



CIVISTI

Cross-European Project under the European Commission's Seventh Framework Program for European Research



Vision Catalogue of Hungarian Citizens

Visions developed at the first Citizen Consultation
23-24 May 2009, Pusztazámor, Hungary



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Introduction

As being a member of an international consortium, Medián Opinion and Market Research Institute takes part in the CIVISTI, a European Union project. The project is conducted for and funded by the European Commission in seven European countries: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, and Malta.

In this project, we are searching for new scientific and technology issues, research and development ideas, and suggestions for changing the priorities among the current research and innovation activities by the involvement of EU citizens, scientists, experts, and the civil sphere. For this reason, we hold Citizen Consultations in seven countries in May and June 2009, where participants formulate 10-10 visions. We translate the citizens' visions into English to make topic-specific and country-specific similarities and differences possible to compare. Then, visions will be studied and transformed into research and development issues by EU experts, scientists, and stakeholders of the emerging topics in April 2010. After that, new Citizen Consultations will be held in October 2010 when citizens will look through and validate the suggestions produced from their visions. We will send the results of the project to the European Commission; and we will present the final results in Brussels in January 2011.

The aim of the CIVISTI project is to connect the participants of science, technology, and policy-making with the EU citizens in relation to the future of European science and technology by a new kind of research methodology. The results of the project are, on the one hand, that decision-makers get a view on what the EU citizens think to be important: what the experts of science, technology, and innovation should deal with. On the other hand, on what the money of EU taxpayers and Member States should be spent. Besides these, the project assists the communication between science, experts, and the population: what issues should be dealt with because citizens give priority for it but scientists and innovators has paid small attention on that yet so far. Or, what issues scientists and experts have been dealt with for a long time but it did not reach the level of the people. Last but not least, the European Commission define the science and technology areas of the 8th Framework Program on the basis of the ideas and suggestions formulated in the CIVISTI project.

The first Hungarian Citizen Consultation of the CIVISTI project took place on 23rd and 24th May, 2009 in Pusztazámor with the participation of 22 randomly selected citizens. This catalogue contains the visions formulated and produced by them for the European science, technology, and innovation.

I would like to say thank you to all participants of the two-day consultation for their committed and persistent work, patience, and enthusiasm.

On behalf of the staff of Medián:
Eszter Bakonyi
research fellow and organizer of the CIVISTI project in Hungary

July 2009

More information about the project can be found in Hungarian and in English on the websites www.median.hu and www.civisti.org.

First Consultation of Hungarian Citizens

In the CIVISTI project, 22 people with different social background came together on 23-24th May, 2009 in Pusztazámor, to make visions for the development of European science and technology.

What does the term vision mean? Vision can be interpreted in many ways and it can originate from dreams and hopes, or fears and worries. We may think of the near or the far future; the possible picture of the future of people, communities, nations, regions, or the world. In this project, vision means and idea or imagination about the desirable future coming to being 30 to 40 years from now. It can be based upon hopes and dreams – but also upon concerns and fears in relation to problems or imagined threats, which we want not to become future reality.

We selected participants of the panel randomly from the country's adult population. Medián conduct a nationally representative survey in every month with 1200 adult respondents about several social, economic, and political issues. Between February and April, we asked respondents during the interviews in three of the surveys if they would have liked to take part in a weekend discussion. There were 189 citizens altogether who had signed up and we selected 30 of those who were still available in May and willing to take part. The basis of the selection was to have a group with different age, gender, and education background. According to our experiences, it is more probable that various, different, and diverse ideas, concepts, and argumentations are formulated in a heterogeneous group (compared to a homogeneous one). Three out of the finally chosen 25 citizens cancelled the participation in the last minutes, thus, we held the consultation with 22 people: 15 men and 7 women. Organizers of CIVISTI sent an information material: the CIVISTI Magazine for the participants before the consultation to get some information about the topic in advance. The Magazine can also be found on the CIVISTI and Medián websites.



