denne kirken hadde fra første dag av invasjonen markert helt tydelig avstand fra invasjonen og patriark Kirills legitimering av Russlands krigføring. Hun mente derfor at begge de ortodokse kirkene har legitimitet og folkelig støtte. Hun ga en rikholdig presentasjon av situasjonen slik den ser ut fra Ukrainas side, men også med anerkjennelse av den tette historiske, kulturelle og religiøse relasjonen mellom Russland og Ukraina. Hun la bl.a. vekt på konflikten asymmetriske realitet, konflikten avdekking av de store svakhetene i den globale sikkerhetsordning, informasjonskrigen og bruken av ny militær teknologi som droner. Hun påpekte at dette var en konflikt innenfor samme religion og konfesjon, at over 300 hellige steder var rammet/ødelagt av krigen så langt, og at det interreligiøse arbeidet i Ukraina fortsetter.

Årsmøtet utviklet i tråd med tradisjonen et lengre **statement** knyttet til hovedtema basert på innledningene og arbeid i grupper. Dette vedlegges.

Det var lagt frem et utkast til **strategi** med overordnede prinsipper og fire prioriterte områder:

1. Launch a scoping project to establish the possible contributions religious communities and leaders can offer to bringing about a just peacebuilding process in Russia/Ukraine, and to assist in the substantial period of post-war reconciliation and peacebuilding that will be needed.
2. More actively promote the ECRL as a 'protected space' and influential forum for dialogue on difficult and challenging topics for religious traditions and leaders in contemporary Europe.
3. Continue to develop effective and sustainable partnerships with key strategic political entities and policy makers across Europe, to support ECRL's strategic priorities.
4. Develop a training programme for journalists on religion and politics, to

educate on the complexities of religious factors and sensitivities in conflicts and reporting of conflicts, to help address deep polarisation in society.

Hele strategien er vedlagt.

Den begrensede deltagelsen gjorde at det ikke var så mange **landrapporter**. Det som gjorde mest inntrykk, var rapporten fra UK der konflikten i Det hellige land har hatt store konsekvenser for det lange samarbeidet mellom muslimer og jøder. I motsetning til hva vi er kjent med hos oss, har regjeringen ingen relasjon til representative muslimske organisasjoner, og i den aktuelle krisen er det bare synagogene som får ekstra sikkerhet selv om også angrep på moskeer og muslimer er økende. I Tyskland utvikles det et nytt interreligiøst nettverk i videreføring av Lindau-nettverket. Den Europeiske Buddhist-unionen var representert med en dynamisk generalsekretær som kunne fortelle at de bl.a. har et samarbeid med europeiske institusjoner om Kunstig Intelligens.

Organisasjonsspørsmålene er betydelig forenklet etter at ECRL ikke lenger er en egen juridisk enhet. Det gjenstår fortsatt noe arbeid med formaliseringer av f.eks. valgperioder etc. Presidenten (Thomas Wipf fra Den reformerte kirken i Sveits) la frem forslag om å velge to visepresidenter for å styrke lederskapets representativitet. Det ble enighet om utvidelse, men til tre visepresidenter slik at alle de fire hoved-grupperingene av religioner i ECRL blir representert i ledelsen – dvs. kristen, jødisk, muslimsk, dharm. Wipf signaliserte at dette er hans siste periode som vil vare til og med årsmøtet i 2024.

Økonomien er grei takket være en god støtte fra Den finske kirke, in-kind-bidrag og små utgifter. Vi bør nok være forberedt på en mindre kontingent, størrelsesorden Euro 500.

Det ble svært godt mottar at Norge vil invitere til **årsmøtet i 2024**. Datoene ble fastsatt til 16.-18. september med ankomst om formiddagen og avreise etter lunsj. Det er naturlig at STL, Den norske kirke v/Bispemøtet og Muslimsk Dialognettverk inviterer og deler på kostnadene. Fordelingsnøkkelen finner man sikkert ut av. Kostnadene er kost og losji for de to dagene pluss sekretariat og lokalleie. Mitt forslag er at møtet legges til Kirkens hus slik at det blir mulig å invitere myndighetsaktører, invitere eventuelt til offentlige kveldsmøter og gjennomføre eksponeringsbesøk. Dette var gjort bra i Birmingham i 2022, men en hadde ikke lykkes med dette i Berlin. Det forutsettes at programmet legges i samarbeid mellom ledelsen i ECRL og de lokale arrangørene. Ut fra diskusjonen i Berlin kan det virke som en eksponering av (K)RLE-faget som eksempel på religionsundervisning i den offentlige skoler kan være nyttig, dessuten er vel ekstremist-kommisjonens rapport aktuell fra den norske konteksten. For øvrig: Takk for rask beslutning fra ledelsen i de tre organisasjonene!

