01 News
Europe's health gap

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New Scientist
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CTGDJC
861
English

Europe's health gap

PSYCHIATRIC illness is now the biggest source of ill health in **Europe**. Almost 40 per cent of the region's population– around 165 million people– experience a mental disorder each year, such as **depre ssion** or anxiety, yet only a third receive treatment, according to a study published this week.

Anxiety topped the league, accounting for 14 per cent of cases, followed by insomnia and **depression**, with 7.0 and 6.9 per cent, respectively (**European** Neuropsychopharmacology, DOI: 10.1016/j.euroneuro.2011.07.018).

Improvements since a **Europe**-wide mental health survey in 2005 have been patchy and isolated, despite pledges to improve diagnosis and treatment, says Hans-Ulrich Wittchen at the Technical University of **Dresden** in Germany, who led the new, three-year study of people's mental health in 30 EU countries.

The key to improving things is for governments to focus on early diagnosis, says Wittchen, since the costs of mental illness are often indirect, arising from absenteeism, unemployment and disability.

"It's notable that there's still a large treatment gap," says Vikram Patel of the London School of Tropical Medicine's facility in Goa, India. "Perhaps **Europe** could learn lessons on how to use non-specialists to deliver certain mental health interventions, as has been achieved in developing countries."

Psychiatric illness is biggest source of **Europe**'s ill health

Almost 40 per cent of **Europeans** experience mental illness each year, such as **depression** or anxiety

"**Europe** could learn lessons on using non-specialists to deliver certain mental health interventions"

Document NEWSCI0020110908e79a0000r

Nearly 40 percent of Europeans suffer mental illness
Egypt Daily News, 00:00, 11 September 2011, 699 words, (English)
LONDON (Reuters) - Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, ...

BERLINER BÜHNE; Bonjour Tristesse

Thomas E. Schmidt
250 words
8 September 2011
DIE ZEIT
DIEZEI
CTGDJC
16
37/2011
German

Was außer **Europa** momentan sonst noch so in der Krise steckt

Herbst. Dieses Jahr gibt es weniger Amseln, sie sterben an einem noch nicht erforschten Infekt. Dafür gibt es mehr Mücken. Wer deutsche Staatsanleihen kauft, macht damit inflationsbereinigt Verluste, wenn auch AAA-sichere. Ärmere Leute stöbern auf dem Dachboden, ob Oma nicht noch irgendwo eine wertvolle chinesische Vase vergessen hat. Klaus Wowereit wird Berlin auch weiterhin regieren, und Günther Jauch will die politische Talkshow gar nicht erst neu erfinden. Seine erste Runde wird den Anschlägen vom 11. September 2001 gewidmet sein. Das wird unbedingt ein origineller Sonntagabend auf öffentlich-rechtlichem Triple-A-Niveau. Eine Studie der TU **Dresden** belegt jetzt: 38 Prozent der **Eur opä er** leiden an **Depressionen** oder Angstzuständen. Und zwar überall auf dem Kontinent, nicht etwa, dass Griechen oder Italiener fideler wären als die Abgeordneten der Unionsfraktion im Deutschen Bundestag. Beinahe halb **Europa depressiv**! Da wackelt die Kanzlermehrheit schon aus statistischen Gründen. Zu allem Unglück dann auch noch im Kino gewesen: Ein Planet namens Melancholia rast in Lars von Triers neuem Film auf die Erde zu. Erst steht er nachts als zweiter Mond am Himmel, dann wird er immer größer. Mit etwas Fantasie kann man als Mann im zweiten Mond Herman Van Rompuy ausmachen. Die Schauspielerin Charlotte Gainsbourg, um die es im Falle einer echten kosmischen Katastrophe schade wäre, sagt am Fernrohr: "Irgendwie sieht er freundlich aus." Aber dann schlägt er natürlich doch ein.

PMG9285387-ZEI20110908-ZEI-2011-37-P-Berliner-Buehne

Document DIEZEI0020110908e7980000t

40 Percent Of Europeans Have Mental Illness
Disinformation, 19:53, 7 September 2011, 536 words, (English)
The percentage will only increase, with an aging population, the stresses of modern life, et cetera, which leads to the question: What happens when the majority of the public across an entire continent are classified as ‘mentally ill’? Via ...

Four in 10 Europeans 'have poor mental health'
Nursing Times, 19:07, 7 September 2011, 233 words, (English)
Poor mental health is evident in about two-fifths of Europeans, researchers have said. A large-scale study involving people from 30 countries in Europe, including the UK, showed that 38.2% of people have some type of psychological disorder, ...

Psychotherapeuten in Deutschland: Besser keine Nervenkrise in Uelzen
taz - die tageszeitung, 13:11, 7 September 2011, 707 words, (German)
Regine Wegener*, 46jährige Erzieherin in Berlin, hatte heftige Angstattacken bekommen. Bei einem Psychiater erhielt sie eine Liste von TherapeutInnen und telefonierte herum. Sie landete auf Anrufbeantwortern, eine Therapeutin rief ...

165 million Europeans suffer brain disorders
The Irish Examiner, 16:13, 7 September 2011, 397 words, (English)
ALMOST 40% of the population of Europe — 165 million people — suffer a mental or neurological disorder each year, a comprehensive study has revealed.

Ein Drittel aller Europäermental erkrankt

Deutsches Ärzteblatt, 15:44, 7 September 2011, 750 words, (German)

Dresden – Jährlich erleiden schätzungsweise 165 Millionen Einwohner der EU, das ist mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger, eine klinisch bedeutsame psychische Störung. Zu diesem Ergebnis kommt ein Bericht von Forschern in European ...

38% of Europeans suffer mental illness

The Times of India, 03:23, 7 September 2011, 200 words, (English)

LONDON: Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38% of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a large ...

Berliner Zeitung

Wissenschaft
Jeder Dritte ist psychisch krank - Viele werden nicht behandelt

ali.
127 words
7 September 2011
Berliner Zeitung
BERLRZ
CTGDJC
13
German

Rund 165 Millionen **Europäer** leiden laut einer Studie der Technischen Universität **Dresden** unter einer psychischen Störung. Damit sind 38 Prozent der EU-Bürger mindestens einmal im Jahr von einer psychischen oder neurologischen Erkrankung betroffen.

Am häufigsten seien Angststörungen (14 Prozent), gefolgt von Schlafstörungen (7 Prozent), **Depressio nen** (6,9 Prozent) und psychosomatischen Erkrankungen (6,3 Prozent). Vier Prozent leiden unter Alkohol- und Drogenabhängigkeit. An Demenzen leiden zwischen einem Prozent der 60- bis 65-Jährige n und bis zu 30 Prozent der über 85-Jährigen.

Weniger als ein Drittel aller Betroffenen werde überhaupt behandelt und dies zumeist nicht im Einklang mit fachlichen Vorgaben. Psychische Störungen seien damit zur größten gesundheitspolitischen Herausforderung des 21. Jahrhunderts geworden, berichten die Wissenschaftler. (ali.)

Document BERLRZ0020110907e7970005d

FrankfurterRundschau

Jeder dritte Europäer ist psychisch krank

177 words
7 September 2011
Frankfurter Rundschau
FRARUN
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23
German

NACHRICHTEN

Rund 165 Millionen **Europäer** leiden laut einer Studie der Technischen Universität **Dresden** unter einer psychischen Störung. Damit ist mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger mindestens einmal im Jahr von einer psychischen oder neurologischen Erkrankung betroffen. Am häufigsten seien Angststörungen (14 Prozent), gefolgt von Schlafstörungen (7 Prozent), **Depressionen** (6,9 Prozent) und psychosomatischen Erkrankungen (6,3 Prozent). Vier Prozent leiden unter Alkohol- und Drogenabhängigkeit. (ali.)

Jungen, die ohne Väter aufwachsen, werden selbst früher Papa. Das haben britische Forscher der London School of Economics nachgewiesen. Für ihre Studie untersuchten sie die Daten von mehreren tausend Männern aus Großbritannien daraufhin, ob die Abwesenheit des Vaters mit dem Zeitpunkt der Pubertät, der Heirat und der Fortpflanzung korrelierte, berichten die Forscher im Fachjournal Biology Letters. Statistisch nachweisbar sei für Jungen, die bis zum Alter von sieben Jahren ihren Vater verloren haben, dass sie mit größerer Wahrscheinlichkeit bis zum 23. Lebensjahr ein Kind bekommen. Für Mädchen war ein Zusammenhang zwischen Vaterlosigkeit und früher Pubertät bereits bekannt.(dpa)

201109074BD267AF-402C-45A2-B985-EA15CA963E44

Document FRARUN0020110907e7970001o

Meinungen

Psychische Krankheiten Sie seien sehr häufig, mahnen Fachleute. Doch statt der Enttabuisierung fördern sie Unglauben. Felix Straumann

503 words
7 September 2011
Der Bund
DBUND
CTGDJC
10
German

Wie krank sind wir wirklich?

Was für eine Zahl! 38,2 Prozent aller Menschen sollen innerhalb eines Jahres an einer psychischen Störung leiden, mehr als jeder Dritte. Dies berichteten Forscher diese Woche an einer Medienkonferenz. Es gibt zwei Arten, auf solche Statistiken zu reagieren: Die einen gehen im Kopf unwillkürlich die gesamte Verwandtschaft, den Freundeskreis sowie sämtliche Arbeitskollegen durch und fragen sich bei jedem Dritten: Was hat der jetzt wohl? Alle anderen denken sich gar nichts dabei, da ihnen die Zahl schlicht absurd hoch erscheint.

Absurd sollten die 38,2 Prozent aber eigentlich nicht sein, denn sie stammen aus berufenem Munde: einem internationalen Expertenteam um Hans-Ulrich Wittchen von der Technischen Universität **Dresden**, welches eine grosse **europäische** Übersichtsstudie verfasst hat. Schon länger nennen uns Fachleute zudem Häufigkeiten in ähnlicher Grössenordnung. Gleichzeitig betonen sie immer wieder: Die Bedeutung psychischer Erkrankungen wird von Politik und Gesellschaft unterschätzt. Und: Es wird zu wenig behandelt, weil die Leiden zu wenig ernst genommen oder dann tabuisiert werden.

Doch die Klagen der Fachleute in Kombination mit den hohen Zahlen drohen eine unbeabsichtigte Wirkung zu entfalten. Bei manchen kommt der Verdacht auf, die Berufsgruppen, die sich mit psychisch Kranken beschäftigen, würden mit ihren Statistiken vor allem PR in eigener Sache betreiben. Eine etwas bösartige Unterstellung, denn die Zahlen beschreiben durchaus eine Realität. Trotzdem hinterlässt ein genauerer Blick das Gefühl, dass hier möglichst viele Leiden zusammengepackt werden.

Die häufigsten Erkrankungsformen sind laut der aktuellen Studie Angststörungen (14 Prozent der Gesamtbevölkerung), Schlafstörungen (7 Prozent), **Depressionen** (6,9 Prozent), psychosomatische Erkrankungen (6,3 Prozent), Alkohol- und Drogenabhängigkeit (4 Prozent), Aufmerksamkeits- un d Hyperaktivitätsstörungen (5 Prozent aller Kinder und Jugendlichen) und Demenzen (1 Prozent bei 60- bis 65-Jährigen, bis 30 Prozent bei Personen über 85 Jahren). Dabei sind Häufigkeiten und die Rangfolge der Störungen in den untersuchten 30 **europäischen** Ländern (inklusive Schweiz) ähnlich.Darunter sind ganz schlimme Leiden wie die schwere **Depression** oder die Schizophrenie. Nicht wenige Erkrankungen sind jedoch nicht so gravierend. Betroffene können sich im Alltag arrangieren und brauchen nicht unbedingt eine Behandlung. Andere Symptome verschwinden mit der Zeit auch von selbst. So werden in der Studie auch Flugangst, Höhenangst, leichte **Depressionen** und Spinnenphobie mitgezählt. Je nachdem, wie die Person und die Lebensumstände sind, kann zwar ein grosser Leidensdruck da sein, der eine Behandlung sinnvoll macht. In vielen Fällen ist dies aber auch nicht zwingend. Davon sprechen die Fachleute bestenfalls am Rande.Zweifellos ist die fehlende oder falsche Behandlung von psychischen Störungen ein Problem. Und es ist sicher wichtig, Bevölkerung und Politik dafür zu sensibilisieren, dass diese Erkrankungen viel Leid bewirken und nicht zuletzt ein bedeutender Kostenfaktor im Gesundheitswesen sind. Wenn aber Professoren und andere Experten in der Öffentlichkeit vor allem mit möglichst riesigen Betroffenenzahlen operieren, wie dies zurzeit Mode zu sein scheint, droht eine Abstumpfung. Statt dass so die psychischen Erkrankungen enttabuisiert werden, hören die Menschen nicht mehr zu.

Wie genau wird definiert, wer an einer psychischen Erkrankung leidet? Foto: Peter Schneider (Archiv)

Document DBUND00020110907e7970001w

'Mentale aandoeningen zijn de gesel van het Europa van de 21ste eeuw'
Zita, 22:01, 6 September 2011, 170 words, (Dutch)
Bijna 165 miljoen Europeanen - zo'n 38% van de totale Europese bevolking - lijdt aan depressie, angstaanvallen, slapeloosheid, dementie of een andere mentale of neurologische aandoening, blijkt uit een nieuwe studie van de universiteit van ...

Aantal vrouwen met depressie verdubbeld
Zita, 22:02, 6 September 2011, 103 words, (Dutch)
De Europeanen hun gezondheid gaat er alsmaar op achteruit. Na de lichamelijke aandoeningen, lijkt ook de mentale gezondheid nu een flinke knauw te krijgen.

Mental Health Burden Massive in Europe

Internal Medicine News, 21:21, 6 September 2011, 729 words, (English)

PARIS - The overall burden of mental health remains steady in Europe, but patients continue to struggle to receive appropriate treatment, according to a new report.

Neuropsychiatric Disorders Dominate Disease Burden in Europe
Internal Medicine News, 21:21, 6 September 2011, 745 words, (English)
PARIS - Brain disorders cause more disease burden in Europe than any other type of disorder, including cancer or cardiovascular disease, based on results from the ECNP/European Brain Council report released Sept. 5.

Juggling work, kids - women more prone to depression
The Sentinel, 20:40, 6 September 2011, 230 words, (English)
London, Sept 5: Depression among women has doubled since the 1970s, thanks to pressures of juggling work and children. Women are more than two-and-a-half times more likely than men to suffer from depression, especially during the ...

Millionen Europäer leiden unter psychischer Störung
Dnews.de, 20:32, 6 September 2011, 308 words, (German)
Psychische Krankheiten sind damit in Europa "zur größten gesundheitspolitischen Herausforderung des 21. Jahrhunderts geworden", wie ein Forscherteam um den Dresdner Psychologen Hans-Ulrich Wittchen am Montag berichtete.

Studie: Psychische Störungen oft unbehandelt
Die Glocke (Warendorf), 16:53, 6 September 2011, 659 words, (German)
Paris (dpa) - Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte ...

Cerca de 40% dos europeus sofrem de algum transtorno mental, mostra estudo
Jornal Extra, 15:31, 6 September 2011, 406 words, (Portuguese)
LONDRES - Os europeus têm sido mais afetados pelas doenças mentais e neurológicas, e quase 165 milhões de pessoas, ou 38% da população do continente, sofrem todos os anos de uma desordem cerebral como depressão, ansiedade, insônia, ou ...

Women Well Defenseless Against Depression

Kamilah Qasimi
Distributed by Contify.com
239 words
6 September 2011
TopNews.in
ATTOPN
CTGDJC
English

Women's susceptibility to **depression** is continuously on a rise, and the issue is directly attributable to hectic lifestyle, pressure and anxiety of balancing work and family, and of course, personal interests and various other elementary health issues.

According to a recent study, which was conducted by researchers from Germany's **Dresden** University of Technology, **depression** rates among women have spiked to almost twice as compared to that in 1970s.

The study, led by Prof. Hans Ulrich Wittchen, revealed that women are twice more open for **depression** than men, and the frequency of **depression** among women further escalates during reproductive time, i. e. during the age band of 16 to 42.

Researchers revealed that women, amid 25 and 40 years of age, tend to encounter terrific trouble of balancing family life, home and personal self. As a result, during the mentioned period, the risk of **depre ssion** among women increases three to four times.

The study, which has been made available by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology, was carried out in 30 **European** nations, counting UK.

Prof Hans Ulrich Wittchen revealed that both men and women are likewise exposed to mental health issues, though the consequences of **depression** are excessively burdening women.

"Marriage appears to reduce the risk of **depression** in males, for females it increases the risk", he said.

Images, graphs or charts, if any, have been removed

Document ATTOPN0020110906e796000b8

El 40% de los europeos sufre algún trastorno mental
El Mundo, 16:23, 6 September 2011, 514 words, (Spanish)
Durante tres años, unos investigadores han analizado la salud mental de 514 millones de ciudadanos de 30 países europeos (los 27 miembros de la UE más Islandia, Suiza y Noruega). Los resultados de su trabajo, presentados por el Colegio ...

Studie - Psychische Störungen in EU weit verbreitet
Frankfurter Rundschau, 16:20, 6 September 2011, 242 words, (German)
Dass auch die Psyche einmal krank werden kann, ist vielen Menschen nicht bewusst. Dabei seien psychische Störungen in Europa zur Volkskrankheit geworden, so eine neue Studie.

EU plagued by mental disorders

Hurriyet Online, 18:02, 6 September 2011, 366 words, (English)

Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a new ...

Aantal depressieve vrouwen verdubbeld sinds jaren 70
De Standaard, 16:16, 6 September 2011, 241 words, (Dutch)
Vandaag kampen dubbel zoveel vrouwen met een depressie vergeleken met veertig jaar geleden. De reden? Ze willen alles hebben in het leven, maar de combinatie van een drukke carrière en een veeleisend gezinsleven maakt hen allesbehalve ...

Studie: Psychische Strungen oft unbehandelt

Main-Echo, 17:53, 6 September 2011, 660 words, (German)

Paris (dpa) Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte Studie ...

165 Millionen Europäer leiden unter psychischer Störung
Donaukurier, 17:53, 6 September 2011, 366 words, (German)
Angststörungen, Depressionen, Alkoholsucht: Rund 165 Millionen Europäer leiden laut einer Studie unter einer psychischen Störung. Forscher sehen darin die "größte gesundheitspolitische Herausforderung des 21. Jahrhunderts".

'Mentale aandoeningen zijn de gesel van het Europa van de 21ste eeuw'
Zl-biz (Belgium), 16:03, 6 September 2011, 171 words, (Dutch)
Bijna 165 miljoen Europeanen - zo'n 38% van de totale Europese bevolking - lijdt aan depressie, angstaanvallen, slapeloosheid, dementie of een andere mentale of neurologische aandoening, blijkt uit een nieuwe studie van de universiteit van ...

Angststörungen und DepressionenJeder dritte Europäer psychisch krank
stern.de (Germany), 15:59, 6 September 2011, 563 words, (German)
Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte Studie zum Thema.

Studie: Psychische Störungen oft unbehandelt
Gießener Allgemeine, 16:54, 6 September 2011, 373 words, (German)
Paris (dpa) - Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte ...

Nearly 40 per cent of Europeans suffer mental illness
North Islander, 16:27, 6 September 2011, 699 words, (English)
Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 per cent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a large ...

Ein Drittel aller Europäer mental erkrankt
Deutsches Ärzteblatt, 15:36, 6 September 2011, 751 words, (German)
Dresden – Jährlich erleiden schätzungsweise 165 Millionen Einwohner der EU, das ist mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger, eine klinisch bedeutsame psychische Störung. Zu diesem Ergebnis kommt ein Bericht von Forschern in European ...

Mental disorders on the rise in Europe

Deutsche Welle, 07:15, 6 September 2011, 410 words, (English)

The biggest study of its kind yet in Europe has revealed that mental health issues are on the rise, with 38 percent of Europeans suffering at some point in their lives. Treatment is sketchy and often delayed.

Mental illness takes toll on Europeans
Economic Daily, 15:01, 6 September 2011, 568 words, (Chinese - Simplified)
Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the ...