Looking into the past

The methodology elaborated by the CIVISTI partners together and the standardization of the Magazine ensure that this research is conducted in the same way in all seven countries. And thus, the results will be authentic, precise, trustable, and comparable. An advantage of the CIVISTI method is that it takes into consideration the opinions and wishes of experts, scientists, politicians, and decision-makers – and also of the EU citizens, the everyday people about the future of European science, technology, and innovation.

As a result of this:

- we can get better ideas formulated, corrected by more people,
- we can increase citizen participation in European issues,
- everybody can add his/her own knowledge and competence,
- citizens comment things without lobby and science policy interests, and
- we can strengthen transparency of the scientific process, the work and decision-making of the European Union.

Participants of the two-day consultation were thinking and brainstorming in big and small groups, pairs and triads under the control of the well-educated and practiced staff of Medián. During the two days, citizens discussed what difficulties and dreams people had had in the past; what kind of feelings, wishes, and concerns they had about the future; what a vision was; and how it was possible to transform the ideas and imaginations about the future of the individual, the society and Europe into visions. Everybody formulated a first, raw vision by the end of the first day and the group chose the top ten visions by voting. Then, we decided by a lottery who would work on which vision on the next day. We spent the second day on the more detailed elaboration, common correction, polishing, and finalization of visions.

Thus, this catalogue is not a work done separately by the single participants, but a result of long and serious common debates, discussions, and compromises. Of course, it happened that every single participant had not agreed on all details of a vision, but it was not the aim of this work. This catalogue has been a common work of people with different social background, profession, and worldview to present the future they wish to come into being in 30-40 years.



Talking about the future with pictures

Hungarian Participants of the CIVISTI Panel

Róbert Balázs	Budapest	disability pensioner with commercial education
Anita Balogh	Budapest	university student
Mária Beke	Budapest	nurse
Lajos Csobádi	Miskolc	pensioner with engineering education
László Dénes	Budapest	boarding school teacher
Attila Fábián	Budapest	IT manager
József Györgyövics	Budapest	electrical consultant at the Hungarian electricity company ELMŰ
Gabriella Juhász	Salgótarján	medical sales representative
Zsóka Kavecz	Miskolc	school teacher
Mária Liker	Békéscsaba	public servant (state railways), disability pensioner
István Nagy	Szentendre	electrician
Jenő Nagy	Budapest	independent intellectual
Vilmos Németi	Budapest	IT specialist
Ilona Őze	Budapest	pensioner
László Papp	Budapest	student
József Pocsai	Budapest	program organizer in community centre
Edina Rab	Budapest	financial official
Sándor Sarkadi	Budapest	rehabilitation expert, teacher
Szilárd Szántai	Budapest	student
István Urfi	Gárdony	pensioner, former policeman, chief of police station
József Virágos	Budapest	electronic mechanician
Tamás Vörös	Budapest	middle-level manager

The Medián staff

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The Hungarian Visions

Vision 1

Support for starting and maintaining a family – and the EU

A short description

Dimensions of State, Social, and Personal Support

1. intellectual dimension: value orientation – public opinion – media
2. mental dimension: from doula through social workers supporting families to hospice
3. material dimension: tax reduction, bank loan, support for start
4. social dimension: flat as a right – child-friendly institutions
5. service dimension: legal and technological services