Vurdering:

ECRL har de siste årene vært svært preget både av korona og interne organisasjonsprosesser, jf. tidligere rapporter. Denne gangen ble det som rapportert mulig å samtale om substans og utvikle en innholdsdialog. Alt ligger til rette for at dette kan utvikles og forbedres i årene som kommer. Det er en utfordring nå at såpass få medlemmer prioriterer å delta, men det vil være en gal konklusjon at dette signaliserer irrelevans av organisasjonen og nettverket. Tvert om er nødvendigheten av et slik europeisk nettverk svært viktig i dagens geopolitiske situasjon.

Det er fortsatt utfordrende å komme frem til felles posisjoner i kontroversielle saker. De jødiske medlemmene ville ha et tydelig anti-Hamas-statement som ikke var mulig å ha som ensidig ytring i den nåværende situasjonen. Løsningen ble at noen få, balanserte setninger ble inkludert i den generelle uttalelsen. Vi er nødt til å finne bedre måter å finne frem til prosesser og eventuelle statements i kontroversielle saker fremover slik at vi kan tydeliggjøre i europeisk opinion at religioner samarbeider.

Det synes som det nå er allmenn enighet om å utvikle relasjoner ikke bare til EU, men også Europarådet og OSSCE. Dette er krevende gitt ressursituasjonen, men perspektivet er nødvendig.

En kontroversiell samarbeidspartner er KAIICD, den interreligiøse organisasjonen med Saudi-Arabia, Østerrike og Spania som eier og med Vatikanstaten som observatør, jf. min rapport fra konferansen i Barcelona i fjor. Skepsisen, særlig fra presidenten, er knyttet til at romslig med penger kommer fra Saudi-Arabia. Min oppfatning er at det var enighet om å foreslå et tema fra vår strategiske plan som en kan samarbeide om for å sikre at ECRLs anliggender blir ivaretatt. Min vurdering er preget av den positive erfaringen i Barcelona, og jeg mener at vi må nyttiggjøre oss dette samarbeidets muligheter i årene fremover.

ECRL har et stort gap mellom realiteter og visjoner. Men det er liten tvil om at arbeidet med å redusere gapet og å gjøre ECRL til et dynamisk nettverk av religiøse ledere i Europa er svært nødvendig og ønskelig. Slik sett var årsmøtet i Berlin er god oppstart på årene fremover.

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VEDLEGG

1. ECRL Annual Declaration, Berlin 11-13 December 2023

Spiritual Responses to Contemporary Challenges: Religious Contributions to Addressing Divisions in European Communities

The European Council of Religious Leaders (ECRL), a co-committee of Religions for Peace Europe,¹ met in the European hub of Berlin, on the 11-13 December 2023.

Appropriately the ECRL annual meeting was held in the Hotel Dietrich Bonhoeffer Haus, named after the distinguished Pastor and Theologian who paid the ultimate price for refusing to compromise on his morals, religious principles, and beliefs. The ECRL offers sincere thanks to our gracious hosts, and to Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland (EKD) for supporting ECRL's annual meeting and making these important deliberations possible.

The main concern of the ECRL annual meeting was the increasing polarisation and divisions in European societies and communities, and to consider what religious and interreligious bodies can do to help bolster stability and social harmony across Europe and beyond.

In the spirit of essential self-reflection, the council began by recognising that ambivalent interpretations of religion can lead to it being implicated in conflict and injustice. As religious leaders it is not enough to dismiss this as a misuse of religion. It is necessary to recognise with humility that religious ideologies and authority can be, and has been, used to perpetuate division and violence. This is the case both within religious traditions, and between different religious communities.