DIE WELT

WISSENSCHAFT
Jeder 7. Europäer leidet unter krankhafter Angst

Fanny Jimenez
1,337 words
6 September 2011
Die Welt
DWELT
CTGDJC
DWBE-HP
22
204
German

Die Zahl der Jugendlichen mit einer voll ausgeprägten **Depression** ist in den vergangenen Jahren in **Eu ro pa** um 400 Prozent gestiegen

Psychische Störungen tragen in der EU mit mehr als 26 Prozent zur Krankheitsstatistik bei - mehr als Herzleiden oder KrebsDie Häufigkeit und Rangfolge der Krankheiten waren in allen EU-Staaten weitgehend gleich

Gut 38 Prozent aller **Europäer** leiden pro Jahr an einer klinisch bedeutsamen psychischen Störung. Das sind rund 165 Millionen Menschen. Diese erschreckenden Zahlen nennt Professor Hans-Ulrich Wittchen vom Lehrstuhl für Klinische Psychologie und Psychotherapie der TU **Dresden**, der die bislang größte **eu ro pa w eit e** Studie zu psychischen und neurologischen Erkrankungen koordiniert hat. Hunderte Forscher in allen 27 EU-Staaten, überdies in der Schweiz, Norwegen und Island, haben für diese Studie drei Jahre lang gearbeitet - Datensätze durchforstet, Umfragen ausgewertet, Belastungsindexe errechnet. Jetzt werden die Ergebnisse im Fachblatt "**European** Neuropsychopharmacology" veröffentlicht. Es ist die weltweit erste Studie, die staatenübergreifend so umfassend analysiert, wie häufig psychische Erkrankungen bei Kindern und Erwachsenen sind.

Ganz vorn liegen die Angststörungen, an denen in **Europa** etwa 14 Prozent der Gesamtbevölkerung erkranken. Dazu gehören spezifische Phobien wie die vor Spinnen ebenso wie die Agoraphobie - die Angst vor öffentlichen Plätzen. Auch die soziale Phobie als Angst vor sozialen Situationen, die generalisierte Angststörung, bei der sich Angst verselbstständigt hat und das gesamte Alltagsleben begleitet, sowie Panikstörungen, bei denen Angstanfälle wiederholt ohne erkennbaren Grund auftreten, wurden erfasst. Platz zwei teilen sich die bekannteste aller psychischen Erkrankungen, die **Depression**, mit rund sieben Prozent, und mit fast gleicher Prozentzahl die Schlafstörungen. Danach kommen die somatoformen Erkrankungen, umgangssprachlich auch "psychosomatisch" genannt, mit rund sechs Prozent, sowie Alkohol- und Drogenabhängigkeit mit mehr als vier Prozent Betroffener in der Gesamtbevölkerung. Die Häufigkeit und Rangreihe der Krankheiten waren in allen EU-Staaten weitgehend gleich.

Neben den psychischen Störungen gibt es eine große Zahl neurologischer Erkrankungen wie Parkinson, Multiple Sklerose, Schlaganfall und Alzheimer. Da diese Leiden oft von einer psychischen Erkrankung begleitet werden - laut Wittchen ist etwa jeder zweite Parkinson- und Alzheimer-Patient **dep res siv** - lässt sich deren zusätzlicher prozentualer Anteil nur schwer bestimmen. Die Gesamtzahl der von einer psychischen Erkrankung Betroffenen dürfte deshalb noch weit höher liegen als bei den in der Studie genannten 38 Prozent.

Bei einer ersten EU-Studie aus dem Jahre 2005 hatten Wittchen und seine Kollegen 27 Prozent psychisch erkrankter Menschen pro Jahr ermittelt. Den deutlichen Anstieg um elf Prozentpunkte relativiert Wittchen indes. In der Neuauflage der Studie wurden nämlich weitere 14 Kerndiagnosen berücksichtigt. Außerdem wurde die Altersspanne erweitert. Erst in der neuen Studie sind Kinder und Rentner durchgängig erfasst. Gleichwohl offenbart die neue Studie einen erschreckenden Ist-Zustand. Dabei haben die Psychologen bei der Auswertung eine psychische Erkrankung nur dann als gegeben registriert, wenn eine Person die vollen Diagnosekriterien erfüllte. Jemand, der nur vorübergehend schlecht schläft oder gelegentlich in bestimmten Situationen ängstlich reagiert, findet sich in der Statistik nicht wieder.

"Psychische Störungen sind kein seltenes Schicksal", resümieren die Autoren der Studie, "das Gehirn als komplexestes Organ des Körpers ist genauso häufig wie der Rest des Körpers von Störungen und Erkrankungen betroffen."

Zusätzlich berechneten die Forscher die gesellschaftliche Gesamtbelastung durch psychische Krankheiten. Dabei fanden sie heraus, dass psychische Störungen in der EU für mehr als 26 Prozent der gesamten Krankheitsbelastung verantwortlich sind - das ist mehr als jede andere Krankheitsgruppe, etwa Krebs oder Herzerkrankungen. Gemessen wird diese gesellschaftliche Belastung inzwischen international mit dem Daly-Indikator der Weltgesundheitsorganisation WHO. Daly steht für "disability adjusted life years". Dabei wird errechnet, um wie viele Jahre sich die aktuell bestmögliche Lebenserwartung durch eine Krankheit verkürzt, und wie viele Lebensjahre ein Mensch zusätzlich durch eine langfristige Behinderung im Alltag ausfällt. Das Belastungsmaß ist also die korrigierte Lebenserwartung nach Abzug der Jahre durch vorzeitigen Tod und Behinderung.

Nach dieser Rechnung verursacht eine milde, aber chronische Angststörung die gleiche gesellschaftliche Belastung wie eine Brustkrebserkrankung. Bei beiden verkürzt sich die erwartete Lebensdauer um vier Jahre. Eine Angststörung führt durch den Rückzug zu deutlich weniger körperlicher Aktivität und in die soziale Isolation - und beides ist nachweislich Gift für die Gesundheit. Am meisten belasten jedoch Wittchen und seinen Kollegen zufolge die **Depression** und Alkoholabhängigkeit. Sie machen sieben und dreieinhalb Prozent der gesundheitlichen Gesamtbelastung **Europas** aus.

Neben der Demenz war die **Depression** auch die einzige psychische Erkrankung, bei der sich eine deutliche Zunahme in der Häufigkeit über die vergangenen Jahre zeigen ließ. Das liegt zum einen an der gestiegenen Lebenserwartung und der Tatsache, dass eine **Depression** sich oft gemeinsam mit Krankheiten wie Alzheimer und Parkinson einstellt, die erst im höheren Alter auftreten. Zum anderen aber konnten die Forscher auch zeigen, dass als zweite Gruppe Jugendliche und junge Erwachsene unter 25 Jahren für den größten Anstieg in der Häufigkeit der **Depression** verantwortlich sind.

Noch vor 25 Jahren sei es sehr selten gewesen, bei Untersuchungen in dieser Altersgruppe eine echte zu finden, sagt Wittchen. "Aber heute ist das der größte Anteil. Wir sehen inzwischen bei Jungen und Mädchen auch unter 18 Jahren ungefähr fünfmal so häufig eine voll ausgeprägte **Depression** wie früher", so der Psychologe. Und das ist fatal. Wer bereits mit 18 Jahren zum ersten Mal eine **depressiv e** Episode hat, trägt ein deutlich erhöhtes Risiko, im Laufe seines Lebens chronisch **depressiv** zu werden oder wiederholte, längere, und immer schwerer werdende Episoden zu erleiden.

Doch woran liegt es, dass Jugendliche und Kinder so gravierend häufiger und früher eine behandlungsbedürftige **Depression** bekommen? "Die Hauptursache scheint schlicht die Unsicherheit der Lebensstrukturen zu sein", erklärt Wittchen. Genetische und neurobiologische Faktoren könne man recht gut ausschließen. Dennoch seien junge Menschen heute deutlich anfälliger für **Depressionen** - insbesondere infolge einer anderen psychischen Erkrankung wie etwa einer Angststörung.

Besonders heikel ist angesichts der Studienergebnisse, dass die Behandlungsraten psychischer Erkrankungen äußerst niedrig sind. In Deutschland sind nur rund vier Prozent der Betroffenen in psychotherapeutischer Behandlung - und das ist schon doppelt so viel wie in vielen anderen **europäisc hen** Ländern. Je nach EU-Land haben zwischen 24 und 56 Prozent der Betroffenen Kontakt zu einem Arzt. Im **europäischen** Schnitt werden jedoch weniger als ein Drittel aller Krankheitsfälle behandelt.

Dabei sind die Therapiemöglichkeiten bei einer früh richtig erkannten psychischen Störung gut. Schon zwölf knapp einstündige kognitive Therapiesitzungen bei einer akuten **Depression** mit und sogar ohne Medikamente führe dazu, dass nach sechs Wochen die Patienten nahezu **depressionsfrei** sind und auch über Jahre hinweg ein niedrigeres Risiko haben, wieder zu erkranken, erklärt Wittchen. Doch auch in Deutschland muss jemand, der mit einer akuten **Depression** Hilfe sucht, unter ungünstigen Umständen bis zu anderthalb Jahre warten, bevor die Behandlung überhaupt losgehen kann. Das liegt an den Gutachterverfahren und auch daran, dass viele Psychotherapeuten andere Spezialisierungen haben, als gerade gefragt sind. Lange Wartelisten sind die Folge. "Und bis dahin ist natürlich der Arbeitsplatz futsch und die Beziehung im Eimer, und dann fängt man an, eine chronische **Depression** zu behandeln", sagt Wittchen.

Er hatte eigentlich gehofft, dass die Behandlungsraten im Vergleich zur Erhebung von 2005 besser geworden seien. Denn es gab verschiedene Programme, die die EU-Kommission als Konsequenz der ersten Studie initiiert hatte. Doch der Schwerpunkt lag dabei meist auf der verbesserten Diagnose, vor allem bei Hausärzten. "Jetzt wird die **Depression** zwar häufiger diagnostiziert, aber nicht häufiger besser behandelt", sagt er. Ärzte verschreiben inzwischen häufiger Antidepressiva, doch danach ist der Patient oft sich selbst überlassen. Die Zahlen zeigen, dass die Medikamente häufig nicht konsequent genommen oder vorzeitig abgesetzt werden. Wittchen wundert das nicht. "Nach ein paar Tagen bekommt der Patient Nebenwirkungen und die typischen vorübergehenden Symptomverschlimmerungen, und dann ist die Sache schnell wieder beendet." Da es Wochen dauern kann bis Effekte spürbar sind und diese ohne weitergehende Therapie auch nur vorübergehend sind, geben Patienten ohne psychotherapeutische Unterstützung schnell auf.

Im Oktober wird Wittchen im **Europaparlament** eine genaue Kostenaufstellung psychischer Erkrankungen vorlegen. "Unser Gesundheitssystem ist mit seinen Kosten zu mehr als 70 Prozent von chronischen Erkrankungen gekennzeichnet", so Wittchen, "da ist es oft günstiger, frühzeitig ein bisschen mehr Geld zu investieren." Denn viele psychische Erkrankungen verursachen ohne Behandlung massive Kosten und Belastungen, für die Betroffenen und für die Gesellschaft - oft ein Leben lang. Schon heute ist die **Depression** der häufigste Grund für eine frühzeitige Berentung, sagt Wittchen. Das müsste nicht sein.

Document DWELT00020110906e79600033

WISSEN
Angst ist die neue Volkskrankheit

dwk
319 words
6 September 2011
Welt kompakt
WLKPKT
CTGDJC
DWKKE-HP
28
173
German

Langzeitstudie zeigt: In **Europa** sind mehr als 160 Millionen Menschen betroffen

Forscher sind besorgt. Zu selten werden Krankheitsbilder im Jugendalter erkannt

Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, **Depressionen** und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte Studie zum Thema.

"Es gab lange die Annahme, dass psychische und neurologische Störungen nur das Schicksal einzelner Personen sind. Das ist vollkommen abwegig", kommentierte der deutsche Studienleiter Hans-Ulrich Wittchen (TU **Dresden**) bei der Vorstellung der Ergebnisse gestern in Paris.

Die Gesamtzahl der pro Jahr betroffenen Menschen in der EU und den Ländern Schweiz, Norwegen und Island schätzen die Experten auf 164,8 Millionen Menschen. Allein 61,5 Millionen Menschen leiden demnach an Angststörungen, rund 30,3 Millionen unter **Depressionen** und 6,3 Millionen an Demenzerkrankungen.

"Das Besondere an psychischen oder neurologischen Störungen ist, dass sie im Gegensatz zu Stoffwechselerkrankungen oder Krebserkrankungen nur äußerst selten adäquat behandelt werden", sagte Wittchen. Als "politischen Fehler" sieht der Dresdner den Forschungsschwerpunkt der vergangenen Jahre. Dieser sei stark auf besonders dramatische Störungsbilder wie **Depressionen** und nachfolgende Suizide ausgerichtet gewesen, obwohl **Depressionen** oft infolge von anderen Erkrankungen auftreten würden.

"Viele Kinder und Jugendliche entwickeln zwischen dem 5. und dem 18. Lebensjahr Angsterkrankungen wie Panikstörungen oder Phobien. Das spielt sich aber meist im Stillen ab, wie ein Krebs, den keiner wahrnimmt", erklärte Wittchen. "Wenn diese Menschen dann aber 25 Jahre alt sind und berufliche und private Entscheidungen treffen müssen, merken sie plötzlich, dass sie wegen ihrer Angsterkrankung dazu nicht in der Lage sind." Dann komme es häufig zum Ausbruch einer **Depression** und zu einem Suizidversuch.

"Hätte man diese Leute frühzeitiger behandelt, würde man hinterher keine Patienten haben, die eigentlich schon seit 15 Jahren krank sind", sagte Wittchen. Mit frühzeitigen Untersuchungen könnten viele schlimme Konsequenzen verhindert werden.

Rund sieben Prozent aller **Europäer** leiden an **Depressionen**

pa/ empics/ David Cheskin

Document WLKPKT0020110906e79600029

165 Millionen Europäer sind seelisch krank

130 words
6 September 2011
Blick
BLICK
CTGDJC
a7
German

Paris –

Rund 38 Prozent aller **Europäer** sind jährlich von einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung betroffen. Das geht aus einer neuen Gross-Studie für die EU hervor. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, **Depressionen** und Schlaflosigkeit auf. Die Gesamtzahl der pro Jahr betroffenen Menschen in der EU und den Ländern Schweiz, Norwegen und Island schätzen die Experten auf 164,8 Millionen Menschen. Allein 61,5 Millionen leiden an Angststörungen, rund 30,3 Millionen unter **Depressionen**. Nicht ganz so häufig sind Alkoholsucht (14,6 Mio.) und Essstörungen (1,5 Mio.). Studienleiter Hans-Ulrich Wittchen von der TU **Dresden** sagte zur hohen Zahl der Betroffenen bei der Vorstellung der Studie in Paris: «Warum sollte das Gehirn im Gegensatz zum Rest des Körpers gesünder sein?»

JM20110906000025324

Document BLICK00020110906e7960000l

TITEL
Europas Jugend ist depressiv

Fanny Jimenez
136 words
6 September 2011
Die Welt
DWELT
CTGDJC
DWBE-HP
1
204
German

Jeder dritte **Europäer** leidet psychisch

Dresden - Unter der Federführung des Dresdner Psychologieprofessors Hans-Ulrich Wittchen haben Forscher die bislang umfangreichste Studie zur psychischen Gesundheit der **Europäer** erarbeitet. 38,2 Prozent der EU-Bürger leiden demnach an einer ernsten psychischen Störung. Das sind 165 Millionen Kinder und Erwachsene.

Die häufigsten psychischen Leiden der **Europäer** sind demnach Angststörungen. Immerhin 14 Prozent der Gesamtbevölkerung sind davon betroffen. Sieben Prozent der Menschen leiden unter **Depressionen**. Überraschenderweise ist die Häufigkeit und Rangfolge der psychischen Krankheiten in allen EU-Staaten weitgehend gleich. Besonders besorgniserregend ist die Zunahme von **Depressionen** bei Jugendlichen. Sie stellen inzwischen den größten Bevölkerungsanteil bei den **Depressiven**. Wittchen stellt fest: "Wir sehen bei Jungen und Mädchen auch unter 18 Jahren ungefähr fünfmal so häufig eine voll ausgeprägte **Depression** wie früher." Seite 22

Document DWELT00020110906e7960001g

Honda roept 400 Belgische wagens terug naar garage

412 words
6 September 2011
Het Belang van Limburg
HETBEL
CTGDJC
Algemeen
8
Dutch

Honda roept 400 Belgische wagens terug naar garage

BRUSSEL - De Japanse automaker Honda roept in België iets minder dan 400 wagens terug naar de garage. Het gaat om wagens van het model CRZ, een hybride sportcoupé.

Dat zegt een woordvoerster van Honda Belgium. De wagens hebben een update nodig van de software, luidt het bij de autobouwer. Maandag raakte bekend dat Honda wereldwijd bijna een miljoen wagens terug naar de garage roept wegens problemen met het veiligheidssysteem van de elektrische ruiten. Het gaat om wagens uit het Fit-gamma. Die worden in België evenwel niet op de markt gebracht.Belga

38 procent van de **Europeanen** heeft mentale stoornis

dresden - Ieder jaar krijgt 38 procent (165 miljoen) van de **Europeanen** te maken met een mentale stoornis zoals **depressie**, angst, slapeloosheid of dementie. Dit blijkt uit onderzoek van de Universiteit van **Dresden** in Duitsland.

Slechts een derde van de 165 miljoen gevallen krijgt de behandeling of medicatie die nodig is.

Volgens de onderzoekers vormen mentale stoornissen de grootste uitdaging voor **Europeanen** in de 21e eeuw. De aandoeningen hebben grote gevolgen voor de maatschappij, omdat mensen vaak ziek thuis zitten. De kosten lopen in de honderden miljarden euro's. Het onderzoek duurde drie jaar en er werden 514 miljoen mensen in 30 **Europese** landen onderzocht. BD

Crèche voor mannen bij Ikea is tijdelijke ludieke actie

Sydney - Meubelketen Ikea lanceerde afgelopen weekend in de vestiging in het Australische Sydney een crèche voor mannen.

Terwijl de vrouwen naar hartenlust winkelen, kunnen de mannen in "Månland" zich uitleven op spelconsoles, flipperkasten en kickertafels terwijl ze naar sportuitzendingen op tv kunnen kijken. "Het gaat om een tijdelijke ludieke actie, enkel in Sydney", zegt Sabrina Requejo, woordvoerster van Ikea in België. "Ze duurt vier dagen naar aanleiding van vaderdag dat afgelopen weekend in Australië werd gevierd." RaEi

Paniek rond Nestlé babyvoeding blijkt onterecht

BRUSSEL - Een bepaald soort babyvoeding van Nestlé zou stukjes glas kunnen bevatten. Dat onheilspellende bericht circuleert al enkele dagen op Facebook, maar Nestlé België verzekert de Belgische consument dat er geen enkel gevaar is.

Het bericht klopt wel, maar is achterhaald en geldt enkel voor Frankrijk. "Het product waarover het gaat wordt enkel en alleen in Frankrijk verkocht. Na een incident daar heeft Nestlé Frankrijk gevraagd om de babyvoeding terug te sturen. Hier in België moet er dus absoluut niets gevreesd worden en is er geen enkel gevaar voor de baby's", aldus een woordvoerster van Nestlé België. NRo

Document HETBEL0020110906e7960003h

165 miljoen Europeanen hebben mentale stoornis

163 words
6 September 2011
De Gazet van Antwerpen
GAZVA
CTGDJC
Kempen; Mechelen; Waasland; Metropool Stad; Metropool Noord; Metropool Zuid
10
Dutch

Dat blijkt uit een onderzoek van de universiteit van **Dresden** in Duitsland. Volgens de onderzoekers vormen mentale stoornissen de grootste uitdaging voor **Europeanen** in de 21ste eeuw.

Mentale stoornissen zijn in zowat alle **Europese** landen nu al de grootste veroorzaker van arbeidsongeschiktheid, aldus de onderzoekers. Dat heeft verregaande gevolgen voor de maatschappij, omdat mensen daardoor vaak ziek thuis zitten. De kosten lopen op in de honderden miljarden euro's.

Het onderzoek heeft drie jaar geduurd. De studie gebeurde in dertig landen: alle 27 lidstaten van de **Eur ope se** Unie en Zwitserland, Noorwegen en IJsland. Ze hebben samen 514 miljoen inwoners.