The detailed description

1. The first flat and a basic standard of living as social rights. Cheap social houses to rent for supporting the transition to adulthood.
2. Favourable bank loan, support etc. for building multigenerational houses.
3. Support for re-settling to villages – free ground for houses, teleworking opportunities
4. More and more children to socialize by having seen gardening and feeding animals etc.
5. Making the existing work places more family-friendly (part-time jobs, flexibility etc.)
6. Family business – working at home – professions and working ethics taken from fathers to sons
7. Making housework easier: technology, services – and appreciation for housework
8. An income which helps to avoid that the mother is forced to do soul-destroying work far from home
9. Social policy: significant family subsidies, maternity as official occupation etc.
10. Extensive services to support families by the municipality and foundations
11. High priority for supporting underclass (people in deep poverty), pauper, and homeless families
12. Sport grounds, cultural and religious activities etc. for families
13. A complete network of institutions: maternity hospitals – nursery schools etc. – social lodging houses – hospice
14. Preference for a family model with many children – protecting the interests of families with many children
15. Promoting child adoption + support for mentally unproductive, deviant, and single people + in vitro fertilization
16. Family-friendly transport – baby carriage, bicycle – multigenerational car etc.
17. Services for re-uniting families, reconciliation and mediation (divorce prevention, crisis intervention services)
18. Role of and respect for the elderly – home nursing – division of labour – the opportunity of dying at home
19. Games based on constructive competition instead of gambling
20. Placing children from orphanage to families – support for those bringing up sick or disabled children
21. Regional health visitors, family doctors, priests, psychologists: support through and by knowing the families.
22. Positive discrimination for heterosexual relationships
23. Respect for maternity – equal, but different gender roles
24. Teaching religious ethics – the sacrament of marriage – love marriage and fidelity

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Society gets useful citizens and happy people who do not run away to illnesses, do not start a criminal career, do not become a “social case”; who will not be tempted by sects, extremist political movements etc.; but who are social (have many fellows) and take part in public life.

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

1. religion – ethics: teaching
2. philosophy and psychology: education
3. social policy, education policy, economic policy etc.
4. media, the elite forming public opinion (opinion leaders)



Hopes and worries about the future of the individual, the society, and Europe

Vision 2

Life is value

A short description

A peaceful elderly period regarding health and material circumstances. Health care and social services as human and citizen rights – these services incorporate the right for accommodation and the right for the safety of complete supplies (provisions and clothing). Logistic solutions for personal transport ensure mobility without accidents.

The detailed description

The family get up reposefully in the morning, then after a short jogging together everybody tests him-/herself with the personal medical diagnostic device and they meet in the dining room. The father takes out the food from the automat, the mother programmes it and makes something to eat quickly for the children and herself. While having a pleasant chat and eating their breakfast the family “tubular post” signals that the daily newspapers and the products ordered yesterday have arrived. The family leave the house. The father goes to his workplace, the mother goes to her parents, and the children go to school with unconcealed joy. The father works in a research institute on a topic of investigating the necessary technologies for increasing the age of people. During this time, the mother helps her parents in tidying up the house. Then, she gets a signal on her personal communication device that the children are on their way home. After a short farewell, she tells the address to the transporting automat, the doors close and her favourite music song starts playing, and after a short time she arrives to her apartment. Children have been at home already and the father is also coming home soon. The evening story telling of daily experiences starts when they discuss what happened with each of them during the day. They also discuss who will be responsible now for tidying up their home place, and on which day they will do it. And they plan the programme of the next family day.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

More and more knowledge and experience can be passed over directly in the family from one generation to the other. Medical drugs and tools are controlled and monitored by competent technologies. The advantage of this is the reduction of by-effects.

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

Other, new generational problems can emerge between the elderly and the youth.

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

Roles and responsibilities of family members have to be deliberated and behavioural patterns which are easy to communicate have to be developed. It is also important to rethink the questions of financial safety as age is increasing.

Vision 3

Renewable beauty and utility

A short description

Extensive utilization of renewable energy sources

Application of environmentally friendly technologies, producing environmentally friendly products

Prevention programs and support for selective waste collection points

Treatment for dangerous waste

The detailed description

Renewable energy sources consist of water, wind, solar and geothermic energy. These renewable energy sources would replace the present fossil energy sources.

The firms that use environmentally friendly technology are exempted from certain taxes. The amount saved by this is used for developing these technologies. Thus, the companies will use raw materials which are renewable.