That said, those who instrumentalise religion for terrorism, violence, territorial, and political gains, remain a minority worldwide. The majority of religious leaders and communities advocate for just peace, human security, and social harmony; irrespective of religious, ethnic, or national identity.

The Council acknowledged that many religious communities in Europe today feel under threat from increasingly aggressive secularist movements, as well as from extreme religious apologists. In some contexts there have been attempts to appropriate and misuse universal freedoms of expression and

¹ <https://rfpeurope.org/>

choice to force religion from the public sphere. The Council noted how Freedom of Religion and Belief has been negatively impacted by secularist discourses and extremist ideologies within Europe and throughout the wider World.²

This is a troubling and unconscionable development. The presence of religions in the public realm, and public expressions of religions, are an integral part of the rich tapestry of European cultures and histories. The Council appeals to political institutions and leaders, and to all advocates of human rights, to prevent religious communities and traditions being undermined in this way.

The Council also recognised the proliferation of negative narratives

about religion, and the simplistic and divisive ways it is represented in public discourse and the media.

The Council is concerned that the negative narratives around religion are given disproportionate prominence in mainstream and social media, as well as in recent public demonstrations in many European cities. This tendency is not unique to religion and is part of a broader trend in our societies, driven by social media and the increasingly negative ways in which attention is sought. Countering increasingly polarised narratives is a challenge religious people share with most European citizens who value justice, freedom, and peaceful coexistence. It is the responsibility of all to acknowledge and report the many ways in which religious leaders and communities contribute to just and sustainable peace, humanitarian assistance, and development activities.

The lack of understanding of the multifaceted ways in which religion is used, and misused in societies and international affairs, can play a damaging role in perpetuating division and enmity in European societies and communities.

A pertinent example of this is the recent horrific events in Israel/Palestine.

The Council expressed grave concerns about the current increase in antisemitism and Islamophobia in many European societies and recognised that these developments are directly linked to the war in the Holy Land.

ECRL calls upon all people of faith, people of good will, and governments, to do whatever necessary to counter any form of antisemitism, Islamophobia, harassment of Jews and Muslims, burning of the Quran, hate speech, and to ensure the protection all places of worship, including synagogues, mosques, and cemeteries.

The ECRL firmly condemns Hamas and any terrorist act that takes lives of innocent people. We are in deep solidarity with all the innocent victims of the on-going armed conflict, both Israeli and Palestinian. We call for the immediate release of all hostages, and an immediate cease fire to allow for humanitarian assistance to reach suffering people.

² Link to Dr Werner's presentation <https://rfpeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Conditioning-Factors-and-Threats-to-Freedom-of-Religion-and-Belief-Input-for-ECRL-11-12-Dec-2023.pptx>

Through its deliberations and wisdom, the Council identified several areas within its scope of work where it can make a positive difference. These include:

1. Offering support and education to media outlets to better understand the complex role of religion in conflicts and community cohesion, so that more nuanced, responsible, and positive representations of religions can become customary.

2. Offering support to governments and diplomats, to better understand the role of religion in international relations and help build stronger partnerships with religious communities and actors.³ This is a particularly relevant here in Berlin, where the Government of Germany in recent years has played a leading role in developing expertise in Religion and Diplomacy.

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3. Reiterating the Council's support for the Ukrainian people and their resistance to the Russia invasion, whilst continuing to encourage religious actors on all sides to advocate for a complete Russian withdrawal from Ukrainian territories, and a sustainable roadmap for truth, justice, peace, and reconciliation.

4. Working to protect the interreligious friendships and relations built across Europe over many years, and in particular between our Jewish and Muslim leaders and communities at this extremely difficult time. This involves respectful and compassionate dialogue, recognising each

other's pain, grief, and difference, whilst also taking every opportunity to model interreligious cooperation and speak out against hate speech and hate crimes wherever they take place.

These initiatives are included in the priorities and actions articulated in ECRL's newly adopted three-year strategic plan 2024-2027.⁵ The ECRL will work tirelessly with like-minded partners from faith-based and non-faith backgrounds to fulfil the Council's responsibilities, and to enhance peaceful coexistence across Europe and beyond.

The Council also takes this opportunity to call on all religious leaders, communities, and policymakers to actively engage in interfaith collaboration, as a cornerstone for building sustainable peace across Europe and beyond.