De vier aandoeningen die het meest voorkomen, zijn: **depressie**, dementie, alcoholverslaving en beroerte. Uit een vorige studie in 2005 bleek dat 27 procent van de **Europeanen** last had van mentale stoornissen. Nog een vaststelling is dat heel wat farmaceutische bedrijven hun investeringen terugschroeven en dat ze erop rekenen dat de regeringen de kosten van het onderzoek dragen.

bd

Document GAZVA00020110906e7960000z

NATIONAAL
4 op 10 geestelijk niet in orde; 14% heeft angstaanvallen 7% lijdt aan chronische slapeloosheid 6,9% is chronisch depressief 5,4% is dement

452 words
6 September 2011
Het Nieuwsblad
HETNIE
CTGDJC
Leuven-Hageland; Oostende-Westhoek; Meetjesland - Leiestreek; Kempen; Aan Gent gebonden; Mechelen-Lier; Antwerpen; Waasland; Limburg; Dender; Roeselare-Tielt-Izegem; Kortrijk-Waregem-Menen; Brugge-Oostkust; ; Brussel-Noordrand; Pajottenland; Vlaamse Ardennen - Gentse Rand
12
Dutch

Vier op de tien **Europeanen** lijden aan een mentale ziekte, vooral angstaanvallen en chronische slapeloosheid. De toename van de aandoeningen is het meest zorgwekkend bij vrouwen en jongeren. WimDehandschutter

De universiteit van het Duitse **Dresden** onderzocht 514 miljoen **Europeanen** in dertig landen, waaronder België. Elk jaar blijken 165 miljoen van hen -ofwel 38procent- te maken te krijgen met een mentale stoornis. 'We schrikken zelf van dat hoge aantal', zegt hoofdonderzoeker Hans-Ulrich Wittchen. In 2005 bleek uit een gelijkaardig onderzoek dat slechts 27 procent van de **Europeanen** geestelijk niet in orde was.

Angstaanvallen en aanverwante aandoeningen, zoals paranoia, komen het vaakst voor bij mentaal zieken. Concreet: bij veertien procent van de **Europeanen**. Zeven procent lijdt aan chronische slapeloosheid, en ongeveer evenveel procent is chronisch **depressief**. Ook dementie staat hoog in het lijstje.

Vrouwen onder druk

De onderzoekers constateren grote gelijkenissen tussen de landen. Wel opvallend is het verschil tussen de geslachten. Het aantal vrouwen met een **depressie** is sinds de jaren zeventig verdubbeld.

Stijn Vanheule, professor psychoanalyse aan de Universiteit Gent, meent te weten waarom: 'Het is niet zo dat vrouwen biologisch gezien sneller mentaal ziek worden. De verklaring ligt veeleer in hun positie in de maatschappij. Vrouwen hebben nu eenmaal veel meer problemen om werk en gezin op elkaar af te stemmen, omdat ze thuis een grotere verantwoordelijkheid dragen, terwijl mannen die van zich kunnen afschuiven.'

De professor kan zich ook vinden in de conclusie dat jongeren almaar vatbaarder zijn voor mentale aandoeningen. Negentig procent van de patiënten krijgt er in de tienerjaren voor het eerst mee te maken, terwijl in de jaren zeventig nog vooral twintigers voor het eerst werden getroffen.

'Onze maatschappij is individualistischer geworden', reageert Vanheule. 'Er ligt een grotere druk op jongeren, bij wie de puberteit sowieso al conflicten meebrengt. Komt daarbij dat we gedrag in het verleden maatschappelijk verklaarden, tegenwoordig individueel. Met andere woorden: we redeneren dat als iemand problemen heeft, dat dan wel aan hem of haar zal liggen.'

Praten, niet slikken

Zorgwekkend is de conclusie dat slechts een derde van de mentaal zieken professionele hulp zoekt. En dan nog krijgen ze niet altijd de juiste behandeling.

'Het is positief dat mentale aandoeningen bespreekbaar zijn. Dat was vroeger anders', merkt professor Vanheule op. 'Negatief is dat alles te sterk in een medisch kader wordt bekeken. Wie zich slecht voelt, is ziek en heeft medicijnen nodig. Stel: je zit niet goed in je vel omdat je relatie is afgesprongen en daarom ga je naar de huisarts. Grote kans dat die je antidepressiva voorschrijft. Terwijl praten veel efficiënter is op lange termijn.'

Document HETNIE0020110906e79600025

Die Presse

eu
In Kürze- EU könnte beim &&gCO2&&g-Handel mit Australien kooperieren- Van Rompuy : Wiederantritt? Jeder Zweite psychisch krank

146 words
6 September 2011
Die Presse
DIEP
CTGDJC
German

Die EU und Australien wollen Gespräche über die Verknüpfung der CO2&&g-Emissionshandelssysteme führen. Das vereinbarte Kommissionspräsident José Manuel Barroso bei einem Besuch in Australien mit Premierministerin Julia Gillard. Barroso zeigte sich über die geplante Steuer auf CO2&&g-Emissionen in Australien erfreut.

EU-Ratspräsident Herman Van Rompuy schloss in einem Interview mit dem flämischen Radiosender VRT nicht aus, für eine zweite Amtszeit zu kandidieren. Sein derzeitiges Mandat läuft im Juni nächsten Jahres aus. Nach deutschem und französischem Willen soll er auch eine **europäische** Wirtschaftsregierung leiten.

Mehr als jeder zweite EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung: Das ergab eine Studie der Universität **Dresden**. Besonders häufig sind Angsterkrankungen und **Depressionen**.

Document DIEP000020110906e7960000g

Depressionen sind weit verbreitet Forscher legen

dpa
256 words
6 September 2011
General Anzeiger
GNLZGR
CTGDJC
German

Depressionen sind weit verbreitet Forscher legen **europäische** Studie vor PARIS. Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, **Depressionen** und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte Studie zum Thema. "Es gab lange die Annahme, dass psychische und neurologische Störungen nur das Schicksal einzelner Personen sind. Das ist vollkommen abwegig", kommentierte der deutsche Studienleiter Hans-Ulrich Wittchen (TU **Dresden**) gestern bei der Vorstellung der Ergebnisse in Paris. Die Gesamtzahl der pro Jahr betroffenen Menschen in der EU und den Ländern Schweiz, Norwegen und Island schätzen die Experten nach einer umfassenden Metaanalyse vorhandener Daten auf 164,8 Millionen Menschen. Allein 61,5 Millionen Menschen leiden demnach an Angststörungen, rund 30,3 Millionen unter **Depressionen** und 6,3 Millionen an Demenzerkrankungen.

Nicht ganz so häufig sind Krankheiten wie Alkoholsucht (14,6 Millionen) oder Essstörungen (1,5 Millionen). Neurologische Erkrankungen wie Schlaganfall, Morbus Parkinson oder Multiple Sklerose wurden in der Statistik nicht berücksichtigt. "Das Besondere an psychischen oder neurologischen Störungen ist, dass sie nur äußerst selten adäquat behandelt werden", sagte der an der Technischen Universität **Dresden** forschende Psychologe Wittchen. In **Europa** würden nur zehn Prozent aller psychischen Störungen "minimal adäquat" behandelt. Selbst die besten Gesundheitssysteme schafften es bestenfalls, jeden zweiten Patienten einigermaßen gut zu behandeln. Männer und Frauen leiden etwa gleich häufig unter psychischen Erkrankungen. Männer haben indes in der Kindheit etwa häufiger ADHS (Aufmerksamkeitsdefizit-Hyperaktivitätsstörungen) und später Suchterkrankungen, während Frauen häufiger an **Depressionen**, Angsterkrankungen und Essstörungen leiden. dpa

1595317

Document GNLZGR0020110906e796000d2

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Wissen
Volkskrankheit; Jeder dritte Europäer hat einmal im Jahr psychische Probleme

CHRISTIAN WEBER
566 words
6 September 2011
Süddeutsche Zeitung
SDDZ
CTGDJC
16
German

Bluthochdruck, Arthrose, Diabetes natürlich, Krebs vielleicht – wenn von Volkskrankheiten die Rede ist, denken die meisten Menschen ganz selbstverständlich an die schweren Leiden des Körpers. Doch jetzt bestätigt die bislang beste und umfassendste epidemiologische Studie zum Thema ein weiteres Mal, dass in Wirklichkeit die Störungen des Gehirns den Menschen – zumindest in **Europa** – die größere Last aufbürden: Psychische und neurologische Störungen verursachen demnach 26,6 Prozent aller sogenannten DALYS. Mit diesem Begriff der „disability-adjusted lifeyears“ bezeichnet die Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) alle Lebensjahre, die durch Krankheit verloren gehen, sei es durch eingeschränkte Lebensqualität oder gar vorzeitigen Tod.

Für ihre in der Fachzeitschrift **European** Neuropsychopharmacology (Bd. 21, S. 655, 2011) veröffentlichte Studie sammelte und analysierte das vielköpfige, multinationale Forscherteam um den Psychiater Hans-Ulrich Wittchen von der TU **Dresden** und den Psychologen Frank Jacobi, der zusätzlich in Berlin lehrt, die Daten von 514 Millionen Menschen aus allen 27 EU-Ländern sowie der Schweiz, Island und Norwegen. Anders als in einer vergleichbaren Studie aus dem Jahre 2005 berücksichtigten die Autoren diesmal nicht nur Menschen im Alter zwischen 18 und 65 Jahren, sondern auch Jüngere und Ältere. Außerdem erweiterten sie den Katalog der erfassten Krankheiten um zahlreiche neurologische Erkrankungen – statistisch besonders relevant: die Demenzen.

Zwar bringt das Ergebnis den epidemiologischen Fachmann nicht unbedingt zum Staunen, doch der Laie wundert sich: Der neuen Analyse zufolge leiden jedes Jahr 38,2 Prozent der **Europäer** oder 164,8 Millionen Menschen an einer neuropsychiatrischen Störung. Besonders verbreitet seien mit einem Anteil von 14 Prozent die Angststörungen, gefolgt von Schlaflosigkeit (7 Prozent), unipolarer **Depression** (6,9 Prozent), psychosomatischen Erkrankungen (6,3 Prozent), Alkohol- und Drogenabhängigkeit (mehr als 4 Prozent), ADHS (5 Prozent bei den Jüngeren) und Demenzen (1 Prozent bei den 60- bis 65-Jährigen, 30 Prozent bei den über 85-Jährigen). Dabei zeigten sich mit den Ausnahmen von Alkoholmissbrauch und geistiger Behinderung kaum Länderdifferenzen. Ebenso sind alle Altersgruppen von psychischen Störungen betroffen. Deutlicher unterscheiden sich die Geschlechter: Frauen leiden häufiger an **Depressionen**, Migräne, Panikattacken und posttraumatischen Belastungsstörungen. Männer liegen beim Alkoholkonsum an der Spitze.

„So hoch diese Zahlen erscheinen mögen, haben wir doch eher konservativ geschätzt“, sagt Studienautor Jacobi. So fehlten etwa einige neurologische Erkrankungen, bei denen die Datenlage unzureichend war. Der Psychologe betont allerdings, dass die festgestellten Prävalenzen keinen Trend zu mehr psychischen Erkrankungen belegen, wie häufig behauptet wird: „Dramatische Entwicklungen konnten wir nicht feststellen.“ Wie bereits andere Studien gezeigt haben, steigt nicht die Zahl der Erkrankungen, sondern die Häufigkeit der Diagnosen. Patienten und Ärzte sind aufgeklärter. Doch immer noch werden die absoluten Zahlen unterschätzt: „Psychische Störungen sind kein seltenes Schicksal “, kommentieren die Autoren. „Das Gehirn als komplexestes Organ ist genauso häufig wie der Rest des Körpers von Störungen und Erkrankungen betroffen.“

Grund zur Entwarnung gebe es aber nicht: Immer noch herrschten extreme Missstände in der Versorgung psychisch Kranker, weniger als ein Drittel der Betroffenen werde überhaupt behandelt, und wenn, dann häufig erst mit jahrelanger Verzögerung und nicht nach dem Stand der Wissenschaft. Dies sei umso bedenklicher, sagt Studienautor Wittchen, da viele psychische Leiden bereits früh beginnen und dann das weitere Leben überschatten und zusätzliche gesundheitliche Komplikationen auslösen können. Der Psychiater resümiert: „Das niedrige Problembewusstsein gekoppelt mit dem Unwissen über das wahre Ausmaß hinsichtlich Häufigkeit, Belastungen und Störungen in allen Gesellschaften und Schichten ist das zentrale Hindernis für die Bewältigung dieser Herausforderung.“

Es dauert oft Jahre, bis Patienten

eine Therapie erhalten.

A50083215

Document SDDZ000020110906e7960003w

Tages Anzeiger

Wissen

Nur jeder zehnte psychisch Kranke erhält HilfeImmer weniger Eis in der NordpolregionBalzan-Stiftung muss wegen Wirtschaftskrise sparen

290 words
6 September 2011
Tages Anzeiger
TANZ
CTGDJC
German

Homepage Address:

Nachrichten

Gesundheitswesen

Eine neue Studie für die EU geht davon aus, dass jedes Jahr 38 Prozent aller **Europäer** von einer psychischen oder neurologischen Krankheit betroffen sind. Besonders häufig sind dies Angsterkrankungen, **Depressionen** und Schlaflosigkeit, wie es im Fachmagazin «**European** Neuropsychopharmacology» heisst. Der Studienleiter, Hans-Ulrich Wittchen von der TU **Dresden**, sagte am Montag in Paris: «Warum sollte das Gehirn im Gegensatz zum Rest des Körpers gesünder sein?» Das Besondere an psychischen oder neurologischen Störungen sei, dass sie im Gegensatz zu Stoffwechsel- oder Krebserkrankungen nur selten adäquat behandelt würden. Laut der Daten werden in **Europa** nur 10 Prozent aller psychischen Störungen «minimal adäquat» behandelt. (SDA/DPA)

Klima

In der Arktis kündigt sich ein Minusrekord beim Meereis an. Die sommerliche Eisbedeckung werde höchstwahrscheinlich auf das Rekordniveau von 2007 oder sogar noch darunter schrumpfen. Die Eisdecke sei an den Rändern so stark aufgebrochen, dass die Sonneneinstrahlung die oberste Wasserschicht erwärmen könne und «noch viele Schollen schmelzen werden», sagte Rüdiger Gerdes vom Bremerhavener Alfred-Wegener-Institut für Polar- und Meeresforschung (AWI) am Montag. «Dieser Rückgang ist teilweise durch den Klimawandel bedingt.» (SDA/DPA)

Preise

Nur mit je 750 000 Franken statt der bisher üblichen runden Million sind dieses Jahr die Balzan-Preise dotiert. Grund seien die «andauernden grossen Unsicherheiten» auf den Finanzmärkten, teilt die Stiftung mit, die ihren Sitz in Zürich und Mailand hat. Ausgezeichnet werden 2011 der Philosoph Bronislaw Baczko, der bis zu seiner Emeritierung 1989 in Genf lehrte, der Historiker Peter Brown von der Universität Princeton, der Biologe Russell Lande vom Imperial College London und der Astronom Joseph Silk, der an der John-Hopkins-Universität Baltimore tätig ist. (SDA)

Document TANZ000020110906e7960000g

Mental illness takes toll on Europeans

566 words
6 September 2011
China Daily - Hong Kong Edition
CHNDHK
CTGDJC
10
English

LONDON - **Europeans** are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as **depression**, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a large new study.

With only about a third of cases receiving the therapy or medication needed, mental illnesses cause a huge economic and social burden - measured in the hundreds of billions of euros - as sufferers become too unwell to work and personal relationships break down.

"Mental disorders have become **Europe**'s largest health challenge of the 21st century," the study's authors said.

At the same time, some big drug companies are backing away from investment in research on how the brain works and affects behavior, putting the onus on governments and health charities to stump up funding for neuroscience.

"The immense treatment gap ... for mental disorders has to be closed," said Hans Ulrich Wittchen, director of the institute of clinical psychology and psychotherapy at Germany's **Dresden** University and the lead investigator on the **European** study.

"Those few receiving treatment do so with considerable delays of an average of several years and rarely with the appropriate, state-of-the-art therapies."

Wittchen led a three-year study covering 30 **European** countries - the 27 **European** Union member states plus Switzerland, Iceland and Norway - and a population of 514 million people.

A direct comparison of the prevalence of mental illnesses in other parts of the world was not available because different studies adopt varying parameters.

Wittchen's team looked at about 100 illnesses covering all major brain disorders from anxiety and **depression** to addiction to schizophrenia, as well as major neurological disorders including epilepsy, Parkinson's and multiple sclerosis.

The results, published by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ENCP) on Monday, show an "exceedingly high burden" of mental health disorders and brain illnesses, he told reporters.

Mental illnesses are a major cause of death, disability, and economic burden worldwide and the World Health Organization predicts that by 2020, **depression** will be the second leading contributor to the global burden of disease across all ages.

Wittchen said that in **Europe**, that grim future had arrived early, with diseases of the brain already the single largest contributor to the EU's burden of ill health.

The four most disabling conditions - measured in terms of disability-adjusted life years or DALYs, a standard measure used to compare the impact of various diseases - are **depression**, dementias such as Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia, and alcohol dependence and stroke.

The last major **European** study of brain disorders, which was published in 2005 and covered a smaller population of about 301 million people, found 27 percent of the EU adult population was suffering from mental illnesses.

Although the 2005 study cannot be compared directly with the latest finding - the scope and population were different - it found the cost burden of these and neurological disorders amounted to about 386 billion euros ($555 billion) a year at that time. Wittchen's team has yet to finalize the economic impact data from this latest work, but he said the costs would be "considerably more" than estimated in 2005.

The researchers said it was crucial for health policymakers to recognize the enormous burden and devise ways to identify potential patients early - possibly through screening - and make treating the m quickly a high priority.

Reuters

Document CHNDHK0020110905e7960006o

Mais de um terço dos europeus sofre de doenças mentais; Estudo de universidade alemã

Agências;
681 words
5 September 2011
Publico Online
PUBLOO
CTGDJC
Portuguese

Segundo um estudo recente, há quase 165 milhões de pessoas na **Europa** a sofrer com problemas de saúde mental, tais como **depressão**, ansiedade, insónias ou demências. As mulheres estão cada vez mais **deprimidas**.

"As doenças mentais tornaram-se o maior desafio de saúde **europeu**", refere Hans Ulrich Wittchen, director do instituto de psicologia clínica e psicoterapia na universidade alemã de **Dresden** e principal autor do estudo divulgado esta semana. Os números representam mais de um terço (38 por cento) da população **europeia** e revelam ainda que apenas um terço dos casos de desordens mentais estão a ser tratados com terapia e medicação transformando as doenças mentais num pesado fardo económico e social.

O investigador principal alerta que os poucos doentes que estão a receber tratamento fazem-no já tarde e, por vezes, não beneficiam das terapias adequadas. O estudo decorreu ao longo de três anos, abrangendo 30 países **europeus** (os 27 estados membros da União **Europeia** e ainda a Suíça, Islândia e Noruega) e uma população de 514 milhões de pessoas. A equipa liderada por Wittchen avaliou a presença de mais de 100 doenças mentais, entre as quais a **depressão**, a dependência, esquizofrenia e ainda procurou casos de desordens neurológicas como epilepsia, Doença de Parkinson ou esclerose múltipla.

O estudo de Wittchen antecipa as piores expectativas da Organização Mundial de Saúde e conclui que as doenças do cérebro, mentais ou neurológicas são já as que mais contribuem para o peso das doenças na **Europa**. No "top 4" das doenças mais incapacitantes surge a **depressão**, demências como a Doença de Alzheimer, a dependência do álcool e os acidentes vasculares cerebrais (AVC). Na lista das doenças mais presentes na população **europeia** as desordens relacionadas com a ansiedade obtêm uma fatia de 14 por cento, seguidas da insónia com 7 por cento e da **depressão** com 6,9 por cento. As desordens relacionadas com hiperactividade de défice de atenção afectam 5 por cento da população mais jovem e as demências envolvem um por cento dos cidadãos entre os 60 e 65 anos e 30 por cento das pessoas com mais de 85 anos.

O último estudo em grande escala sobre saúde mental foi publicado em 2005, abrangendo apenas 301 milhões de pessoas, concluiu que 27 por cento da população adulta **europeia** sofria de doenças mentais. Apesar das diferenças metodológicas dos estudos que impossibilitam as comparações, o estudo anterior ao de Wittchen referia que o custo dessa má saúde mental para a economia **europeia** ascendia a 386 mil milhões de euros por ano. A equipa de investigação de Wittchen ainda não fez essas contas mas estima que o preço a pagar hoje é "consideravelmente superior" ao de 2005.