The importance of waste produced in households has to be communicated. And it has to be made a real knowledge of people through prevention programs. These programs show the usage of waste from different angles and people will be aware by these that new value can be produced from waste thrown away. Selective recycling centres come into being. These centres are built up in a way to treat selective waste professionally.

In case of products said to be dangerous wastes, companies have to guarantee collection points or stations and they also have to do the recycling.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Life expectancy increases.

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

Certain jobs cease because of the technological change.

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

What is necessary for this future?

Support for environmentally friendly technologies.

Making companies' profit-orientation to 'environmentally aware' orientation.



Clustering of hopes and worries

Vision 4

A happy day – Tuesday, 16th April 2045

A short description

- change of demography trends
- emphasizing the role of the family
- increase of life expectancy
- combating mortal illnesses and epidemics
- decrease of environmental pollution
- transform energy management
- complete harmonisation of transportation
- change of lifestyle through the intensification of the role of education (prevention)

The detailed description

TUESDAY, 16TH APRIL 2045

- 8:00- The multifunctional biomechanical robot wakes me up twitteringly and asks me if I would like to have a coffee or a soft drink (fresh fruit juice). It adds politely that my partner has already swum three rounds in the communal swimming pool and that the children (there are three of them) are having breakfast with the grandparents in the dining room. Besides, it informs me that it is Tuesday today, so my four-day working week has started and I have a meeting from 10. I join my partner and go to the wellness centre (there is one built for every 20 families) for a refreshing massage.
- 10:00-12:00 Conference in “world-English” with the African and Asian colleagues via interactive telephone. The topic of the conference is: ‘What kind of new alternative energy could improve the inter-world travelling?’
- 12:00-13:00 Lunch
- 13:00-13:30 Relaxation
- 13:30-14:30 Laboratory work: experiment for improving the intensification of vividness and performance capacity of human brain over 120 years.
- 14:30-15:30 Guided tour for students at the exhibition (as Biology and History class) entitled ‘How has the cure of cancer, AIDS, and epidemics been resolved?’.
- 15:30- The maglev wings me home where I learn old Hungarian poems with my children from 15:40.
- 16:00-17:00 We go for an excursion and jogging into the forest by maglev.
- 17:00-18:00 Common dinner with the family.
- 18:00-19:00 Live exhibition of old Hungarian musical instruments and contest of singing folk songs among families and children.
- 19:00-20:00 Family program (together with the grandparents): chess, playing card, board game, conversation etc.
- 20:00-21:00 3-dimensional cinema for children and grandparents. Interactive quize among friends and families in the community club until 11 p.m.
- 23:30- Having rest.

The aging trend of Europe has turned to the opposite.

More children are born by means of social, economic, and educational support, and better usage of working and leisure time. Banks give priority support to families having or planning a child. The three-child family model has become dominant.

Medical technology develops and has been harmonised in the European Union. Life expectancy of people is 120-130 years.

Wastes are recycled.

Environmental pollution has reached a minimum through the usage of renewable energy sources.

The success of Programs for improving and preserving health, and of the preventive work has decreased significantly the level of drug and alcohol consumption, and smoking.

Mortal illnesses as AIDS and cancer have disappeared. Epidemics have been eliminated. Unemployment rate is under 2 percent.

The most important elements of spending our leisure time are cultural and sport activities, and the conscious cultivation of traditions.

We have supplanted carbon-hydrogen from the energy industry by renewable and fusion energies.

Waiting time has ceased through harmonization of transportation and even the two furthest points of the Union can be reached in two hours.

The "world-English" is a common language of the EU, too.

Significant differences between the social strata have been eliminated.

We have combated ethnic problems through the development of tolerance to a higher level.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

For the individual: longer, calmer life on a higher standard.

For the family: togetherness grows stronger.

For society and the world: cleaner environment, more efficient education and upbringing, more developed society – and all these are available for everybody.