Consequently, we request that:

Religious Leaders take proactive steps to initiate and participate in interfaith dialogues, emphasizing shared values and common goals, and to encourage followers to actively participate in joint initiatives that promote understanding and cooperation.

Communities foster interfaith relationships at the grassroots level. Organising community events, social initiatives, workshops, and cultural exchanges that

³ Link to report from Rev. Dr Martin Affolderbach <https://rfpeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/Religion-Diplomacy-ECRL-Berlin-Dec-2023.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.rfp.org/women-faith-diplomacy/>

⁵ Link to new strategy <https://rfpeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/12/ECRL-Strategy-2024-27-Final.pdf>⁴ bring individuals from different religious backgrounds together.

Policymakers recognise the value of interfaith collaboration in promoting social harmony and stability, and integrate interfaith perspectives into policies addressing integration, migration, and social and economic inequities. In addition, support initiatives that involve religious communities in the decision-making process.

Media Outlets commit to responsible reporting on religious matters and avoid sensationalism. Encouraging diverse narratives that highlight positive contributions of religious communities to peace, humanitarian efforts, and development, fostering a more nuanced and positive public understanding of religious roles in society.

Educational Institutions incorporate interfaith education into curricula at all levels. Promoting the study of various religious traditions, emphasizing shared values, and the importance of religious diversity in building inclusive societies. By heeding this call to action, we can collectively contribute to the creation of a more harmonious and cooperative society, where religious diversity is celebrated and leveraged as a strength rather than a source of division.

In an increasingly polarised and volatile European context, the continued existence and work of the European Council of Religious Leaders is a demonstration of the power of respect, friendship, and love, over division, conflict, and hate.

The Council offers continued prayers for the peaceful coexistence of people of all religions and none; for an end to the deadly conflicts in the Holy Land, Ukraine and wherever violent conflict exists; and for just and sustainable peace and harmony wherever people suffer in the world today.

2. ECRL STRATEGY 2024 – 2027

“Spiritual Responses to Contemporary Challenges”

The European Council of Religious Leaders

The European Council of Religious Leaders (ECRL) was established 2002 in Norway as a platform to enhance open and trust-building dialogue between senior religious leaders of different faiths across Europe. It is a founding member of Religions for Peace Europe, and a

forum of senior leaders from the primary religious traditions, who work together to advise and act together on matters of common concern.

The Council draws on the spiritual, ethical and moral wisdom and resources of the world's great religious traditions and leaders in order to support the building of peace, social harmony and security throughout Europe and the wider world.

The Strength of the ECRL

The ECRL is one of the most representative and respected pan-European collaboration of senior religious leaders in Europe. The relevance of religion to many of the problems evident in Europe today makes its motto, 'different faiths, common action', more relevant than ever.

The ECRL recognises the great challenges faced by communities in Europe today and has over the years demonstrated the unique advantages a multi-faith approach can have in

facing many of these challenges. Religious communities and leaders working together across

faith traditions can support peacebuilding, community cohesion, humanitarian, educational and medical endeavours, in ways which complement secular and single faith efforts.

The ECRL has historically been one of the most valued multifaith organisation in Europe; and an important source of advice and expertise from religious leaders for pan-European organisations and institutions, and national governments.

Facing the challenges ahead

ECRL has recently played a fundamental role in founding the regional body Religions for Peace Europe, which has for the first time in Europe, brought together the European Interfaith Youth Network, the European Women of Faith Network, and Religions for Peace national bodies, with senior religious leaders.

In turn, Religions for Peace Europe is the regional partner of Religions for Peace International - accredited to the United Nations and the world's largest and most representative multi-religious coalition advancing common action for peace. The new Religions for Peace European cooperative structure further enhances the network, reach and impact of the ECRL.

- ECRL aspires to be the most representative and credible multi-religious organisation in Europe.
- ECRL remains one of the preferred interlocutor for political structures, i.e. European Union, Council of Europe, OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe on issues related to freedom of religion and belief, religion in the public sphere and inter-faith dialogue and cooperation for peace and reconciliation.
- ECRL is regarded as a credible multi-religious partner by denominational umbrella organizations, i.e. Conference of European Churches CEC, Commission of the Bishops' Conferences of the European Union COMECE, Conference of

European Rabbis CER, European Muslim Leaders Majlis EULEMA, European Buddhist Union EBU and the Hindu Forum of Europe.