Os investigadores referem que, para reparar os danos económicos e não só, é prioritário detectar os problemas mais cedo e actuar mais cedo. "As desordens mentais manifestam-se cedo na vida e têm um forte impacto negativo mais tarde", avisa Wittchen, insistindo que apenas um em cada três pessoas com problemas recebe algum tipo de tratamento e notando que 90 por cento das desordens associadas à ansiedade se manifestam antes dos 18 anos.

O estudo, publicado pelo Colégio **Europeu** de Neuropsicofarmacologia, nota ainda que as taxas globais de **depressão** nas mulheres duplicaram desde 1970 (grande salto aconteceu nas décadas de 80 e 90, coincidindo com a mudança de padrões sociais e estabilizou nos últimos anos). Ainda assim, no caso da **depressão**, as taxas são 2,6 vezes superiores nas mulheres em comparação com os homens. Os especialistas detectaram mesmo alguns "momentos-chave" em que esta doença se manifesta mais como, por exemplo, os anos férteis, entre os 16 e os 42 anos de idade e, mais concretamente ainda, nos períodos após ter um filho, quando têm de lidar com a dupla responsabilidade profissional e familiar.

Porém, num relatório recentemente divulgado pela Comissão **Europeia** sobre a saúde dos homens **eur op eus** os especialistas alertavam para um preocupante sub-diagnóstico da **depressão** e outros distúrbios mentais nos homens, argumentando que estes mais dificilmente pedem ajuda.

Document PUBLOO0020110906e795000h0

Wissenschaft / Medizin
Studie - Fast 40 Prozent der Europäer sind psychisch krank

548 words
5 September 2011
Spiegel Online
SPGLO
CTGDJC
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German

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Die Zahl ist alarmierend: Mehr als 160 Millionen **Europäer** leiden an einer psychischen Krankheit, nur eine Minderheit wird laut einer aktuellen Studie rechtzeitig behandelt. Den Schaden für die Volkswirtschaften schätzen die Forscher auf eine dreistellige Milliardenhöhe - pro Jahr.

Hamburg - Angststörungen, **Depressionen**, Sucht: Psychische Krankheiten sind ein weit verbreitetes Problem in **Europa**. Sie treffen laut einer aktuellen rund 38 Prozent der Bevölkerung. Trotzdem finden die Betroffenen nur schwer Hilfe, beklagt ein Wissenschaftlerteam um Hans Ulrich Wittchen von der Technischen Universität **Dresden**.

Wittchen und seine Kollegen analysierten verschiedene Studien und andere Daten zu psychischen und neurologischen Krankheiten in 30 Ländern - der **Europäischen** Union sowie der Schweiz, Norwegen und Island. Wie die Forscher im Fachmagazin "**European** Neuropsychopharmacology" berichten, leben in einem Zwölf-Monats-Zeitraum knapp 164 Millionen Menschen in diesen Nationen mit einer psychischen Krankheit. Deutliche Unterschiede zwischen den Ländern gab es nur beim Anteil der Suchtkranken sowie bei der Altersdemenz.

Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse der Studie:

Am häufigsten sind Angststörungen, die 14 Prozent der Bevölkerung betreffen. Unter Schlaflosigkeit oder einer schweren **Depression** leiden jeweils rund sieben Prozent der Menschden. Mehr als vier Prozent sind alkohol- oder drogenabhängig. Fünf Prozent der unter 17-Jährigen sind vom Aufmerksamkeits-Defizitsyndrom ADHS und 30 Prozent der über 85-Jährigen von einer Demenz betroffen.

"Psychische Krankheiten sind die größte Herausforderung für das **europäische** Gesundheitssystem im 21. Jahrhundert", meinen die Forscher. Ein schwacher Trost: Seit einer ebenfalls von Wittchen geleiteten Untersuchung aus dem Jahr 2005 ist der Prozentsatz der psychisch Erkrankten in den untersuchten Ländern nicht gestiegen.

Schlechte Versorgung

Obwohl psychische Leiden häufig auftreten, ist die medizinische Versorgung alles andere als optimal. Nur ein Drittel der Betroffenen werde behandelt, berichten die Forscher - und auch das oft nur nach jahrelanger Wartezeit bis zur richtigen Therapie.

Die Studie identifiziert einige Ursachen für die schlechte Versorgung der Erkrankten. Ein Faktor sei die Kluft zwischen Forschung und Praxis, konstatieren die Forscher. Das habe zur Folge, dass Ärzte in Diagnostik und Therapie oft noch veraltete Methoden einsetzen. Hier sei es unter anderem wichtig, die Behandlungsressourcen für psychische Störungen zu optimieren, sagt Wittchen.

Eine weitere Ursache für die Missstände sei die gesellschaftliche und politische Tendenz, psychische und neurologische Krankheiten zu marginalisieren und zu stigmatisieren, schreiben die Forscher. Dazu komme das weit verbreitete Unwissen in der Bevölkerung und in der Gesundheitspolitik bezüglich der verschiedenen Formen psychischer Störungen, ihrer Ursachen und Behandlungsmöglichkeiten.

Die aktuelle Studie kann nicht direkt mit der von 2005 verglichen werden - bei der neueren Untersuchung haben die Forscher mehr Länder und ein breiteres Spektrum von Diagnosen eingeschlossen. Allerdings schätzen die Experten schon vor sechs Jahren, dass die volkswirtschaftlichen Kosten der psychischen und neurologischen Leiden bei 386 Milliarden Euro pro Jahr liegen. Für die aktuellen Daten sind die Berechnungen noch nicht abgeschlossen - doch laut Wittchen sind die Kosten um einiges höher als 2005.

Die Forscher betonen, wie wichtig es sei, seelische Störungen frühzeitig zu erkennen und zu behandeln.

"Da psychischen Krankheiten oft früh im Leben einsetzen, haben sie einen beträchtlichen schädlichen Einfluss in späteren Lebensjahren", so Wittchen. David Nutt vom Imperial College London, der nicht an der Studie beteiligt war, bestätigt das. Frühe Therapien könnten die Entwicklung der Krankheiten aufhalten - "so dass die Menschen nicht zwangsläufig arbeitsunfähig werden".

wbr/Reuters/dpa

http://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/medizin/0,1518,784400,00.html

Document SPGLO00020110906e7950002t

Angststörung und Depression

Badische Zeitung Online (Germany), 01:00, 6 September 2011, 178 words, (German)

PARIS (dpa). Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte Studie ...

WLD

Mental illness health burden

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131 words
5 September 2011
Daily News
DAILNW
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English

LONDON: **Europeans** are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a mental disorder such as **depression**, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a large new study.

With only about a third of cases receiving the therapy or medication needed, mental illnesses cause a huge economic and social burden - measured in the hundreds of billions of euros - as sufferers becom e too unwell to work.

"Mental disorders have become **Europe**'s largest health challenge of the 21st century," the study's authors said.

"The immense treatment gap... for mental disorders has to be closed," said Hans Ulrich Wittchen, director of the institute of clinical psychology and psychotherapy at Germany's **Dresden** University. - Reuters

Document DAILNW0020110906e79500029

38% Warga Eropa Sakit Jiwa

Inilah, 21:19, 5 September 2011, 128 words, (Bahasa Indonesia)

INILAH.COM, London - Sebanyak 165 juta atau 38% warga di sejumlah negara Eropa sakit jiwa dan neurologi. Umumnya mereka mengalami depresi, kegelisahan, dan insomnia (susah tidur).

El 38,2% de los europeos sufre algún trastorno mental | Neurociencia | elmundo.es

herenciageneticayenfermedad, 5 September 2011, 655 words, (Spanish)

<strong class="seccion">ESTUDIO | En 30 países;El 38,2% de los europeos sufre algún trastorno mental La depresión y el insomnio, entre los trastornos más comunes.| AfpLa ansiedad, el insomnio y la depresión, las patologías más ...

Deutsche Studie: Rund 165 Millionen Europäer sind psychisch krank

Augsburger Allgemeine, 21:11, 5 September 2011, 119 words, (German)

Laut einer Studie des Psychologen Hans-Ulrich Wittchen aus Dresden leiden rund 165 Millionen Europäer an einer psychischen Störung wie Depressionen, Alkoholsucht oder Ängsten.

Gesundheitswesen; Europa leidet an Angstzuständen

427 words
5 September 2011
ZEIT online
ZEITON
CTGDJC
36/2011
German

Eine neue Studie zeigt: Psychische Krankheiten sind **Europas** Gesundheitsproblem Nummer eins. Forscher fordern mehr Aufklärung und eine bessere Versorgung.

In **Europa** sind seelische Leiden zur größten gesundheitspolitischen Herausforderung geworden. Das geht aus einer Studie hervor, die auf dem Neuropharmakologie-Kongress in Paris vorgestellt wurde. Danach leiden von den 164,8 Millionen **Europäern** jedes Jahr 38,2 Prozent unter einer klinisch bedeutsamen psychischen Störung.

Für ihre Untersuchung wertete das Forscherteam um Studienleiter Hans-Ulrich Wittchen von der Universität **Dresden** Gesundheitsdaten aller 27 EU-Mitgliedsstaaten aus. Zusätzlich flossen Erhebungen aus der Schweiz, Island und Norwegen ein. Am häufigsten verbreitet sind demnach Angststörungen (14 Prozent), gefolgt von Schlafstörungen (7 Prozent) und bestimmte Formen der **Depr essio n** (6,9 Prozent). Immerhin 6,3 Prozent der **Europäer** leiden unter Beschwerden, wie Kopf-, Rücken- oder Magenschmerzen, die nicht körperlich erklärt werden können. Mediziner sprechen dann von psychosomatischen Erkrankungen. Die Ergebnisse der Studie werden im Magazin **European** Neuropsychopharmacology veröffentlicht.

Der Anteil der Alkohol- und Drogenabhängigen im Bezug auf die Gesamtbevölkerung variierte in den **eu ro pä is ch en** Ländern sehr stark. Mit durchschnittlich weniger als vier Prozent machten die Suchterkrankungen nach der aktuellen Datenauswertung nur einen relativ geringen Teil der psychischen Leiden aus.

Die meisten psychischen Störungen betreffen alle Schichten und Altersgruppen. Eine Besonderheit ist die Aufmerksamkeits- und Hyperaktivitätsstörung ADHS. Sie wird immerhin bei fünf Prozent aller Kinder - und Jugendlichen diagnostiziert. Unter Demenz leidet etwa jeder hundertste EU-Bürger zwischen 60 und 65 Jahren. Unter den über 85-Jährigen ist fast ein Drittel von Demenz betroffen.

Ein Problem bei der Behandlung psychischer Störungen sehen die Forscher darin, dass Psychiater, Neurologen, Psychotherapeuten und Psychologen sehr verschiedene Konzepte in Forschung und Praxis sowie Diagnostik und Therapie haben. Außerdem würden seelische Leiden noch immer gesellschaftlich und politisch marginalisiert und stigmatisiert. "Das niedrige Problembewusstsein gekoppelt mit dem Unwissen über das wahre Ausmaß hinsichtlich Häufigkeit, Belastungen und Kosten psychischer Störungen in allen Gesellschaften und Schichten, ist das zentrales Hindernis für die Bewältigung dieser Herausforderung", sagte der Dresdner Psychologe Wittchen.

Außer im Fall der altersbedingten Demenzerkrankungen, die mit wachsender Lebenserwartung der Bevölkerung häufiger werden, sind seelische Leiden in **Europa** nicht häufiger als im Jahr 2005. Damals hatte es eine erste große **europäische** Studie dazu gegeben. Der Eindruck, psychische Störungen nähmen zu, entstehe vor allem dadurch, dass Patienten sich inzwischen auch offen Hilfe holen, Therapie-Möglichkeiten bekannter werden und das Thema in der Öffentlichkeit präsenter ist. Allerdings erhält nicht einmal ein Drittel aller Betroffenen professionelle Hilfe. Oft beginnt eine Therapie viel zu spät. Und häufig hilft sie den Patienten dann nicht mehr.

PMG9285387-ZEDE-/wissen/gesundheit/2011-09/psychisch-krank-europa

Document ZEITON0020110905e79500033

38 procent i Europa har mentale problemer
Nordvestnyt.dk, 21:21, 5 September 2011, 295 words, (Danish)
Mentale lidelser er ved at blive den altoverskyggende sundhedsmæssige udfordring i Europa, viser ny forskning. Europæerne lider i stor stil af psykiske og neurologiske problemer. Næsten 165 millioner eller 38 procent af Europas befolkning ...

Study suggests 40 per cent of people suffer mental illness

163 words
5 September 2011
Morning Star Online
MOSTAR
CTGDJC
English

Almost two in five **European** people suffer from a mental disorder with the most common ones being anxiety, insomnia and **depression**, according to new research published by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology.

The study, which covers 30 countries including Britain, found that 38.2 per cent of people are suffering with mental disorders, often without the right treatment.

While rates are not thought to be increasing compared with 2005 the proportion of people treated has also not improved, standing at around one in three of all cases.

Dresden University of Technology Professor Hans Ulrich Wittchen, one of the study authors, said men and women had about the same rates of mental health problems overall but experienced different issues.

Women are around two-and-a-half times more likely than men to suffer **depression**, particularly during their child-bearing years, he said.

Overall rates of **depression** in women have doubled since the 1970s.

Source:

Document MOSTAR0020110905e7950000d

Nearly 40 pct of Europeans suffer mental illness
Shanghai Daily, 20:27, 5 September 2011, 186 words, (English)
EUROPEANS are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a large new ...

Psychische Störungen: Gefährlich, wenn unbehandelt
n-tv.de, 20:23, 5 September 2011, 681 words, (German)
Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf. Das ergab die bislang größte Studie zum ...

Almost 40 percent of Europeans Suffer from Mental Disorders
Breaking News, 5 September 2011, 144 words, (English)
A new study says more than 164 million people in Europe suffer from mental ailments, and only one-third are being treated. The three-year survey, released Monday, covered 30 European countries with a population of more than a half-billion ...

4 af 10 europæere har psykiske problemer

fpn.dk, 20:05, 5 September 2011, 305 words, (Danish)

Mentale lidelser er ved at blive den altoverskyggende sundhedsmæssige udfordring i Europa. Europæerne lider i stor stil af psykiske og neurologiske problemer. Næsten 165 millioner eller 38 procent af Europas befolkning bliver hvert af ramt ...

38 Persen Warga Eropa Derita Gangguan Jiwa

Surabaya Post, 19:53, 5 September 2011, 140 words, (Bahasa Indonesia)

LONDON - Sekira 38 persen atau 165 juta warga di negara-negara Eropa menderita sakit jiwa dan neurologi. Rata-rata mereka menderita penyakit otak seperti depresi, kegelisahan, dan insomnia (susah tidur).

Juggling work, kids - women more prone to depression

KeralaNext.com, 19:34, 5 September 2011, 230 words, (English)

Health News: London, Sep 5 (IANS) Depression among women has doubled since the 1970s, thanks to pressures of juggling work and children. Women are more than two-and-a-half times more likely than men to suffer from depression, especially ...

Studie: Psychische Störungen oft unbehandelt
Badisches Tagblatt, 19:33, 5 September 2011, 848 words, (German)
Paris (dpa) - Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte ...

Mental illness affects nearly 40% in Europe
TVNZ, 19:13, 5 September 2011, 694 words, (English)
Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a large new ...

Wenn die Psyche leidet

463 words
5 September 2011
Die Südostschweiz
SUDOS
CTGDJC
36
German

Psychische und neurologische Störungen sind oft noch immer ein Tabu-Thema. Eine neue Studie für die EU geht jedoch davon aus, dass rund 38 Prozent aller **Europäer** jährlich von einer solchen Erkrankung betroffen sind.

Paris. – Mehr als jeder dritte Einwohner **Europas** leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, **Depressionen** und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang grösste Studie zum Thema, die im Fachmagazin «**European** Neuropsychopharmacology» publiziert worden ist. «Es gab lange die Annahme, dass psychische und neurologische Störungen nur das Schicksal einzelner Personen sind. Das ist vollkommen abwegig», sagte Studienleiter Hans-Ulrich Wittchen von der TU **Dresden** gestern bei der Vorstellung der Ergebnisse in Paris. «Warum sollte das Gehirn im Gegensatz zum Rest des Körpers gesünder sein?»

Millionen betroffen

Die Gesamtzahl der pro Jahr betroffenen Menschen in der EU sowie in der Schweiz, in Norwegen und in Island schätzen die Experten nach einer umfassenden Metaanalyse vorhandener Daten auf 164,8 Millionen Menschen. Allein 61,5 Millionen Menschen leiden demnach an Angststörungen, rund 30,3 Millionen unter **Depressionen** und 6,3 Millionen an Demenzerkrankungen. Nicht ganz so häufig sind Krankheiten wie Alkoholsucht (14,6 Mio.) oder Essstörungen (1,5 Mio.). Neurologische Erkrankungen wie Schlaganfall, Morbus Parkinson oder Multiple Sklerose wurden im Gegensatz zur Demenz in dieser Statistik nicht berücksichtigt. Sie würden die Prozentzahl noch einmal erhöhen, schreiben die Autoren.

«Das Besondere an psychischen oder neurologischen Störungen ist, dass sie im Gegensatz zu Stoffwechselerkrankungen oder Krebserkrankungen nur äusserst selten adäquat behandelt werden», sagte Wittchen. Nach der Auswertung der Daten würden in **Europa** nur zehn Prozent aller psychischen Störungen «minimal adäquat» behandelt.

Ein Kapazitätsproblem ist dies nach Einschätzung der Forscher nur bedingt. «Würde man die Zuweisung von vorhandenen Ressourcen und die Möglichkeiten optimieren, dann würde man durchaus in der Lage sein, ohne Mehrkosten eine ähnlich befriedigende Situation zu erreichen wie im Bereich Diabetes oder Herzerkrankungen», sagte Wittchen.

Frühzeitig behandeln

«Viele Kinder und Jugendliche entwickeln zwischen dem fünften und dem 18. Lebensjahr Angsterkrankungen wie Panikstörungen oder Phobien. Das spielt sich aber meist im Stillen ab, wie ein Krebs, den keiner wahrnimmt», erklärte Wittchen. «Wenn diese Menschen dann aber 25 Jahre alt sind und berufliche und private Entscheidungen treffen müssen, merken sie plötzlich, dass sie wegen ihrer Angsterkrankung dazu nicht in der Lage sind.» Dann komme es häufig zum ersten Ausbruch einer **Depr essi on** und zu einem Suizidversuch. «Hätte man diese Leute frühzeitiger behandelt, würde man hinterher keine Patienten haben, die eigentlich schon seit 15 Jahren krank sind», sagte Wittchen. Mit frühzeitigen Untersuchungen könnten viele schlimme Konsequenzen verhindert werden.

Die Studienergebnisse basieren auf einer über drei Jahre durchgeführten Untersuchung und beziehen sich auf eine Gesamteinwohnerzahl von 514 Millionen Menschen. Es wurden nach Angaben der Autoren mehr als 100 unterschiedliche psychische und neurologische Krankheitsbilder berücksichtigt. (sda)

Document SUDOS00020110905e795000uq

Studie: Psychische Störungen oft unbehandelt

Nürtinger Zeitung Online, 18:49, 5 September 2011, 659 words, (German)

Paris (dpa) - Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte ...

Studie: Psychische Störungen oft unbehandelt

Wormser Zeitung, 18:34, 5 September 2011, 448 words, (German)

Paris (dpa) - Mehr als jeder dritte EU-Bürger leidet mindestens einmal im Jahr an einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung. Besonders häufig treten Angsterkrankungen, Depressionen und Schlaflosigkeit auf, ergab die bislang größte ...

40 procent af Europa har mentale problemer
Århus Stiftstidende, 16:17, 5 September 2011, 413 words, (Danish)
Europæerne lider i stor stil af psykiske og neurologiske problemer. Næsten 165 millioner eller 38 procent af Europas befolkning bliver hvert af ramt af hjernelidelser som depression, angst, søvnløshed eller demens, viser stort studie.

Depression and other mental disorders are Europe’s largest health challenge, study concludes

European Biotechnology News, 18:16, 5 September 2011, 367 words, (English)

05.09.11 Paris – Mental disorders have become Europe‘s largest health challenge in the 21st century, according to a study presented today on the 24th Congress of the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP) in Paris (September ...

40 procent af Europa har mentale problemer

Berlingske Tidende, 17:19, 5 September 2011, 314 words, (Danish)

Mentale lidelser er ved at blive den altoverskyggende sundhedsmæssige udfordring i Europa, viser ny forskning. Europæerne lider i stor stil af psykiske og neurologiske problemer. Næsten 165 millioner eller 38 procent af Europas befolkning ...

