

The Dissertation explores the issues of peaceful World Order visions which are outlined by two religious-ethical programmes. The first one is the the Global Ethic Project designed by Swiss Theologian Hans Küng. The second one stems from the Bahá'í Faith, which originated in Iran in the middle of the 19th century. Both programmes focus on ways of improving the present circumstances of human society on a global scale by means of using ethical principles on a global level. The Dissertation examines the ethical-religious guidelines of the Global Ethic and the Bahá'í Faith. It strives to clarify a way to implement their intentions and strategies, which are considered to be a framework for a vision of a peaceful World Order. At the same time, it pays attention to the universality of humanitarian principles, which both of the models infer from religion. Observing the universality of the ethical-religious principles deduced from the world's religions in terms of „humanum“ in relation to a „divinum“ is considered to be a normative criterion implicating progress in terms of global society improvement. The first part of the Dissertation deals with the historical background while describing the trajectory of the origins of both programmes for a new peaceful World Order. The second part discusses the norms of statements regarding „humanum“. Finally, the strategy for applying the normative statements leading to the creation of a peaceful World Order is described in the third part of The Dissertation. The determining strategy here is the method of dialogue and consultation supported by the change in ways of thinking and consequent, intentional responsibility for one's own behaviour. The possibility of sharing on a collective basis the humanitarian values outlined in this Dissertation is the overall aim. In addition the Dissertation aims to contribute to an interreligious and intercultural dialogue.