- ECRL is a respected and relevant partner for civil society organisations and private sector.

Guiding ethos and principles

On joining ECRL members are implicitly and explicitly acknowledging and accepting a number of ethical, moral and spiritual ideals and principles.

- Appreciation of religious difference, and a curiosity to learn about other religions and beliefs.
- The willingness to identify and act together on shared values and concerns.
- The sanctity of life, and the enduring goal of achieving positive peace.
- The willingness to defend and promote human dignity, ecological sustainability, human rights and freedom of all religion and belief.
- Commitment by members to disseminate ECRL work through their own networks, and where possible draw on networks to support ECRL work.

ECRL Strategic Priorities 2024-2027

The changing political, social and demographic uncertainties in contemporary Europe present some unique challenges, many of which either implicate religion as a negative cause, or because of the moral and ethical imperatives demand a response from religious communities and leaders. Furthermore, the horrendous war between Russia and Ukraine has manifestly altered the international and political landscape, and brought with it humanitarian, security, and moral challenges not seen in Europe since the Second World War.

Given this turbulent and dynamic context, as senior religious leaders with significant influence and responsibilities ECRL's strategic priorities for 2023-2026 include advising and acting on:

- Just and sustainable peace across the European continent, and beyond.
- Advocating the freedom of religious practice and belief.
- Addressing the challenges of integration and migration for refugees and migrants, and host communities.
- Addressing social and economic inequities and exclusion.
- Leveraging religious resources in tackling the existential threat of the climate crisis and participating in the struggle for climate justice and protection of biological diversity.
- Address the moral and ethical challenges of Artificial Intelligence.

As a result of the increased relevance of religion to many of the contemporary problems (both in a positive and negative sense), pan-European institutions and organisations, and national governments, increasingly expect a response from religious leaders and communities. The ECRL is willing to take up this important challenge.

Priority Initiatives for 2024 - 2027

1. Launch a scoping project to establish the possible contributions religious communities and leaders can offer to bringing about a just peacebuilding process in Russia/Ukraine, and to assist in the substantial period of post-war reconciliation and peacebuilding that will be needed.
2. More actively promote the ECRL as a 'protected space' and influential forum for dialogue on difficult and challenging topics for religious traditions and leaders in contemporary Europe.
3. Continue to develop effective and sustainable partnerships with key strategic political entities and policy makers across Europe, to support ECRL's strategic priorities.
4. Develop a training programme for journalists on religion and politics, to

educate on the complexities of religious factors and sensitivities in conflicts and reporting of conflicts, to help address deep polarisation in society.

3. DELTAGERLISTE:

			Tradition	Resident Nation
Rabbi Dr.	Izhak	Dayan	Jewish	Greece
Shaykh	Ibrahim	Mogra	Muslim	United Kingdom
Imam	Yahya	Pallavicini	Muslim	Italy
Imam	Senaid	Kobilica	Muslim	Norway
Mr.	Sergios	Voilas	Orthodox Christian	Greece
Mr	Etienne	De Jonghe	Roman Catholic	Belgium
	Magda	Van Damme	Roman Catholic	Belgium
Dr	Agata	Nalborczyk	Roman Catholic	Poland
Revd.	Thomas	Wipf	Protestant	Switzerland
Bishop	Martin	Hein	Protestant	Germany
Bishop	Atle	Sommerfeldt	Protestant	Norway
	Gandharvika	Prema Devi Dasi	Hindu	Hungary
Secretariat				
	Rebecca	Bellamy	Quaker / Protestant	United Kingdom
Professor	Mark	Owen	Buddhist	United Kingdom
Advisors				
Rev. Dr.	Martin	Affolderbach	Protestant	Germany
Rev. Dr.	Andreas	Herrmann	Protestant	Germany
	Stein	Villumstad	Protestant	Norway
Guests				
Rev. Dr.	Dietrich	Werner		Berlin, Germany
Dr.	Olena	Bogdan		Ukraine
	Ron	Eichhorn	Buddhist	Berlin, Germany
	Rajit	Kaur	Sikh	Berlin, Germany