38 procent i Europa har mentale problemer
Berlingske Tidende, 17:19, 5 September 2011, 309 words, (Danish)
Mentale lidelser er ved at blive den altoverskyggende sundhedsmæssige udfordring i Europa, viser ny forskning. Europæerne lider i stor stil af psykiske og neurologiske problemer. Næsten 165 millioner eller 38 procent af Europas befolkning ...

Deutlich mehr psychische und neurologische Erkrankungen in Europa als bislang angenommen

innovations-report, 17:15, 5 September 2011, 1034 words, (German)

Dies ist ein Hauptergebnis einer wissenschaftlichen Studie, die von dem Dresdner Psychologen Prof. Hans-Ulrich Wittchen geleitet und heute (5. September 2011) vom European College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP) und dem European Brain ...

Study suggests 40 per cent of people suffer mental illness

Morning Star, 18:02, 5 September 2011, 192 words, (English)

Almost two in five European people suffer from a mental disorder with the most common ones being anxiety, insomnia and depression, according to new research published by the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology.

Studie: Rund 165 Millionen Europäer leiden unter psychischer Störung

314 words
5 September 2011
17:36
Agence France Presse
AFPDE
Agence France Presse (AFP)
CTGAFP
German

Angststörungen, **Depressionen**, Alkoholsucht: Rund 165 Millionen **Europäer** leiden laut einer Studie unter einer psychischen Störung. Psychische Krankheiten sind damit in **Europa** "zur größten gesundheitspolitischen Herausforderung des 21. Jahrhunderts geworden", wie ein Forscherteam um den Dresdner Psychologen Hans-Ulrich Wittchen am Montag berichtete. Zugleich stellte die Experten dramatische Missstände in der Versorgung fest. Weniger als ein Drittel aller Betroffenen würden überhaupt behandelt und dies zumeist nicht im Einklang mit fachlichen Vorgaben.

Die Studie liefert nach Angaben der Experten erstmals ein realistisches Bild zur Häufigkeit psychischer Störungen in **Europa**. 38 Prozent aller Einwohner der EU leiden demnach binnen eines Jahres unter einer klinisch bedeutsamen psychischen Störung. Am häufigsten seien Angststörungen (14 Prozent), gefolgt von Schlafstörungen (sieben Prozent), **Depressionen** (6,9 Prozent) und psychosomatischen Erkrankungen (6,3 Prozent). Vier Prozent leiden demnach unter Alkohol- und Drogenabhängigkeit, fünf Prozent aller Kinder und Jugendlichen an Aufmerksamkeits- und Hyperaktivitätsstörungen. An Demenzen leiden zwischen einem Prozent der 60- bis 65-Jährigen bis zu 30 Prozent der über 85 -Jährigen.

Die im Fachmagazin "**European** Neuropsychopharmacology" veröffentlichten Ergebnisse basieren auf einer über drei Jahre währenden Studie und beziehen sich auf alle 27 EU-Staaten sowie die Schweiz, Island und Norwegen mit einer Gesamteinwohnerzahl von 514 Millionen Menschen. Berücksichtigt wurden mehr als 100 unterschiedliche psychische und neurologische Krankheitsbilder.

Insgesamt sei die Häufigkeit psychischer Störungen im Vergleich zu 2005 aber nicht gestiegen, betonten die Forscher. Lediglich bei den Demenzerkrankungen gebe es aufgrund der gestiegenen Lebenserwartung eine Zunahme. Die Behandlung psychischer Störungen startet laut der Studie meist erst Jahre nach Krankheitsbeginn und entspricht oft nicht einmal den minimalen Anforderungen an eine adäquate Therapie. Studienleiter Wittchen von der TU **Dresden** forderte als Konsequenz aus der Studie ein Ende der Unter- und Fehlversorgung der Betroffenen. Da viele psychische Störungen früh im Leben beginnen und unbehandelt massive negative Langzeiteffekte haben können, müssten sie früher und schneller behandelt werden.

hex/ans

Document AFPDE00020110905e795002k1

Falsche Behandlung: 165 Millionen Europäer leiden an psychischen Störungen

Financial Times Deutschland, 17:32, 5 September 2011, 377 words, (German)

Eine neue EU-weite Studie geht davon aus, dass mehr als ein Drittel aller Europäer jährlich von einer psychischen oder neurologischen Störung betroffen sind. Nur selten werden sie adäquat behandelt - obwohl die Kapazitäten vorhanden wären.

38,2 Prozent der Europäer leiden an einer psychischen Erkrankung - Zwei Drittel der Betroffenen werden nicht adäquat versorgt.

570 words
5 September 2011
dapd Themendienste
DDPTD
CTGDJC
German

Dresden (dapd). Psychische Störungen könnten in **Europa** zur größten gesundheitspolitischen Herausforderung des 21. Jahrhunderts werden. Das konstatiert jetzt eine **europäische** Forschergruppe. Die Wissenschaftler hatten die Häufigkeit von mehr als 100 unterschiedlichen psychischen und neurologischen Krankheitsbildern in 30 **europäischen** Ländern untersucht. Es habe sich gezeigt, dass 164,8 Millionen **Europäer** an einer der untersuchten Störungen litten, berichten die Forscher im Fachmagazin «**European** Neuropsychopharmacology». Das entspreche 38,2 Prozent. «Psychische Störungen sind kein seltenes Schicksal einiger Weniger. Das Gehirn als komplexestes Organ des Körpers ist genauso häufig wie der Rest des Körpers von Störungen und Erkrankungen betroffen», betonen die Wissenschaftler.

Nehme man alle festgestellten Erkrankungen zusammen, sei die gesellschaftliche Belastung durch psychische Störungen in **Europa** bei weitem größer als durch Krebs oder irgendeine andere Krankheitsgruppe, sagen die Forscher. Rechne man die Millionen neurologischen Erkrankungen - wie Alzheimer, Parkinson oder Multipole Sklerose - noch dazu, sei das wahre Ausmaß der gesellschaftlichen Belastung noch deutlich höher.

Dramatische Missstände stellten die Forscher in der Versorgung dieser Erkrankten fest. Weniger als ein Drittel aller Betroffenen werde überhaupt behandelt, und dies zumeist nicht im Einklang mit fachlichen Richtlinien, sagen die Wissenschaftler um Studienleiter Hans-Ulrich Wittchen von der Universität **Dresden**. Die Behandlung starte zudem meist erst Jahre nach Krankheitsbeginn und entspreche oft nicht den minimalen Anforderungen an eine adäquate Therapie.

Es sei daher dringend nötig, Versorgung und Prävention weiter zu verbessern. «Das niedrige Problembewusstsein, gekoppelt mit dem Unwissen über das wahre Ausmaß hinsichtlich Häufigkeit, Belastungen und Kosten psychischer Störungen in allen Gesellschaften und Schichten, ist das zentrales Hindernis für die Bewältigung dieser Herausforderung», konstatiert Wittchen.

Zwtl.: Psychische Gesundheit von 514 Millionen Menschen untersucht

In der über drei Jahre laufenden Studie ermittelten die Wissenschaftler den Gesundheitsstatus von 514 Millionen Menschen in allen 27 EU-Staaten sowie in der Schweiz, Island und Norwegen. Sie berücksichtigten dabei mehr als 100 unterschiedliche psychische und neurologische Krankheitsbilder. Damit sei dies die weltweit erste Studie, die ein nahezu vollständiges Spektrum von psychischen und neurologischen Störungen umfasse, sagen die Forscher.

Die am häufigsten festgestellten psychischen Erkrankungen seien Angststörungen, Schlafstörungen, **De pr es si on en** und psychosomatische Erkrankungen gewesen, berichten die Wissenschaftler. Allein unter Angststörungen litten 14 Prozent der erfassten **Europäer**.

Der Anteil der jeweiligen psychischen Störungen sei dabei in allen Ländern ähnlich gewesen, sagen Wittchen und seine Kollegen. Er habe sich seit 2005 nicht nennenswert verändert. Die psychischen Störungen seien zudem in allen Altersstufen ähnlich häufig und selbst unter Kindern und jungen Erwachsenen weit verbreitet.

Zwtl.: Kluft zwischen Forschung und Praxis

Die Studie identifiziert auch einige Faktoren, die für die bisher schlechte Versorgung der Erkrankten mitverantwortlich sind. Ein Faktor sei die Kluft zwischen Forschung und Praxis, konstatieren die Forscher. Das habe zur Folge, dass Ärzte in Diagnostik und Therapie oft noch veraltete Methoden einsetzen. Hier sei es unter anderem wichtig, die Behandlungsressourcen für psychische Störungen zu optimieren, sagt Wittchen.

Eine weitere Ursache für die Missstände sei aber auch die gesellschaftliche und politische Tendenz, psychische und neurologische Erkrankungen zu marginalisieren und zu stigmatisieren, schreiben die Forscher. Dazu komme das weit verbreitete Unwissen in der Bevölkerung und in der Gesundheitspolitik bezüglich der verschiedenen Formen psychischer Störungen, ihrer Ursachen und

Behandlungsmöglichkeiten.

«Wir brauchen unmittelbare konzertierte Aktionen auf allen Ebenen», schreiben die Forscher. Vor allem die Diagnose und Therapie bei Kindern und Jugendlichen müsse verbessert werden. Nur die gezielte und umfassende Frühintervention könne einen exponentiell beschleunigten Anstieg der Häufigkeit Schwerstkranker in Zukunft verhindern.

dapd/nex/mhi

Document DDPTD00020110905e795001ba

DIN MENING: Er øremærket barsel til far en god idé?
DR Nyheder (Denmark), 15:47, 5 September 2011, 12163 words, (Danish)
Et bittert opgør i fagforeningen for de ansatte i SAS Danmark havner nu på skrivebordet hos politiet. Fungerende formand i HK Luftfart SAS, Mai-Brit Hoff Kjeldsen, melder den tidligere formand, Nicolas Fischer, og to andre til politiet for ...

4 ud af 10 europæere har mentale problemer

DR Nyheder (Denmark), 15:45, 5 September 2011, 291 words, (Danish)

Europæerne lider i stor stil af psykiske og neurologiske problemer. Næsten 165 millioner eller 38 procent af Europas befolkning bliver hvert af ramt af hjernelidelser som depression, angst, søvnløshed eller demens, viser stort studie.

38 procent i Europa har mentale problemer
Metroxpress, 15:09, 5 September 2011, 283 words, (Danish)
Europæerne lider i stor stil af psykiske og neurologiske problemer. Næsten 165 millioner eller 38 procent af Europas befolkning bliver hvert af ramt af hjernelidelser som depression, angst, søvnløshed eller demens, viser stort studie.

Features
ALMOST two in five Europeans [...]

113 words
5 September 2011
The Evening Chronicle, Newcastle
EVECHR
CTGDJC
3
English

ALMOST two in five **Europeans** suffer from a mental disorder, with the most common being anxiety, insomnia and **depression**, according to new research.

The study, which covers 30 countries including the UK, found 38.2% of people are suffering with mental disorders, often without treatment. While rates are not thought to be increasing compared to 2005, the proportion of people treated has also not improved, standing at around one in three of all cases.

Prof Hans Ulrich Wittchen, one of the study authors, from the **Dresden** University of Technology, said men and women had about the same rates of mental health problems overall, but experienced different issues.

Document EVECHR0020110905e79500009

12:33 -Mais de um terço dos europeus sofre de doenças mentais
O Público (Portugal), 15:10, 5 September 2011, 229 words, (Portuguese)
"As doenças mentais tornaram-se o maior desafio de saúde europeu", refere Hans Ulrich Wittchen, director do instituto de psicologia clínica e psicoterapia na universidade alemã de Dresden e principal autor do estudo divulgado esta semana. ...

Women more than twice as likely to be depressed
Irish Independent, 15:15, 5 September 2011, 541 words, (English)
Depression in middle-aged women has doubled in 40 years because of the pressures of balancing work and children, a major European study has found.

Nieuwe studie: Bijna 40 procent Europeanen heeft mentale stoornis

Trouw, 15:03, 5 September 2011, 279 words, (Dutch)

Ieder jaar krijgen 165 miljoen Europeanen, oftewel 38 procent, te maken met een mentale stoornis zoals depressie, angst, slapeloosheid of dementie. Dit blijkt uit een groot onderzoek van de Universiteit van Dresden in Duitsland.

Nearly 40pc of Europeans suffer mental illness
Geo TV, 13:35, 5 September 2011, 695 words, (English)
LONDON: Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a ...

THE TIMES

Mental Health
Depression rate among women soars, research finds

Chris Smyth, Health Correspondent
461 words
5 September 2011
13:37
thetimes.co.uk
TIMEUK
CTGDJC
English

Women are the main casualties of a huge rise in **depression** in recent decades, with the instability of today's jobs and families to blame, researchers say.

Depression rates are three times as high among people aged 30 than among those in 1970, a large international study has found, with women now twice as likely as men to suffer from the condition.

One in seven teenagers suffers from an anxiety disorder, the study also reveals, prompting experts to call for screening in schools to prevent the condition leading to more severe **depression** later in life.

Researchers conclude that 38 per cent of the population suffer from a mental disorder such as **depression**, addiction or dementia, arguing that mental illness has become "**Europe**'s foremost healthcare challenge of the 21st century". Yet they say that less than a third of these people have any form of treatment.

Professor Hans-Ulrich Wittchen, of **Dresden** University of Technology, who led the study, said that women were particularly badly affected by **depression**, with 13.4 per cent of those aged 36-45 suffering from it, compared with 5.8 per cent of men the same age. "**Depression** is two times higher among females, concentrated in the reproductive years, 16-42. There are high rates of **depressive** episodes in the time when they raise babies and have the challenge of responsibilities of job and family. That is causing a tremendous burden," he said.

Although **depression** rates are similar to when the study was last carried out six years ago, Professor Wittchen argued that the condition had now established itself at a far higher level. "It was rare in the 1970s to see 17 to 18-year-olds with **depression**. It's now pretty frequent," he said. "It's a real effect. It's nothing to do with reporting or diagnosis."

He said that male **depression** had increased too, attributing it to less secure jobs and higher rates of divorce.

For the first time, the study looked at mental illness among adolescents, concluding that 14 per cent suffered from anxiety disorders, characterised by extreme nervousness, social phobia and panic attacks. He said that schools could help to prevent a lifetime of **depression**. "If you are able to screen for it you can fix two thirds of patients early," he said.

The public and even many clinicians and researchers might be sceptical about the 38 per cent estimate and the large number of disorders included, Professor Wittchen and his colleagues write in **European** Neuropsychopharmacology. "This might be due to limited knowledge, negative attitudes, and potentially to misconceptions about the nature of mental disorders. Most lay people are unaware of the full spectrum of mental disorders."

Document TIMEUK0020110905e795000um

More than a third of EU population suffer mental health problems Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 per cent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a large new study.

474 words
5 September 2011
09:00
Telegraph.co.uk
TELUK
CTGDJC
English

With only about a third of cases receiving the therapy or medication needed, mental illnesses cause a huge economic and social burden - measured in the hundreds of billions of euros - as sufferers becom e too unwell to work and personal relationships break down.

"Mental disorders have become **Europe**'s largest health challenge of the 21st century," the study's authors said.

At the same time, some big drug companies are backing away from investment in research on how the brain works and affects behaviour, putting the onus on governments and health charities to stump up funding for neuroscience.

"The immense treatment gap ... for mental disorders has to be closed," said Hans Ulrich Wittchen, director of the institute of clinical psychology and psychotherapy at Germany's **Dresden** University and the lead investigator on the **European** study.

"Those few receiving treatment do so with considerable delays of an average of several years and rarely with the appropriate, state-of-the-art therapies."

Mr Wittchen led a three-year study covering 30 **European** countries - the 27 **European** Union member states plus Switzerland, Iceland and Norway - and a population of 514 million people.

A direct comparison of the prevalence of mental illnesses in other parts of the world was not available because different studies adopt varying parameters.

Mr Wittchen's team looked at about 100 illnesses covering all major brain disorders from anxiety and **de pr es sio n** to addiction to schizophrenia, as well as major neurological disorders including epilepsy, Parkinson's and multiple sclerosis.

The results, published by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ENCP), show an "exceedingly high burden" of mental health disorders and brain illnesses, he told reporters at a briefing in London.

Mental illnesses are a major cause of death, disability, and economic burden worldwide and the World Health Organisation predicts that by 2020, **depression** will be the second leading contributor to the global burden of disease across all ages.

Mr Wittchen said that in **Europe**, that grim future had arrived early, with diseases of the brain already the single largest contributor to the EU's burden of ill health.

The four most disabling conditions - measured in terms of disability-adjusted life years or DALYs, a standard measure used to compare the impact of various diseases - are **depression**, dementias such as Alzheimer's disease and vascular dementia, alcohol dependence and stroke.

The last major **European** study of brain disorders, which was published in 2005 and covered a smaller population of about 301 million people, found 27 per cent of the EU adult population was suffering from mental illnesses.

Document TELUK00020110905e795000ed

News

Mental disorders costly to Europeans: study

KATE KELLAND, REUTERS
196 words
5 September 2011
The Edmonton Sun
EDMNTN
CTGDJC
Final
20
English

LONDON -- **Europeans** are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people, or 38% of the population, suffering each year from a brain disorder such as **depression**, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, according to a new study.

With only about a third of cases receiving the therapy or medication needed, mental illnesses cause a huge economic and social burden -- measured in the hundreds of billions of euros -- as sufferers becom e too unwell to work and personal relationships break down.

"Mental disorders have become **Europe**'s largest health challenge of the 21st century," the study's authors said.

At the same time, some big drug companies are backing away from investment in research on how the brain works and affects behaviour, putting the onus on governments and health charities to stump up funding for neuroscience.

"The immense treatment gap ... for mental disorders has to be closed," said Hans Ulrich Wittchen, director of the institute of clinical psychology and psychotherapy at Germany's **Dresden** University and the lead investigator on the **European** study.

The results of the study were published Monday by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology.

Document EDMNTN0020110905e7950000k

THE HERALD

HS - News
Depression risk is double for women

Helen McArdle
519 words
5 September 2011
The Herald
GH
CTGDJC
2
2
English

WOMEN are two-and-a-half times more likely to suffer **depression** in their lifetimes than men, with researchers blaming the “tremendous burden” of balancing work and family life.

A study of 30 countries, including those in the UK, found two in five **Europeans** experience some sort of mental disorder, with anxiety, insomnia and **depression** being most common.

Overall, men and women had around the same rates of mental health problems, but rates of **depression** among women had almost doubled since the 1970s.

They are now more than two-and-a-half times as susceptible to the disease as men, with levels spiking in their childbearing years, according to the study.

Carolyn Roberts, spokeswoman for the Scottish Association for Mental Health (SAMH), said the research tied in with findings north of the Border.

She said: “In Scotland, women are about twice as likely as men to see their GP about anxiety or **depression**. This is probably partly due to the stresses of juggling family and work, since women are still likely to have main responsibility for the home and family, even when they are working.

“However, it might also be because men are more reluctant to ask for help, or more likely to use drink or drugs to hide their **depression**. That’s why we need a variety of good services that both men and women feel comfortable in approaching”.

One of the study authors, Professor Hans Ulrich Wittchen from the **Dresden** University of Technology in Germany, said: “In females, we see these higher rates of **depressive** episodes at times when they sometimes have their babies – they have to cope with the double responsibility of job and family.”

This left women with a “tremendous burden” in caring for their family and being active in their profession. This is one of the “major drivers” of increasingly high rates of **depression** in women, he added.

“The burden of females during these years is highest and it’s also the most critical time for the rest of the family because childcare and child health development is typically quite critical at this age.”

The study, which is published by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP), covered 514 million people and analysed the figures for all major mental health disorders, including **depression**, bipolar disorders, anxiety, insomnia, addiction and schizophrenia.

The most frequent problem was anxiety disorders, which affected 14% of **Europeans**. Insomnia affected 7% and serious **depression** 6.9%.

Attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorders in young people accounted for 5%, while dementia accounted for 1% of those aged 60 to 65 and 30% of those aged 85 and over.

Overall, the researchers found 38.2% of people are suffering with mental disorders.

Paul Farmer, chief executive of mental health charity Mind, said: “This study demonstrates the treatment and management of mental health problems and neurological disorders is the biggest issue currently facing health-care provision across **Europe**.

“With only one in three people with a mental health problem receiving treatment for their condition, it is essential significant investment is made into improving these rates.”