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

- laws
- social policy, sociology
- psychology
- medical science, health care
- environment management
- economics, economy
- education, teaching
- space research



All groups listen to the hopes and worries of the others

Vision 5

Abolition of energy wastage; energy saving

A short description

Energy supplies have become limited because of the priority of economic growth. New energy sources, fusion power plant instead of the old exhausted fossil energies. Temporarily, use of nuclear energy. More efficient use of renewable energy sources – 10 percent compared to the total energy use – until it is possible!

The detailed description

We think that the theoretical feasibility study of a fusion power plant can be already found in the safe of the oil lobby or of the scientists (see the works of Ede Teller – *Hungarian-American physicist, father of the nuclear bomb – eds.*). In this way, instead of the present power plants which are suited for producing energy (power plant working with coal, natural gas or oil), there will be power plants working with atomic fission and atomic fusion. The presently used power plants based on burning fossil materials that pollute the environment have been eliminated. The new fusion power plant makes the old ones unnecessary, because it produces approximately as much heat energy as three nuclear power plants. Heat energy propels turbines, then, the final product is electric current. This fusion energy source is nearly inexhaustible and does not pollute the environment. It replaces all power plants emitting carbon-dioxide. Vehicles, cars function with hydrogen, other machines work with electricity. Energy consumption of factories, households, and industrial plants is optimized. Sanctions and penalties have to be introduced against those who use the old-type energies; and energy wasters have to be punished.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Carbon-dioxide emission would decrease drastically or it would cease completely and we could plant the lands with green again. We would have plenty of energy because of the water power plants, thus, we could ensure energies for the industrial sector and the households for another 50 years.

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

1. If we did not use it properly or we used more machines than now with the new energy, then it would also become finite.
2. The building up and functioning of nuclear power plant have to be under international control and supervision to avoid a nuclear catastrophe.

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

We need experts, nuclear physicists, and money to establish the fusion power plant. Control should be given to scientists and economic experts, not to the global politics.

Let's strive for energy stop and for energy saving! Firstly, it is a technological question.

Engineers should develop devices which work with electricity and save energy. For example, they could develop hybrid-driven vehicles, even more energy saving refrigerators, washing machines, and stoves and ovens. Secondly, it is necessary to form an energy-aware worldview through trainings:

- through education even from elementary school,
- these kinds of lectures should be held at the workplaces just like about fire service before,
- energy saving devices should be signed with a label or sticker and it should be obligatory to know these codes.

Thirdly, sanctions have to be introduced against energy wasters:

- punishment for energy wasters,
- fine for pollution,

– impeachment for scientists who do not eliminate energy wastage.

Those (it can be individuals or multinational companies as well) who use a machine or electric device having an inappropriate energy certificate or energy standard should be penalized. Those who use the devices irregularly and paying no attention on energy saving should be given a fine or sentenced to prison.

The multinational companies which try to violate the energy saving rules in hope of profit have to be given a huge fine.

All devices not having a positive energy certificate have to be withdrawn from circulation or commerce. Cars, houses, and electric devices must have an ISO energy certificate which makes their energy consumption calculable for an expert. Experts can optimize energy consumption by these. Customers buying the best and most energy saving devices should be motivated, for example, by reducing the price if they give back the old devices. And these customers should also be given incentives or bonuses for using these energy saving devices.

Those owners whose houses have unfavourable energy certificate have to be obliged to modernize and make their houses more energy saving. If they do not comply with these obligations, their properties have to be demolished. Or people should rather live in ecologic and perfectly insulated residential parks!

Old cars should be withdrawn from circulation similarly to the two-stroke cars before. Community action days should be organized to recollect and recycle old electric devices. Those who bring back their old devices have to be given some money.



Voting for the first, raw visions

Vision 6

Salad of localism à la globalism. Decreasing the negative effects of globalisation

A short description

The global, multinational capital and profit has to have a positive effect on life and development of local communities, settlements and/or regions, and on the welfare of the people. All efforts need to be done to decrease the negative effects of globalisation.

The detailed description

According to our vision, our defencelessness for multinational and supranational profit-oriented companies has to be decreased. Increasing proportion of the produced and created values have to remain on the local level. The bigger and increasing profit has to serve the interests of the local community in an increasing proportion. To reach this aim, there is a need for firmer and more effective social control with the participation of local patriots. Tax reductions of multinational companies have to be withdrawn according to the principle of equal treatment. Hungarian products and labour have to be favoured by concrete normative. Foreign owners have to be encouraged for spending on local social responsibility from their profit, for example, supporting schools, health care and/or non-profit institutions, issues, and projects. The institutional framework of local and regional lobbying has to be established.

Let's see and example for this!

My name is James Hungarian. I live in Alsónémedi with my wife and we bring up two children who study in elementary school. We produce vegetables in our family business. This time of the year, in May, we deliver lettuce to the local hypermarket that pays for the vegetable immediately at delivery. Most of the people working at the local unit of the foreign-owned hypermarket chain are acquaintances of mine. They are satisfied with their job guaranteeing a safe standard of living and with their correct employer. The store donates the lettuce remained from today and which will not be fresh the day after to the local pensioner centre. After work, we go to see the Mothers' Day performance by children of the school. The main sponsor of this is the hypermarket and one of its foreign owners will be the personal honorary guest of the evening. Finally, just one more thing, it is not a commercial, but eggs-and-noodles is proper with lettuce (*very common traditional Hungarian dish – eds.*)!

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

Democratic Capitalism shows its humane face and promotes the prosperity of the local society.

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

The profit of multinational companies will decrease a bit, but they will not have a lower standard of living by this.

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

Local, self-governing interests and claims have to be taken up to the level of high politics. A lobby law should be made with local and regional lobbying instruments.

Vision 7

Traditional, multigenerational family model in the Union

A short description

Support for the traditional, multigenerational family model. The liveable family which is determined by the micro and macro environment. Thanks to this, a new transformation in the social structure has come into being.

The detailed description

Stable, harmonious, and sure value systems have to be generated by which a vision comes into being which can be represented with credibility and which can pull through changes and crises. (New social structure.) Pensioners, economically active workers, and children hoping a fairer walk of life can all find their places in this model.

The common breakfast of a multigenerational family in 2045 happens by the involvement of the whole family. Division of gender roles in the family is as follows: The father stays at home with the third, the youngest child. It takes a few minutes to get there (to the workplace) from the residence which is an eco-house with a reduced rental and supported by the workplace. The one working person of the family is able to ensure the existential and material welfare of the whole family. The grandparents run the ecosystem suitable for the whole house. The grandfather is repairing the solar collector; the grandmother is looking after the bio-garden. The parent staying at home takes the children to a school in which there is the opportunity to have integrated education according to demand. Children in this school study together regardless to gender, race, sexual identity or disability. The family can go for an exchange-holiday to any part or region of the EU with a holiday coupon or cheque. This exchange-holiday program is supported by the Social Renewal Operational Programme in the EU member states. In the media, traditionalist, image-building programs and commercials designed for the EU member states are shown in prime time. Support for educational, cultural, and leisure time activities is available also on the family level by the extended tendering program of social responsibility (CSR). These are coordinated by one organization per member state. In Hungary, this organization is the National Association of Big Families (NGO representing families with 3 children or more, Hungarian abbreviation: NOE – eds.).

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

A transformation of social structure has occurred which helps the multigenerational family model to function.

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

It is good for the traditional multigenerational families, but it may be negative for other types of families or people living in other social forms.

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

The proper knowledge about traditions. Education policy, communication, and governmental and civil dialogue of the familial and social sphere. A single social institute of the EU has to be set up with coordination on regional level. Some material sources can be gained by bringing those back to the labour market whose working capacity has changed. Real and fair taxation is also necessary. And to have harmony in the family.