Document GH00000020110905e7950000g

Western Mail

News
Research says 38% live with a mental disorder

307 words
5 September 2011
The Western Mail
WESMAI
CTGDJC
10
English

ALMOST two in five **Europeans** suffer from a mental disorder, with the most common being anxiety, insomnia and **depression**, according to new research. The study, which covers 30 countries including the UK, found 38.2% of people are suffering with mental disorders, often without the right treatment.

While rates are not thought to be increasing compared to 2005, the proportion of people treated has also not improved.

Professor Hans Ulrich Wittchen, one of the study authors, from the **Dresden** University of Technology in Germany, said while men and women had about the same rates of mental health problems overall women are around two-and-a-half times more likely than men to suffer **depression**, particularly during their child-bearing years. Rates of **depression** in women have risen since the 1970s and are now about double.

He said this left women with a "tremendous burden" in trying to care for children, their family and being active in their profession.

The study, published by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP), covered 514 million people. All major mental health disorders were included, including **depression**, bipolar disorders, anxiety disorders, insomnia, addiction and schizophrenia.

Neurological disorders, such as stroke, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis, were also included.

The most frequent disorders seen were anxiety (14%), insomnia (7%) andmajor **depression** (6.9%). Attention-deficit and hyperactivity disorders in young people accounted for 5% while dementia accounted for 1% of those aged 60 to 65 and 30% of those aged 85 and over.

Mind chief executive Paul Farmer said: "With only one in three people with a mental health problem receiving treatment for their condition, it is essential that significant investment is made into improving these rates so mental health is given a parity of esteem with physical health."

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The Daily Telegraph

News

Women's depression rates 'have doubled'

By Nick Collins Science Correspondent
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English

DEPRESSION in women has doubled in 40 years because of the pressures of balancing work and children, a study has found.

Women are two and a half times more likely than men to suffer from **depression**, with most cases occurring during the "reproductive years" of 16 to 42.

Both men and women are suffering from **depression** earlier than before, with the first symptoms arriving at an average age of 19, compared with 26 four decades ago.

But the "tremendous burden" of trying to juggle home and family life means that between 25 and 40 women were three to four times more likely to become **depressedthan** men.

Prof Hans Ulrich Wittchen from **Dresden** University of Technology, one of the study's lead authors, said men and women were equally prone to mental health problems but that some disorders affected one sex more than the other.

"Marriage appears to reduce the risk of **depression** in males; for females it increases the risk," he said.

The study of 30 **European** countries including Britain, published by the **European** College of Neuropsychopharmacology, suggested that 165million people – 38 per cent of the population – suffered from a mental disorder.

The most common problems included anxiety disorders, insomnia and major **depression**.

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Nearly 40 per cent of Europeans suffer mental illness
Reuters Africa, 01:24, 5 September 2011, 269 words, (English)
LONDON (Reuters) - Europeans are plagued by mental and neurological illnesses, with almost 165 million people or 38 percent of the population suffering each year from a brain disorder such as depression, anxiety, insomnia or dementia, ...

Ten years later: a September 11th Symposium.

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TEN YEARS LATER

With the tenth anniversary of September 11, 2001, approaching, we asked a number of leading foreign policy thinkers to address the short- and long-term consequences of the unprecedented attacks of that day. We invited each author to determine his or her own focus, leaving the assignment purposefully non-prescriptive.

To paraphrase Kierkegaard, our country has been forced, to some extent, to live its life forward and understand it backward as a result of 9/11. That understanding backward is still very much taking place. Hence we mark this ten-year milestone by offering a collection of differing and thoughtful views to help us put this event and our world in perspective.

--The Editors

Michael V. Hayden

As dusk fell on September 11, 2001, I made my way to the NSA office responsible for counterterrorism analysis. These analysts were still located on a floor near the top of one of our high-rise headquarters buildings because we could not afford the disruption in mission that would have resulted from moving them into spaces in the lower, presumably safer, ops building to which most essential personnel had decamped hours earlier.

My purpose was not much more than just to be there, a quiet note of concern for and confidence in them. Many of these analysts were Arab-Americans, and the impact of the day's events was being felt by them both professionally and personally. As I walked through the shop floor, the analysts kept their headsets on, feverishly working, focused on mission and scarcely acknowledging my presence.

At the same time, there was a crew from the NSA logistics shop tacking up heavy blackout curtains on the office's exposed windows. "Blackout curtains in Eastern Maryland," I remember thinking. "Things are going to be different."

Just how different things are, or should be, has been a topic of great debate in this country (and beyond) in the ten years since that horrific day. Hyperbole and vitriol accompanied that debate at practically every step, from the Patriot Act to interrogations to surveillance to full body scanners and beyond.

As someone close to that debate--first as director of the National Security Agency (where I began the electronic surveillance effort known as the Terrorist Surveillance Program) and then as director of the CIA (where I inherited the agency's Rendition, Detention, and Interrogation Program, including its so-called "black sites")--I have felt its heat.

But let me now offer this hypothesis: despite the frequent drama at the political level, America and Americans have found a comfortable center line in what it is they want their government to do and what it is they accept their government doing. It is that practical consensus that has fostered such powerful continuity between two vastly different presidents--George W. Bush and Barack Obama--when it comes to this conflict.

To begin, the American public has overwhelmingly endorsed what two presidents, the Congress, and the courts have said: we are in a global conflict with al-Qaeda and its affiliates. That may sound self-evident, but none of our global counterterrorism partners quite agree with the legitimacy of that formulation for themselves or for us.

It's quite clear that the United States is the only nation that--given the daunting operational and intelligence demands--could have pulled off the May 2nd raid in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Less obvious but equally certain, the United States is the only nation (with the possible exception of Israel) that would have.

Only a nation that believes itself in a global conflict would allow its agents, with overwhelming local power, to kill an unarmed man, particularly one under federal indictment for multiple crimes. Battlefield standards for appropriate action are different from those for crime fighting.

The same national consensus that legitimated that action has also shaped the contours of national policy with regard to detainees. It has been the American political process--expressed in popular attitudes and frequently bipartisan politics--that has kept Guantanamo open, allowed for military commissions, and tolerated indefinite detentions.

Similarly, although the arcana of US surveillance law is rarely a subject of kitchen-table discussion, the broader national security consensus allowed Congress to amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act in 2008, largely codifying and in many ways expanding the activities launched by President Bush in his controversial Terrorist Surveillance Program.

We were trying to center the CIA in this national consensus in 2006 as we adjusted the agency's detention and interrogation program. Clearly the threat and operational landscape had changed since 2002-3. We knew far more about al-Qaeda, understood more of their operational planning, and could better sense the imminence of any dangers.

What was judged appropriate under one condition of threat might be questionable under another. Beyond the demands of law and conscience, we wanted a program that could be politically sustainable and popularly acceptable, and we adjusted accordingly.

Clearly there have been some--for high moral or low political reasons--who have objected to one or another action in the past decade.

In the summer of 2009, Attorney General Eric Holder (who had earlier promised a reckoning for Bush administration counterterrorism practices) released the details of the CIA's interrogation program and, if Newsweek is to be believed, the senior leadership of his Justice Department then waited for the "outrage" to begin.

Except that it didn't, at least not nationally and not at the grassroots level. Whatever their opinion of this or that technique might have been, most Americans were reluctant to look back and to second-guess what had been done in their name and for their safety.

In short, most Americans seem reluctant to rule out the possibility that, throughout the decade now closing, people faced with difficult choices and unprecedented problems largely did what was appropriate and necessary at the time they had to decide and act.

Now, that's a far cry from claiming universal agreement on all aspects of America's counterterrorism agenda. Debates will certainly continue. But we should not let them obscure a remarkable consensus on the outlines of that agenda.

So for those who (like me) sometimes question President Obama's commitment to his "we are at war" paradigm when, for example, he remands enemy combatants captured abroad to the American judicial process, we need to remind ourselves of the powerful continuities between this president and his predecessor.

And those who would like to draw sharp moral distinctions between the two administrations need to remind themselves how aggressive the current administration has been in a period of threat far less acute than the one experienced in 2002-3. Perhaps, before judging, they should ask what current leaders--and the nation at large--would consider to be lawful and appropriate if faced with another catastrophic attack.

Michael V. Hayden was director of the CIA from 2006 to 2009.

Charles Lane

Blue America is not really into old-fashioned flag-waving. But the day after September 11, 2001, in the liberal precincts of Washington, you could see Old Glory fluttering in front of every Victorian and redbrick Colonial. The attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon seemed to throw even highly sophisticated "citizens of the world" back on older and more primary sources of identity.

At the time, one imagined this and other similar demonstrations across the nation might portend a broader, more lasting unity--that a common external threat would wipe out the red-blue divide that had hardened during the bitter 2000 election deadlock. Even Al Gore voters who had previously denied the legitimacy of George W. Bush's presidency could be heard murmuring their admiration for Bush, as his approval rating hit ninety percent in the Gallup poll.

Soon enough, though, the flags came down, and signs demanding "Impeach Them Both" went up. And now, ten years later, American politics are as polarized and conflictual as they were before the attacks--if not more so. This may be measured in many ways, whether by the fact that members of Congress vote along party fines at the highest rate since 1879, or by the sheer rancor that pervades political discourse.

The shock of 9/11 was not, in the end, enough to heal the US body politic. Ten years ago, Americans wondered, in unison: "Why do they hate us?" Today, we need to ask: "Why do we hate each other?" To be sure, the initial sense of unity was bound to dissipate. Union enlistments after Fort Sumter gave way to the 1863 Draft Riots in New York City. Even in World War II, there were race riots, wildcat strikes, and black-marketeering on the home front. The Cold War gave Americans our most enduring common foe. Yet fierce struggles--McCarthyism, Civil Rights, Vietnam, and Watergate--plagued us throughout that long twilight struggle.

In an important sense, however, the Cold War muted divisions within US politics. Since the competition against the Soviets was not only military but also ideological, politicians felt the need to define common purposes--and to show that our system worked better than Communism. Led by the World War II generation--and abetted by centrist media, universities, and labor unions--Democrats and Republicans fought for power, but agreed on certain big-picture concepts, such as containment in foreign policy and managed capitalism at home. Yes, society polarized bitterly in the '60s and '70s--but the parties did not.

Today, it's the other way around. You might say that the fall of the Berlin Wall liberated Republicans and Democrats to resume all-out exploitation of the fault lines within American society. Aided by technology, political operatives--often children of the '60s and '70s--now identify potential partisans and press what Karl Rove memorably labeled their "anger points." The innovators may have been conservative Republicans--Rove, and Lee Atwater before him--but liberal Democrats have long since caught up. Today, each party specializes in inflaming its "base." Building a vital center does not interest them.

In hindsight, it's clear that one of the questions raised by September 11th was whether the shock would force parties and politicians to reconsider this strategy. An initial burst of bipartisan legislation suggested that it might: every member of Congress but one voted for the September 14th resolution granting Bush sweeping war powers. Even the more controversial Patriot Act passed 98-1 in the Senate and 357-66 in the House, after the White House worked with Congress to amend some provisions.

It's hard to pinpoint when partisan fissures reopened, but something changed on November 13, 2001, when President Bush issued an executive order creating military commissions for terrorism suspects (and shutting Congress out of the decision). As civil libertarians issued often-hyperbolic denunciations, Democrats who controlled the Senate demanded that Attorney General John Ashcroft answer their questions. At a December 6th hearing, he told critics that "your tactics only aid terrorists, for they erode our national unity and diminish our resolve."

Thereafter, Republicans made the creation of a homeland security department a wedge issue in the 2002 congressional campaign--for example, using Georgia Senator Max Cleland's votes against the new bureaucracy to label him soft on national security, despite the fact that Cleland was a Vietnam veteran who had lost three of his limbs in combat. And then, of course, came the great debate over Iraq. Whatever the merits of that war, it is undeniable that the Republican political operation exploited the issue to divide Democrats before and during the 2004 presidential campaign.

All of this has had an equal and opposite reaction on the Democratic left. Bush became a hate figure; a new and bitter energy suffused not only the liberal blogosphere and such cable networks as MSNBC, but also the discourse in Congress. Senator Dick Durbin could be heard comparing interrogations at Guantanamo to those under Cambodia's Pol Pot. Accurate or not, the Democratic belief that Republicans never deal in good faith justifies their own refusal to compromise and their own use of negative, polarizing tactics.

To be sure, President Obama's 2008 campaign offered an antidote. But both his own partisan actions in office and those of his Republican opponents rendered the promise of "change" illusory. A Republican Congress and the Democratic president spent the summer of 2011 in acrimonious debate over the country's ballooning debt--a squabble that often seemed more about posturing for the benefit of their respective party faithful than actually solving the problem.

Immediately following September 11th, many thought that the struggle against terrorism would be the galvanizing challenge of a generation.

The financial panic of September 2008 lay in the future. Today, Osama bin Laden is dead, and al-Qaeda appears incapable of mounting a big direct attack on the US. Yet the American people take cold comfort in those facts, because our economic foundation is in jeopardy--while our cherished political system seems incapable of doing much about it.

Bin Laden dreamed that toppling the Twin Towers in NewYork and striking at power centers in Washington, DC, would catalyze the downfall of an internally divided and decrepit superpower. He has been proven wrong, so far. If he is to be proven wrong forever, Americans must develop a new politics of national consensus. We must rediscover the spirit of September 11th.

Charles Lane is an editorial writer for the Washington Post.

P.J. O'Rourke

The mass murder of September 11, 2001, was an act of idealism. It was idealism in the worst sense, but is there another sense that can be given to what we commonly call idealism? The concept that mankind and society could and should be perfected depends, for its moral value, on the definition of perfect, and every definition of human perfectibility is evil. Ideals are not to be confused with principles, with the Golden Rule or the Ten Commandments. Idealism means that ideas are more important than people, which ordering of priorities means that people die.

September 11th didn't change things. To say so is painful but precise. People aren't things. People were changed in awful ways. Two thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven innocent people were killed, thousands more were injured or sickened, tens of thousands were bereaved, all decent people were saddened, and a few people without decency experienced whatever hell's equivalent of satisfaction is.

People were changed, things were not. Among the things that weren't changed were those ideas, starting with the idea that human nature and the nature of the relationships between people are tabulae rasae waiting to be scrawled upon, in blood-dipped pen, by elites with inexhaustible knowledge of exactly what humans and their politics and their economics and even their homelives should be.

Zealots have always existed. Sometimes they've done real damage, as did the founders of dreadful Sparta or the Emperor Shih Huang-ti, of obsessive-compulsive terracotta warrior fame, who burned the literature of ancient China and four hundred and sixty of its scholars to tidy up the sociology of the Ch'in Dynasty. But, historically, the threat of a utopia was held in check by simple lack of power to effect one. Thus Zeno's and the Stoics' idiot anarchist notions remained notional, and no votes were ever polled in or for Plato's stupid Republic.

Then came the rise of the great nation-states, great examples of how--with taxes, legal structures, and bureaucratic organization--power could be expanded to shape life. This coincided with the Enlightenment and its many ideas, too many of which seemed applicable to life-shaping. Maybe the thing could be done. Wispy thoughts about what might be ideal turned into hardened idealism as we know it. Paul Johnson blames Jean-Jacques Rousseau for whitewashing the tabla rasa and maintaining that man is naturally good so, naturally, it's good to force him to be so. Richard Pipes, historian of Russia, where idealism is always popping up, blames Rousseau's contemporary Claude Helvetius for politicizing the tabla rasa with his dictum, "It is...only by good laws that we can form virtuous men." There was blame enough to go around by the time of the highly idealistic French Revolution.

After the Terror, "idealist" should have become an epithet, but it didn't. It's a compliment for us to pay to our politicians, for teachers to pay to our children, for me to pay to myself when others aren't seeking their own perfection as perfectly as I am.

Hundreds of millions are dead from the idealism that drove Lenin, Trotsky, Hitler, Mao, and Pol Pot and enabled Mussolini, Kim II-sung, and the filth in authority in Bosnia, Serbia, Rwanda, and scores of other places. The sensitive plant of idealism never grows without the nihilistic twining vine. Everything must be scratched to start from scratch. To begin time anew, clean the clock. It's appropriate that the poetic political leveler Shelley had a wife, Mary Shelley, who wrote Frankenstein, a better prediction than Marx made about what the "New Man" does when re-creation of humanity is undertaken.

The horrors of destruction are easier to realize than utopias, and more immediately thrilling. Since 1798, we've been watching idealists seduced by nihilism. (The term was first used by Ivan Turgenev to describe the Russian idealists in Fathers and Sons.) The French Revolution seems to have taught the nihilists what they wanted to know. There is no point to acts of terror--as there was supposed to be to the bombings of **Dresden** and Hiroshima. The terror is the point. One of the first modern theorists of terror, German radical Karl Heinzen, wrote an essay titled "Murder" in 1849: "The greatest benefactor to mankind will be he who makes it possible for a few men to wipe out thousands... Even if we have to blow up half a continent or spill a sea of blood, in order to finish off the barbarian party, we should have no scruples about doing it." Osama bin Laden seems to have done his background reading, for all the good it did him.

Idealism still fails, and so does terror. This wasn't changed by 9/11. For three hundred years or more, people have been succeeding with realism. People have been working on a liberal, tolerant, cosmopolitan society based on real politics, real economics, and real life (and only a dash of cynicism). The business has been slow and halting with frequent backslides, but the invention and melioration, the crafting and compromise continue. The reaction of this society to terrorism is realistic, as we saw after 9/11. Action is taken if action appears to be called for. And life goes on--if anything, a little more realistically than before.

The scale of what happened on September 11th was a shock, but not the fact. Nihilism and the ideals that feed it are as persistent as the sins they claim to excise. I was shaken out of my own 1960s idealism when the Weather Underground faction of the SDS turned to nihilism with an unpleasant self-righteous ease. On March 6, 1970, while trying to make bombs, they blew up a townhouse on West 11th Street in Greenwich Village, around the corner from where I'd been staying with my cousin.

Three of them got killed. I got a haircut.

Five years later, I lost my last sentimental respect for Rousseau and Shelley and for George McGovern and for anything resembling idealism. I was at LaGuardia airport on December 29, 1975, when a bomb went off on the arrivals level, almost directly below me. Which terrorists planted the bomb has never been determined. Confused by the noise and concussion, I thought it was a plane crash. I walked to the guardrail on the departures level and looked down at the jagged yellow rocker panels of a Checker cab torn off its chassis. Pieces of flesh and bone were scattered on the pavement. Eleven people died and seventy-five were wounded. The death was sickening, but more than that, and still today, it's sickening that some random, not even knowable, ideal inspired the killing.

P.J. O'Rourke is an author and correspondent for the Weekly Standard.

David Rieff

Not long before his death in 2008, I had a conversation with General William E. Odom, director of the National Security Agency under President Ronald Reagan, and a man who was hardly known for his reluctance to use force against the enemies of the United States. The subject was terrorism. On the issue of all the new security controls that had taken root in the United States since 9/11, the general was almost apoplectic.

This was not entirely unexpected: Odom had already gone public in expressing his fierce opposition to the Bush administration's warrantless wiretapping practices. I had anticipated his ire over what he viewed as the Bush administration's constitutional violations. What I had not expected was his generalized contempt for most of the security measures that had been put in place since the attacks.

"First of all," he expostulated, "the concept is totally flawed. Terrorism is a method, not a movement." Doubtless thinking back on some of his and his administration's own murkier initiatives in Central America in the 1980s, and visibly smiling at the memory, Odom added, "I always liked my terrorists!" But the general's main point was that the visible security measures, from bollards in front of even some fairly unimportant government buildings, to closed streets, to the demeaning nightmare of the way security is handled in US airports, all of which had been put in place so "promiscuously"--the word was his--were an emblem of fear rather than strength, and, equally importantly for him, of an empire rather than a republic.

"If I had my way," he told me, "I'd remove eighty or ninety percent of them. They don't convey the impression of a nation determined to win this conflict and to do so without being either cowed or transformed by the adversary, but of weakness, fear, and doubt."

I have thought of the general's words often over the last few years. For it seems to me that one of the most pernicious results of 9/11 has been to turn almost every office building in every major city into a government building, complete with identification cards necessary to secure entry for everyone working in them and guest passes for those who do not, complete with the presentation of ID cards and the taking of photographs. This accomplishes absolutely nothing in terms of truly enhancing security. After all, it is not as if the building receptionists are competent to judge a real identity document from a forged one. What it does do to perfection is create an atmosphere of fear and paranoia, while giving many Americans one more daily dose--as if they need another one--of the incompetent, unresponsive, and high-handed bureaucracies that already play such a large role in most of our lives. It is almost as if, having defeated the Soviet Union, the post-Cold War United States is now coming to resemble its old foe in a host of ways, from hostile border guards and a bloated and uncaring bureaucracy to sullen, indifferent shop assistants and a decaying infrastructure. And the process seems to have accelerated after 9/11.