Vision 8

Being a happy Hungarian child and student in the Union

A short description

- The main determining factor of education is the family
- Cultural cooperation of minority groups
- Multilingual elementary schooling until the age of 18
- Free choice among schools in the EU member states
- Harmonization of theoretical and practical education has been achieved

The detailed description

Nursing: the role of nursery schools has decreased, demand for teleworking has increased.

Basis: the family (maternity benefits are fundamental rights, the father can also claim). There is social assistance for planning the family model to avoid having many children in orphanage.

Kindergarten: 3-to-6-year-old children are brought up together, not separately. The main point of this is that the older children can function as examples and motivators for the younger ones.

Schooling: until the age of 18. There is a general curriculum which is supplemented with the followings: environmental studies, health care studies, behaviour rules and ethics. These supplementing studies are followed by exams both on secondary and on higher education level. After the age of 18 there is another 2 years of vocational training or another 5 years of university.

The role of culture: it meets the community's demands and represents a good quality (cinema, theatre, concerts etc.). Community centres are set up (both in cities and in the countryside) and these offer complex services. The role of the printed press is reduced to a minimum. Role of religions and communities have increased.

Education: harmonization of state and individual demand. It is a fundamental right until the first diploma and retraining is also free. Scholarship is given in accordance with performance. By this, it is possible to study in any school of the Union and it is free to study until the first diploma. Aim: one is the priority of gaining practical vocational and professional knowledge. The other aim is the constant language teaching from the kindergarten. Retraining: rehabilitation and also retraining for people with other disadvantages, and both types are free. Exams: on secondary and higher education level. Exams on higher education level have to be passed at an EU examination board in two other languages besides the mother tongue of the student. One of these two languages has to be another official language of the EU, the other one is chosen optionally.

Description of a day:

Father: goes to work in the morning.

Mother: takes her child to the airport, because s/he studies in London. The other child who studies in secondary school takes part in e-learning. She (the 'other child') will be a hairdresser and now she is on vocational practice. Then, the mother also goes to work.

Eating: they eat separately at the workplace and in the school.

Family life: it starts when the mother come home from work. She has a part-time job to be able to do the family duties and housework.

Children: they are in school in the morning and do sport and visit friends etc. in the afternoon. Family members keep contact electronically with each other (videophone).

Evening: they are mostly together.

On the weekends: common cultural and sport programs. They stay in touch with the other relatives via electronic devices.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

People speak more languages and have more professions. Those who have difficulties with going to school because of material reasons or the distance, they will have more chances and opportunities.

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

Direct human contacts decrease.

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

- Technical development, language teaching, vocational training, technical skills
- Support for families
- Schools have the most modern technologies of the given time
- To guarantee the priority of development, the appropriate legal, material, and human resources.



Elaboration of visions in pairs and triads



Vision 9***Condition of being alive: Drinking water*****A short description**

Chemical-free drinking water. Pesticides and cleaning supplies are tested in laboratories and poisoning materials are filtered out. The quantity of drinking water is increased, the quality is improved. We have to appreciate the things we are rich in.

The detailed description

Drinkable, clean drinking water suitable for human consumption is a very important condition of being alive.

Hidden drinking water has to be unearthed, the extant supply has to be preserved. High-powered cleaning systems are to be used. Waste water is cleaned before it is returned again back to the river.

Driven wells and artesian wells have to be re-explored, the existing ones have to be cleaned, preserved, and re-operated. Research groups have to be supported and assisted to have their work more productive.

Going back to driven wells, the advantage of these is that the population can get or produce the water necessary for living on their own land.

It is also necessary to test and analyze the contaminated soil, especially, on the territory and around of mines. Bio-production has to be given priority in favour of clean water.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

We stay alive and preserve good health. It is necessary for the survival of people, animals, nature, and vegetation.

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

If there is no water, there will not be life. Water is very important, because it is equal with life. It is important for people, animals, the nature, and the vegetation.

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

We need wells and power plants. And very well-educated experts.



Two pairs discuss what is missing from their visions

Vision 10

Tranquil elderly period – actively

A short description

Retiring age, special offers
Preserving health, prevention
State and private pension insurance, EU Pension Fund
More generations living together
Active lifestyle, transmitting experiences

The detailed description

After a busy working life, s/he reached the retiring age which is 65 years for both men and women. Since s/he was 40, s/he has taken part in obligatory preventive health examination covering everything. His/her pension comprises two parts: 50 percent State pension and 50 percent of private personal pension account savings. S/he is not afraid of remaining without pension or retiring allowance, because the EU member states set up a common pension fund which is used to supplement the pension funds of the less developed countries.

Because, there is a Single Pension System in the EU.

S/he has not lost contact with his/her workplace after becoming a pensioner, they count on his/her professional knowledge s/he accumulated. S/he takes part in the so-called Elderly Council at his/her former workplace once a week. S/he would like to continue to run an active life, thus, s/he takes part in the work of several civil organizations (NGOs). After lunch, s/he goes to the thermal bath which has been free for him/her since s/he was 55. S/he is planning to which club to go tomorrow, because s/he would like to learn sculpturing. S/he would like to visit his/her friend tomorrow morning who sold his flat and in return for this, he lives in a social institution. Unfortunately, the neighbour of his/her friend was not this lucky to have this opportunity, but he has three children. Although, he did not want to ask for help from his three children, but the social service for families obliged them to contribute to the institutional services in proportion to their financial circumstances.

As more generations live together in their house, s/he has the opportunity to look after his/her grandchildren in the afternoon.

S/he talks with his/her friend through a voice-controlled PDA in the evening. His/her friend has a special profession related to the public sphere, and as s/he has reached the age of 60, s/he is retired.

They will celebrate the 65th wedding anniversary of his/her old parents who have reached this age healthily, because the treatment of old-age illnesses has developed significantly, and because they have been always using the special offers given by the membership in the health insurance fund.

What are the benefits associated with it? For who?

There is a tranquil elderly period and there will not be frustrated people. A pensioner does not feel to be unnecessary, because the society needs his/her activity.

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

Social scientists, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health Care, NGOs, civil organizations.
A single, elaborated, and calculable reform of the pension system.

Continuing the Common Work

The next step is that we translate visions into English in all seven countries to make it possible for the researchers to do the comparative analysis and to make it available for citizens of other countries.

We plan a meeting with the participants of the Hungarian consultation for the Autumn of 2009 to review the common catalogue made of the visions of citizens of the seven countries.

We organize an international expert workshop for April 2010 where experts and stakeholders will analyze the citizens' visions.

The second Citizen Consultation will take place in October 2010; the exact date will be set later.

We will present the final results of the project in Brussels for the EU policy-makers in January 2011. In spring 2011, we will inform the participants of the Hungarian consultations about the final results of the common work.



The pairs finalize the visions



Presentation of finalized visions in plenary

The CIVISTI partners

Denmark	Danish Board of Technology	DBT	http://www.tekno.dk
Finland	National Consumer Research Centre	NCRC	http://www.kuluttajatutkimuskeskus.fi/?l=en
Belgium	Society and Technology Institute of the Flemish Parliament	IST	http://www.samenvleugendechnologie.be/ists/index.html
Malta	Malta Council for Science and Technology	MCST	http://www.mcst.gov.mt/
Bulgaria	Applied Research and Communications Fund	ARC Fund	http://www.arcfund.net/index.php
Hungary	Medián Opinion and Market Research Institute	Medián	http://www.median.hu/
Austria	Institute of Technology Assessment of the Austrian Academy of Sciences	OeAW-ITA	http://www.oeaw.ac.at/ita/