Predicting the future is a mug's game. But despite that, I think it is a fairly safe bet that none of these measures will ever be repealed. Would any building owner dare break ranks and say, "Enough with these ridiculous security measures. I'm lifting them here."? Presumably, the lawyers would tell such a brave and realistic soul that the liability risks alone precluded doing anything of the sort. And yet if we can be fairly confident this will never happen, we can also be confident that the purported justifications for initiating these controls in the first place will fade away eventually.

We now are given to calling the inchoate conflict in which we find ourselves "The Long War." The expression is not a bad one--and obviously is vastly preferable to "The Global War on Terrorism" that it has largely supplanted. But even long wars end eventually, and this one will too. It is as easy to be certain of this as it is to be certain of the proverbial inevitability of death and taxes. And while cheating death is, alas, not an option, at least we talk a great deal about reforming the tax code and bringing the Internal Revenue Service back under some modicum of control. Can one realistically imagine our doing the same with the security measures instituted since 9/11?

This may seem like a trivial matter next to the questions of how to defeat the jihadis in the field (whether the field in question is Yemen or Minneapolis) and of how to pay for it without the United States going bankrupt in the process. But the truth is that it is these preposterous and demeaning security arrangements that define most Americans' actual experience of the effect of terrorism on their lives. And given the fact that only a tiny fraction of the population now serves in the military, and an infinitesimal fraction have been the victims or known victims of terrorism, this should hardly be surprising.

If we in America did bureaucracy well, there might at least be a case to be made for such arrangements. But one of the more unpleasant realities of contemporary American life is that we do bureaucracy extremely badly, which, as much as historical differences in my view, helps explain the astonishing depth and passion of anti-Washington feeling in the country (its latest manifestation being the Tea Parties). Although major **European** countries like France, Germany, and the Netherlands are highly bureaucratized, their bureaucracies at least are fairly efficient.

Assuming all these measures are continued, though, it is fair to ask what the long-term effect on the country will be--after we have won the Long War, that is, as we will. My fear is that the daily experience of entering an office building, while not approaching the vile and lowering experience that using American airports has become, will be some mild version of going to the local DMV. Putting the matter charitably, it cannot be good for the country when that happens.

Sometimes, it takes a pop singer to get to the heart of the matter. In his ironic song 'Just a Few Words in Defense of Our Country," Randy Newman evoked Franklin Roosevelt's famous statement in his first inaugural address that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." But today, Newman's lyrics seem about right. "We're supposed to be afraid," he sings, "it's patriotic in fact, color coded. What are we supposed to be afraid of?. Why of being afraid. That's what terror means, doesn't it? That's what it used to mean."

David Rieff is a journalist and author. He is finishing a book on the global food crisis.

Joshua Muravchik

The attacks of September 11, 2001, impelled America to declare war against terrorism. Its unforeseen consequence may be a historic leap in the global spread of democracy and human rights.

There have been terrorists of many faiths and nationalities, but the overwhelming share of global terror has been perpetrated by Muslims. Public opinion polls have shown that substantial minorities in most Muslim countries endorse suicide bombings, support al-Qaeda, and/or admire Osama bin Laden. Many Muslim governments have sustained terrorist groups and even engaged directly in terror actions.

This barbarism has gone hand in hand with hatred of America. It has been said that we have backed repressive regimes in the Muslim world. That is true, but their repression was scarcely our fault: the regimes we did not back were far more repressive. Also, we were resented for supporting Israel, but this only begged the question of why much of the Muslim world, some 1.3 billion people, making up a majority in fortyeight countries, was so beside itself over the existence of a single Jewish state comprising a few million Jews.

The source of Muslim rage, as Bernard Lewis explained, was the sense of failure and weakness among the Muslims whose scripture tells them that they should be on top, never on bottom.

This rage has also gone hand in hand with tyranny, leading President Bush, on the heels of 9/11, to the insight that the war on terror must have a political side and its goal would be to shake up the Muslim Middle East by attempting to foment democracy within it. When the war in Iraq, which was to have been a democratic model for the region, faltered, and when Hamas triumphed in Palestinian elections and Muslim Brothers scored impressively in Egypt's voting, the Bush administration backed off its democracy project, but not before a regional eruption of democratic aspirations caused the early months of 2005 to be labeled the "Arab spring."

Six years later, we are experiencing the Arab spring come again, this time with much greater force and consequence. Perhaps the upheavals of 2011 would have come anyway, had there been no 2005, but it is hard to doubt that the first Arab spring sowed the seeds of the second. For example, the April 6 Movement, the Egyptian youth group that as much as any called forth the demonstrations in Tahrir Square that brought down President Hosni Mubarak, was an offshoot of Kefaya, the 2005 coalition that came together to deny Mubarak another term of office once American pressure had impelled him to put his tenure to a contested vote that year for the first time.

The irony is that while this ferment was being stirred by America's response to 9/11, a thousand voices were raised at home and abroad warning that the war against terrorism--with Gitmo, rendition, NSA surveillance, and "enhanced interrogation techniques"--was itself an ominous threat to democracy and human rights. Such fears were not merely overblown, they rested on a dogged blindness to the historical record. What that record shows is that while war always entails infringements of rights-sometimes necessary, sometimes not--nonetheless, many or most of the great global landmarks in the advancement of human fights resulted from wars that America fought and won.

During the American war of independence, colonists who remained loyal to the British crown were subjected to legal disabilities imposed by colonial/state legislatures and the US Congress, as well as by hostile mobs. Yet, that war gave birth to the first modern democracy, the first state claiming the raison d'etre of securing the rights of its citizens.

During the Civil War, President Lincoln suspended the right of habeas corpus and assumed other extraordinary powers, including the imposition of martial law on the state of Maryland. Generals Grant and Sherman committed what would today be called war crimes against Southern civilians. That war secured an end to slavery in the United States.

America's belated entry into World War One prompted passage of the Espionage Act and then the "Sedition Act," making it illegal to "oppose the cause of the United States." Unlike the other wars discussed here, it is not clear from hindsight that World War One was worth fighting. However, the war did set one landmark in the global progress of human fights: it ended the era of empires in **Europe**, giving life to the principle of the self-determination of nations.

In World War Two, Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast were interned, and smaller numbers of Americans of German and Italian background suffered the abridgement of their freedom. Not only did that war liberate peoples from Nazism, Fascism, and Japanese militarism, it also brought to an end the colonial domination of Asian and African peoples.

The Cold War gave rise to McCarthyism and measures that constrained the rights of domestic Communists. It also led America to support various autocratic regimes abroad. But it brought an end to Soviet totalitarianism, liberated the nations of Central and Eastern **Europe**, and accelerated a global tide of democratization.

Needless to say, war always exacts a fearful price in human suffering. And few wars have furthered human rights. Some have demolished them. A war's impact on rights may depend on many factors, above all who wins. But America's wars have, as often as not, resulted in great advances for the cause of human rights, greater than from all but a few non-martial events.

And the war on terrorism? It is already a boon to human rights in the defensive sense that World War Two and the Cold War were, that is, in thwarting forces that trampled rights underfoot. Had we not put the violent jihadists to rout, they might have stamped their rule on several Muslim societies, destroying the modest freedoms that existed, and they would have forced America and other Western societies to become more closed in the interest of self-protection. Now, in addition, we stand at the threshold of benefits of a positive kind. If the seedlings of democracy that have sprung up in Tunisia and Egypt, Libya and Syria, take hold, then the Arab and Muslim worlds will be transformed. And the day of universal democracy and observance of human rights will draw much closer.

Joshua Muravchik's next book, How the World Turned against Israel, comes out next year.

Michael Zantovsky

History is Borges's "garden of forking paths." A future derived from an event, particularly an event of large magnitude and low probability, obscures and eliminates all the other futures that would be possible had the event not taken place. 9/11 was one of such earth-shattering events after which nothing would ever be like it was before. It has led to an unprecedented outpouring of grief, mourning, anguish, and anger, two wars, and ten years of strife and controversy both in the world at large and in the United States.

There are at least two competing narratives in America and globally for what transpired. In the first narrative, 9/11 represented a lasting blow to the confidence and prestige of the remaining superpower, the end of the unipolar moment. A wounded giant, mismanaged in the eyes of many by an ignorant and ideological president, embarked on an unwinnable war in Afghanistan and a disastrous expedition to Iraq, lost a number of old friends and gained a number of new enemies, and amassed enormous debts which are going to haunt it for decades to come. Far from scoring a victory over the radical Islamists, it unwittingly contributed to their gradual emergence as the only force capable of replacing the corrupt pro-American regimes in the Middle East. Today the United States is hopelessly entangled in Iraq in a strange relationship with the neighboring and ever more powerful Iran, is fighting a rear-guard action in Afghanistan, increasingly runs the risk of losing Pakistan, has largely lost the ear of once the most loyal of allies in Turkey, and is distrusted everywhere in the Arab world because of what is seen as its single-minded support of Israel.

The alternative narrative gives the United States credit for facing up to the challenge it could not avoid and for staying the course over the years in spite of mounting casualties, costs, and criticism. It recognizes the deep bipolarity of the conflict and the dangers of trying to ignore it or dismiss it as a tragic singularity or reduce it to an issue of criminal justice. While acknowledging setbacks, failures, and mistakes along the way, it sees the United States and the civilization of which it is a part as more secure today than they were on the eve of the fatal day in September 2001 and better prepared for a similar attack in the future.

The answer to the question of which of the two narratives is closer to the truth depends on the consideration, admittedly and unavoidably speculative, of the forks in the garden of history, the paths not taken. Would the world be different if 9/11 never happened? Most certainly, but would it be all that much different? An un-invaded Afghanistan ruled by the Taliban would certainly continue to shelter exporters of the global jihad. It would continue to look for and find allies in the radical Islamist groups in the wider neighborhood, starting with Pakistan, possibly creating a much broader base for Islamic militancy. Saddam Hussein would remain a threat to his neighbors and to his own citizens, constantly pushing the envelope of UN sanctions and the no-fly zone. Iran would be still working on its nuclear program, which predates September 11th, and would still be engaged in making mischief in the region through its proxies in Lebanon and elsewhere. Moderate Islamists would still have governed Turkey for the last ten years. And the Middle East peace process would still exist more in name than reality.

The true significance of the horror and shock of September 11th and the dramatic events that followed may lie not in how much but in how little they changed the course of history. September 11th was not so much a driver of historical change as a symptom of the deep and increasing imbalances between the conservative and authoritarian character of large parts of the Middle East and the modernizing and democratizing rest of the world, brought into a sharp relief by globalization. These imbalances would still exist even if such an evil and bloodthirsty man like Osama bin Laden had never been born.

Paradoxically, the only thing that probably would not take place without September 11th, or would take place in a different way or at a later stage, was the Arab Spring. Bin Laden had dragged a large part of the Middle East into a confrontation it did not seek, was not ready for, and in which it could not succeed. The perpetuation of tyranny and religious bigotry in much of the region had only been possible because for decades it had existed in relative isolation from the rest of the world. The Taliban in Afghanistan had been left largely undisturbed, despite its medieval excesses. Saddam and other Middle Eastern rulers were largely free to torture, execute, and impoverish their subjects. The atrocity of September 11th and the West's (not simply America's) reaction to it changed all that. War is, after all, among other things, a means of communication, with each side learning about the other in the process. Despite some well-documented flaws in the American strategy and many more flaws in its tactics, stemming in large part from the lack of knowledge about the complex politics, history, and culture of the theater of operations, the tide eventually turned against al-Qaeda.

Unlike well-organized and territory-based guerilla groups, which proverbially win the war so long as they do not lose it (this may yet be the case of the Taliban), terrorist groups lose the war if they cannot intimidate their enemies and set in motion a popular movement based on visible success that will sustain their political objectives. If the enemy is not intimidated, the terrorists' indiscriminate violence and outrages will eventually alienate as many or more of their would-be supporters as would-be enemies. Suicidal terror is also singularly unsuitable for waging long campaigns. It is intrinsically subject to the principle of negative selection, sacrificing its most ardent, determined, and daring adherents while preserving its schemers, its manipulators, and its cowards. Seen from this perspective, the killing of bin Laden might be an appropriate symbolic ending to the story of September 11th, but politically he has been dead for some time.

Just as it did for us, the rise and fall of militant Islam gave many Muslims cause for serious reflection and made them pass through agonizing stages of denial, anger, shame, and acceptance. At the end of the day, they understand much more about themselves and the rest of the world, just as we understand more about them. As a result, the choice in the rapidly changing Arab world today does not seem to include the jihadist option, but may rather be between secular liberal democracy similar to, though not necessarily identical with, that which exists in North America, **Europe**, and other parts of the world, and mainstream Islamism that deliberately tries to come to terms with modernity and the world at large. It is clear which of the two is more to our taste, but we can probably live with both as long as they remain open to dialogue and change. The process may still take some time to play out, but it is reasonably safe to assume that jihadism will not be the ultimate victor. If that is the lesson of September 11th, the terrible sacrifice in blood and treasure may not have been entirely wasted.

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Jacob Heilbrunn

As President Obama prepared to leave office in 2017, America was in turmoil. Obama had handily won reelection in 2012 after defeating GOP candidate Jeb Bush, who won the nomination at a tumultuous convention meeting in Tampa Bay. Obama emphasized his foreign policy bona tides, pointing to his capture of Osama bin Laden and support for a coup in Pakistan to neutralize Republican claims that he lacked the cojones to lead the fight against terrorism. But the election had been less a vote for Obama than against a third Bush presidency. Indeed, throughout his second term, Obama had to grapple with unemployment in double digits and interest rates that hovered at fifteen percent to attract foreign capital. Rioting in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Washington, DC, had devastated the inner cities, Bridges were collapsing across the country. Many highways had become impassable. Air travel had become prohibitively expensive except for the ultra-wealthy. The age of mass tourism was over. War veterans, in an echo of the Herbert Hoover era, began staking "Obamavilles" in downtown Washington to protest their measley pensions.

Meanwhile, China had effectively leveraged its stranglehold over American finances--it now owned trillions more in American debt--to blockade and occupy Taiwan. War was raging in the Middle East as well: Israel had successfully bombed Iran's nuclear facilities but was embroiled in a new conflict with Lebanon that had sent oil prices to $300 a barrel. Both NATO and the **European** Union were unable to withstand the economic pressures that had ensued and went belly-up. **Europe** and the United States grappled with a spate of terrorist attacks that continued to emanate from the Middle East. And in America itself, Republicans and Democrats blamed each other for the mess, alleging that their political opponents had learned nothing from September 11th and were plunging the country into an abyss.

Could this dystopian scenario actually occur here, there, and everywhere? Contending that America and its allies are hitting the skids is more intellectually chic than ever. Declinism, you could even say, is on the rise. From Niall Ferguson's new book Civilization, which predicts the collapse of the West, to former British MP David Marquand's The End of the West, which points to the ills assailing the **European** Union, it has become fashionable to bemoan the state of the Western democracies. The obsequies are being said. The catafalque is in preparation. All that's missing is a formal burial. But the obituary notices proliferating almost daily have it all wrong. Here, friends, is a different proposition: the surprising thing is not how badly America is performing on the eve of the tenth anniversary of September 11th, but how well.

On the day of the attacks, Wall Street crashed. The country was frozen in fear and doubt. President Bush was in hiding until he made a feeble appearance that evening on national television. But America quickly rallied and the economy rebounded. Moreover, Bush's appearance at the World Trade Center, where he grabbed a bullhorn and announced that America would not be subdued, was a high point of his presidency. No doubt America blundered badly by transferring forces from Afghanistan prematurely and launching a preemptive war against Iraq. Bush and Vice President Cheney miscalculated badly in pressing this decision--and almost singlehandedly resurrected the Democratic Party while they were at it. That America was able to weather their maladroit moves is a testament to the vitality of its democracy, and Attorney General John Ashcroft, to his immense credit, resisted the worst of the **depredations** on civil liberties contemplated by Cheney in the wake of the 9/11 attack.

America has severe problems ten years later. But it is not doomed. In fact, the assertion that the liberal West is on its last legs is a cliche. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn alleged this in his famously controversial Harvard commencement address on June 8, 1978. It's worth recalling Solzhenitsyn's adjurations: Westerners, he said, become "tongue-tied and paralyzed when they deal with powerful governments and threatening forces, with aggressors and international terrorists. Should one point out that from ancient times decline in courage has been considered the beginning of the end?"

This pessimistic take on courage and convictions was by no means confined to Solzhenitsyn. It was in the intellectual air. Thus Saul Bellow's novel The Dean's December, which condemned the Carter administration, sounded a similarly pensive note about liberal Western societies: "We are used to peace and plenty, we are for everything nice and against cruelty, wickedness, craftiness, monstrousness.... Our outlook requires the assumption that each of us is at heart trustworthy, each of us is naturally decent and wills the good." And for good measure, the French journalist Jean-Francois Revel piled on with his book, How Democracies Perish.

But the liberal West turned out not to be the ninety-eight-pound weakling perpetually getting sand kicked in its face by the Kremlin envisioned by these writers and all their intellectual fellow travelers. Instead, it was the Soviet Union, not the United States, that collapsed. Morose contemplations of decline were replaced by a spasm of triumphalism. Then came 9/11. Since then America and **Europe** have been searching for a new role and subjected to repeated economic and military hammer blows.

But there is plenty of black ink on the balance sheet. Al-Qaeda is on the run. No new major attack has taken place in America. President Obama has adopted many of the policies to combat terrorism that were originally propounded by the Bush administration. What's more, the very crises currently engulfing America and **Europe**--the improvidence of the federal government and the southern **European** states, the collapse of the Murdoch empire in Britain--may well have a revivifying effect.

For now, the doomsayers have events on their side. But a sober look at the foreign policy profit-and-loss statement suggests that it would be entirely premature to conclude that America is a fading power. Immigration, high technology, a probable budget deal in 2013 that slashes the deficit, and a military that has survived and learned from the Iraq and Afghanistan wars--all bode well for America's future.

Yes, Obama, like an increasing number of Republican candidates for the presidency, recognizes that retrenchment from the numerous commitments America incurred abroad is imperative. But abject retreat from the world? Not ten years after 9/11. Not ever.

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Carl Gershman

The terrorist attack of 9/11 changed America in many significant ways, refocusing our foreign policy on the dangers emanating from the broader Middle East and forcing us to introduce domestic security measures that have affected the everyday lives of all Americans. But in the case of assisting democracy abroad, which is a relatively recent dimension of America's international engagement, the effect was not to introduce something new but rather to restore the idea that such work has a fundamental strategic purpose and serves a compelling national interest.

This idea was the core of President Ronald Reagan's seminal Westminster address of June 8, 1982, when he famously declared it to be the US objective "to foster the infrastructure of democracy, the system of a free press, unions, political parties, universities, which allows a people to choose their own way to develop their own culture, to reconcile their own differences through peaceful means." Reagan was explicit in asserting that the pursuit of this objective had to be understood in the context of the global struggle to support democracy against the alternative system of communist totalitarianism. While acknowledging that military strength was "a prerequisite to peace," he emphasized that "the ultimate determinant in the struggle that is now going on in the world will not be bombs and rockets but a test of wills and ideas, a trial of spiritual resolve, the values we hold, the beliefs we cherish, the ideals to which we are dedicated." The goal, he boldly declared, was to aid "the march of freedom and democracy which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history as it has left other tyrannies which stifle the freedom and muzzle the self-expression of the people."

The Westminster address led to the creation in 1983 of the National Endowment for Democracy, a congressionally funded private organization that I proudly head. At the time it was a modest program of less than $20 million a year, but it made its mark by aiding the Solidarity movement in Poland and dissident groups in other communist countries, and by providing significant support to democratic efforts in Latin America at a time when the third wave of democratization was beginning to gather momentum.

And then, unexpectedly, the whole world changed. Within less than a decade after Reagan's address, communism collapsed in Central **Europe** and the Soviet empire dissolved, bringing the Cold War to a surprising and triumphant conclusion. The world was deemed to be unipolar, with no enemies threatening our vital interests and our democratic ideals facing no apparent challenge from any rival power or anti-democratic movement with global ambitions.

This historic turning point had the ironic effect of disconnecting the objective of aiding democracy that Reagan had enunciated from American strategic interests. Democracy assistance continued during the immediate post--Cold War period, and it even expanded dramatically as the US Agency for International Development began spending hundreds of millions of dollars aiding democratic consolidation in post-communist and other transitional countries. But such work was carried out on the margins of US policy, without any sense of how it served vital national interests.

The problem, of course, was not the irrelevance of democracy assistance but the absence of a coherent foreign policy at a time of strategic complacency.

Michael Mandelbaum complained at the time that foreign policy had become a form of "social work," focusing not on relations between states but on "the social, political, and economic conditions within borders."

Looking back on the 1990s, Charles Krauthammer called it "our holiday from history," a time when "every major challenge to America was deferred," the most important being the growing threat of terrorism.

This brief interlude of self-delusion was abruptly ended by the 9/11 attack upon the United States. At first the US responded militarily in Afghanistan and Iraq, and by passing such domestic legislation as the Homeland Security Act and the USA Patriot Act. But in time President George W. Bush began to enunciate a new "freedom agenda" as the most effective long-term way to promote national security. His most comprehensive statement of this policy came in a speech delivered on the occasion of the NED's twentieth anniversary, in which Bush repeatedly referenced the theme of democratic universalism contained in Reagan's Westminster address. Arguing that "sixty years of... excusing and accommodating the lack of freedom ha the Middle East did nothing to make us safe" because dictatorship produced "stagnation, resentment, and violence ready for export," Bush declared that the US had adopted "a new policy, a forward strategy of freedom in the Middle East." In his subsequent second inaugural address, he globalized this new policy by stating that "the survival of liberty in our land increasingly depends on the success of liberty in other lands" and that "America's vital interests and our deepest beliefs are now one."

The association of this freedom agenda with the controversies of the war in Iraq obscured Bush's message that America has both a deep belief in democratic universalism and a vital stake in the success of democracy in the Middle East and beyond. But with the passage of time and subsequent events, the importance of this message has become clearer. Just as Reagan's vision of democracy's triumph over communism was affirmed by the events of 1989, the Arab Spring has vindicated Bush's belief that Arab dictatorships were inherently unstable and that democracy has more appeal to the people of the Middle East than jihadist violence and ideology.

Moreover, despite the policy divisions of the recent past, this same belief has now been embraced by President Obama, who declared in his May 19th address on the Middle East that "America's interests" are not just consistent with peoples' hopes for determining their own future through free elections and other democratic processes, but also "essential to them"; and that US support for universal rights and political and economic reform is "a top priority that must be translated into concrete actions, and supported by all of the diplomatic, economic, and strategic tools at our disposal."

Thus, there is now strong bipartisan support for the idea that aiding people fighting for democracy abroad serves the US national interest. The fact that this support exists at a time of sharp partisan division here at home is worthy of note. It is one of the enduring consequences of the terrorist attack that occurred on 9/11, and this is worth reflecting upon as we observe the tenth anniversary of that terrible day.

Carl Gershman is the president of the National Endowment for Democracy.

Jay Winik

Attempting to assess the legacy of 9/11 on its tenth anniversary remains a complicated matter. We don't know whether we are still in the beginning stages of this conflict against al-Qaeda and radical terrorists, somewhere in the middle, or approaching, at long last, its end. For perspective, consider, for a moment, a poignant and powerful scene from the American Civil War.

More than a year after Gettysburg, during the Battle of the Wilderness, Abraham Lincoln scarcely slept for four days as Ulysses S. Grant and Robert E. Lee squared off in combat for the first time. While men fought and bled in the tangled thickets of Virginia, Lincoln morosely paced in the halls of the War Department, aimlessly roamed about his office, and wandered up and down the White House corridors. "I must have some relief from this terrible anxiety," he moaned, "or it will kill me." And if the anxiety didn't kill him, the news from the battlefield almost did. In the first two days of battle, Grant lost roughly a frightful 17,500 men; over the course of six weeks, he lost some 52,000 men, nearly as many as the United States did during the entirety of the Vietnam War.

As the appalling Union casualties continued to rise, the North was indeed in a foul mood; it literally began crying out for peace. All across the nation there were fervent antiwar rallies--and remember, this was a year after the Union victory at Gettysburg. An estimated 200,000 men deserted from the Federal Army, and everywhere that Lincoln turned, there was mounting dissent. The most distinguished journalist of the day, Horace Greeley, wrote, "Our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country longs for peace." It did indeed. In 1864, Lincoln's former general in chief, George B. McClellan, even ran against him for the presidency; in fact, the Democratic Party platform called for "immediate efforts for cessation of hostilities." And Lincoln faced a barrage of criticism from the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue. One member of Congress cried out, "I am heartsick at the mismanagement of the Army," while another critic averred, "Disgust with our government is universal." When told to fire Ulysses S. Grant, Lincoln shot back: "I can't spare him, he fights!"

Now imagine how easy it would have been for Lincoln to give up or to give in, or to grab the easy way out by negotiating some sort of peace with the South. Instead, he persevered, saved the Union, and ended slavery. That he didn't give in is a central reason why he consistently remains one of America's most beloved and respected presidents. But for our purposes today, it also shows the fickleness of history, and how difficult it is to divine what is around the bend--whether the year is 1864 or 2011--without the benefit of hindsight.

But with some certitude, there are some things we can say with clarity about the impact and legacy of 9/11. For starters, this is a conflict unlike any we have fought in history. True, one might conclude that with its willingness to kill innocents en masse, whether in the hundreds or hundreds of thousands, and with its messianic designs, al-Qaeda is reminiscent of Hitlet's Germany. But beyond the gas chambers, Hitler sought to achieve his vile goals with traditional means: generals, armies, tanks, the Luftwaffe, and so on. Moreover, as the head of the German Third Reich, the Nazis were bent on territorial conquest, with Berlin as their geographical epicenter. By contrast, al-Qaeda thrives wherever it can find a willing host, whether in the mountainous ridges of Afghanistan and Pakistan, a sprawling casbah in Yemen, a prayer room in a London mosque, among a disgruntled coterie of students in America, or even in the inner reaches of a US Army base in Texas. This is to say nothing of the murky reaches of cyberspace.

It is tempting to say that the War on Terror bequeathed to us by 9/11 is more similar to the Cold War than to traditional wars of the past. In both conflicts, the apparatus of a national security state had been built up. In both conflicts, periods of heightened anxiety have been punctuated by periods of waiting for the next shoe to drop. In both conflicts, there has been a profound conflict of ideologies rather than simply differences, whether territorial or economic or caused by a failure to read an adversary's intentions. And in both conflicts, there have been those who believe that hawkish elements are inappropriately playing up the risks of the other side. The Cold War itself ended not with a major battle, but with a whimper, albeit a whimper with a dramatic flourish--an opening of the political system (however modest) in the Soviet Union, and then the dramatic fall of the Berlin Wall.

Of note, though: hawks and doves alike were able to see signs that the Soviet Union was cracking, well before its actual downfall. Will there then be similar telltale signs that al-Qaeda is also on the verge of an irrevocable defeat? Perhaps. And for all we know, we might already be near that point. Or for that matter, al-Qaeda might just slowly wither away, much the way the notorious Baader Meinhof and Red Brigades did.

But here is the most significant difference. Whether in the Cold War, or in more traditional wars past, there came a point when we sensed that the conflict was being won. When we had smashed an adversary's military, when their leaders were dead or in disarray, when their economy was ailing, we knew the end was in sight.

Yet after 9/11, particularly in an age of weapons of mass destruction, there is always the possibility that even a battered al-Qaeda or a wayward cell could pull off a sensational strike against America, one in which the original 9/11 pales by comparison. It could be a nuclear weapon in a suitcase going off in San Francisco or Manhattan, leading to death and destruction on a scale never before seen. It could be a dirty bomb in Chicago, rendering the city uninhabitable for years. It could be the release of a biological pathogen, smuggled from the black market, which kills in the hundreds of thousands. It could be an attack on our power supply grid or a nuclear facility. Or it could be something as prosaic yet deadly as fifteen men shooting up fifteen different malls across the country at the same time. Or it could be something that our planners haven't even thought of.

This is, then, the nightmare scenario, one in which our system of civil liberties would come under assault like never before. Potentially, so too could the orderly threads of our political system. And in such a case, al-Qaeda could likely find a new generation of eager foot soldiers and operatives and reconstitute itself all over again.

Over the last ten years, through a combination of hard work, careful policies, vision, and tenacity, not to mention a dose of good luck, the US has managed to prevent another successful attack on its soil. But if history is any guide, all we can say is that in this conflict, it is not by any means an infallible guide.

Since the morning of September 12, 2001, despite periodic scares and heightened security measures, Americans have otherwise largely been able to go on with their lives as normal. But Americans should know that somewhere in a distant corner of the nation's psyche one haunting legacy of 9/11 must of necessity continue to remain: uncertainty. We can never rest secure that we will not be attacked again, without warning, and at a time and place of someone else's choosing. Which means that in one form or another, the war on terror continues. And for whoever the president is, of whichever party, vigilance will remain the key word.

Jay Winik is a historian and the author of April 1865 and The Great Upheaval.

Vartan Gregorian

It is still shocking to remember how utterly the peace of that beautiful September day was shattered. The image of the Twin Towers as they fell to earth, carrying with them so many souls, became the collective symbol of our grief. After all, the World Trade Center towers were the icon of American strength and economic power and emblematic of New York City as a world capital of finance.

It was possible, that day, to believe that the towering strength of our nation was itself, in some fundamental way, at risk. But that did not prove to be so. The cowardly attacks that we endured, which did not distinguish between people of different races, ethnicities, faiths, or beliefs, did not divide us but instead forged stronger bonds between us. And nowhere was the indivisibility of those bonds more evident than at the memorial service at Yankee Stadium in the Bronx on September 23rd.

Prior to that service, most Americans had seen or taken part in religious ceremonies particular to their own faith, be it Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, Greek Orthodox, Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, or other. But it is probably fair to say that most Americans had never seen or heard a Muslim cleric, let alone a group of Muslim imams, taking part in an ecumenical service. On September 23rd, however, that is exactly what happened. I was watching the service on television, and as the rabbis, priests, ministers, and other members of the clergy made deeply moving and heartfelt remarks, I found myself greatly affected by their words. Still, it was with a mounting sense of apprehension that I waited to hear what would happen when Muslim clerics came to the podium to speak. As I waited for the first of them to utter the first words of prayer in Arabic, my heart, as they say, was in my mouth. I thought that members of the victims' families, as well as others in the audience, might send the imams off the stage amid a flurry of catcalls. They did not. Everyone present listened with the same attention and respect as had been accorded the representatives of all the other religions. The dignity and solemnity of the day was unbroken. The memory of those who had died was uniformly held in reverence because it was understood by every individual at Yankee Stadium that day, and the millions watching and listening elsewhere, that the terrorists had targeted all of us, who happened to be on American soil the morning of September 11th. They recognized no differences between us. They spared no one based on class or race or nationality, or even religion.

Those who spoke at the "Prayer for America" service were eloquent in expressing how, as Americans, we are one people sharing one ideal of peace and solidarity. Imam Izak-El Mu'eed Pasha, who was the first Muslim chaplain of the New York City Police Department, said, "We, Muslims, Americans, stand today with a heavy weight on our shoulders that those who would dare do such dastardly acts claim our faith. They are no believers in God at all ... We condemn them and their cowardly acts, and we stand with our country against all that would come against us."

Edward Egan, then the archbishop of New York, said, "Almighty and eternal father, we are gathered here as your people and your children ... We need courage to deal with our pain, we need justice to deal with the evil doers who have harmed us so fiercely. We need faith, wisdom and strength of soul for ourselves, each and every one."

Rabbi Marc Gellman, the senior rabbi of Temple Beth Torah in Melville, New York, said, "The Talmud and the African tribe, the Maasai tribe, both teach a wisdom for our wounded world. They both taught sticks alone can be broken by a child, but sticks in a bundle are unbreakable. The fears and sorrows of this moment are so heavy, they can break us if we try to bear them alone. But if we are bundled together, if we stick together, we are unbreakable."

Calvin Butts, the noted pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City, said--simply and powerfully--"Be not afraid. Together we will get through [this], because we are the United States of America."

As an Armenian Christian born in Iran, I am aware of the historical vulnerability of ethnic and religious minorities. Hence, as I watched the service, I found myself thinking that I could not imagine such a peaceful, even loving coming together of different peoples and groups if the terrorist attacks of 9/11 had taken place in the Middle East or Africa, or Eastern **Europe**, or Asia. In those regions, nationalist and religious fervor would have likely led to atrocities visited upon those who happened to share the faith of the perpetrators of such attacks. Imagine if the attacks had been carried out in Greece, Turkey, Cyprus, India, Pakistan, Kenya, or Sudan. We have already seen the kinds of horrendous reprisals that have sometimes followed acts of sectarian violence in those countries and others.

But thank God that is not the path we followed. On September 23rd, watching the service at Yankee Stadium, I felt that I was bearing witness to a maturing of America. I saw an educated citizenry sharing the common experience of almost unspeakable loss, unbearable pain. I saw intelligent men and women who understood the historical significance of the heartbreaking events they were memorializing, and who did not want those who had attacked us to succeed in dividing our nation or weakening our resolve to go forward, to go on.

I also saw America as a mature political power, with resolute and steady leaders such as Mayor Rudolph Giuliani and President George W. Bush, with the entire bipartisan New York delegation and all members of Congress standing behind them. On that day, the entire political leadership of America acted as one. There were no Democrats or Republicans, no Independents or Libertarians. They were all Americans. And as Americans, they transcended their ideological differences in order to honor the victims of our national tragedy.

President Bush, among many others, continued to reflect about the meaning of 9/11, forcefully declaring that "Americans understand we fight not a religion; ours is not a campaign against the Muslim faith. Ours is a campaign against evil." He made those remarks to airline employees at O'Hare

International Airport in Chicago on September 27, 2001, but this was a concept he repeated many times over, in many venues, in many different ways. In the days following 9/11, President Bush also visited several mosques to reinforce the idea that Muslim Americans were an integral part of American society and that indeed, their faith and support were a critical component of the struggle against terrorism. The president made this clear on September 17, 2001, at the Washington Islamic Center mosque, one of the oldest mosques in the United States, when he read this verse from the Koran: "In the long run, evil in the extreme will be the end of those who do evil. For that they rejected the signs of Allah and held them up to ridicule."

It was during this time that I stumbled across a sermon by C. S. Lewis. This was purely a coincidence, but a comforting and uplifting one. The sermon is called "Learning in Wartime" and was delivered in the autumn of 1939 when Britain stood alone against the Nazis. Among the most evocative passages in the sermon are these extraordinary words: "I think it is important to try to see the present calamity in a true perspective. The war creates no absolutely new situation: it simply aggravates the permanent human situation so that we can no longer ignore it. Human life has always been rived on the edge of a precipice. Human culture has always had to exist under the shadow of something infinitely more important than itself. If men had postponed the search for knowledge and beauty until they were secure, the search would have never begun ... [People] propound mathematical theorems in beleaguered cities, conduct metaphysical arguments in condemned cells, make jokes on scaffolds, discuss poetry while advancing on the walls of Quebec, and comb their hair at Thermopylae. This is not panache; it is our nature."

I sent copies of this sermon to my friends and to my colleagues, hoping that it would help them, as it helped me, to regain my feeling of optimism about our nation and our future. That is because indeed, it is in the nature of men and women to look ahead, past the darkest of times, to the brighter days that always follow. All of human history is a play of light and darkness. And through all of human history, we travel together through the longest night into the dawn.

Vartan Gregorian is the president of Carnegie Corporation of New York.

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. To Our Shareholders: We would like to share with you our report for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The net asset values (NAV) per share at that date were $42.44, $42.44, $42.27 and $42.63 for Class A, Class B, Class C and Class I shares, respectively. The total returns, including income and change in NAV, for the Fund and its comparative benchmarks were: Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Cohen & Steers Global Realty Shares--Class A 4.86 % Cohen & Steers Global Realty Shares--Class B 4.54 % Cohen & Steers Global Realty Shares--Class C 4.52 % Cohen & Steers Global Realty Shares--Class I 5.03 % FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index--Neta 5.69 % S&P 500 Indexa 6.02 % The performance data quoted represent past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate and shares, if redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Current total returns of the Fund can be obtained by visiting our Web site at cohenandsteers.com. Performance quoted does not reflect the deduction of the maximum 4.5% initial sales charge on Class A shares or the 5% and 1% maximum contingent deferred sales charge on Class B and Class C shares, respectively. If such charges were included, returns would have been lower. The Fund implements fair value pricing when the daily change in a specific U.S. market index exceeds a predetermined percentage. Fair value pricing adjusts the valuation of non-U.S. holdings to account for such index change following the close of foreign markets. This standard practice has been adopted by a majority of the fund industry to deter investors from arbitraging funds with a large percentage of non-U.S. holdings. In the event fair value pricing is implemented on the first and/or last day of a performance measurement period, the Fund's return may diverge from the relative performance of its benchmark index, which does not use fair value pricing. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Please note that distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes and are taxable up to the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income and net realized gains. Distributions in excess of the Fund's investment company taxable income and realized gains are a return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. a The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index is an unmanaged portfolio of approximately 289 constituents from 21 countries and is net of dividend withholding taxes. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of common stocks that is frequently used as a general measure of stock market performance. 1 ===
COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Investment Review Through the six months ended June 30, 2011, global real estate securities achieved good performance on both an absolute basis and relative to the broad equity market. The sector generally benefited from continued improvement in real estate fundamentals, low capital costs and rising property values. Asia Pacific was notably weaker than the rest of the world, however, as its property markets struggled with natural disaster and policy tightening. Real estate securities, along with financial markets in general, faced frequent volatility resulting from rising uncertainty about the global recovery. Stocks came under pressure in March following the earthquake in Japan, and then again in June amid renewed fears of a Greek default and disappointing U.S. economic reports. The period ended on a positive note following news of passage of an austerity plan by Greece's parliament and encouraging U.S. manufacturing data. U.S. led by regional mall and apartment landlords The United States had a total return of +10.2%, as measured by the FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Most property sectors had gains, led by regional mall owners (+15.8% total returnb), which benefited from unexpectedly strong investor interest in malls that Westfield and Simon Property Group put up for sale. Apartment owners (+14.1%) also did well due to low supply and rising demand. Among office owners (+12.5%), urban landlords did better than suburban ones due to improving leasing trends and rising global investment demand. Industrial REITs (+11.0%) had a strong first quarter amid improving fundamentals and a merger announcement between ProLogis and AMB Property, but later retreated on concerns of slowing global demand. Health care landlords (+6.0%) also started strong as the consolidation trend continued from late 2010. However, investors took profits off the table amid mounting uncertainty surrounding various Medicare budget proposals. Hotel owners (-2.4%) were the weakest sector during the period, due in part to high oil prices that weighed on consumer and business travel. Canada (+12.2%c) benefited from a positive macro environment, including low interest rates and a robust job market. The Calgary office and residential markets saw notable improvement amid an influx of capital to the oil-rich Alberta region. Also, Conservatives unexpectedly won a majority of seats in the May elections, giving them greater power to pass new tax cuts for businesses. b Sector returns are in U.S. dollars as measured by the FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index. c Country returns are in local currencies as measured by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index. 2 ===
COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Europe had strong gains despite sovereign concerns The U.K. (+16.3%) had exceptional returns in the period, benefiting from strong rental growth in London and a development cycle that stands to benefit from accelerating demand. The macro environment was also supportive, with interest rates expected to continue running below inflation in the near term. On the continent, investors were primarily focused on Greece's growing budget crisis. Fears of contagion weighed on companies with exposure to southern Europe, although this was somewhat mollified in late June as the market became hopeful that an agreement would be reached on a new financial assistance package. Northern economies remained in substantially better shape, although inflation was an increasing concern. France (+12.9%) had generally robust performance across the board, benefiting from falling cap rates for many prime assets in northern Europe. The French retail sector also got a boost from signs that indexation would turn positive in 2012. Switzerland (+8.4%), Austria (+8.0%) and Finland (+5.6%) also did well, while the Netherlands (+2.4%) and Sweden (-2.2%) trailed. Germany (+0.8%) had mostly strong returns except for Gagfah, whose shares declined sharply amid litigation with the City of Dresden. Berlin released its two-year residential Mietspiegel (rent index) at a higher-than-expected increase of 7.9% over 2009 levels, implying strong rental growth in what has been a supply-constrained market. Asia Pacific roiled by natural disaster and policy tightening In Hong Kong (-4.4%), developers declined as rising inflation and growing public discontent about housing

affordability resulted in higher policy risk for curbing the residential market. Developers with exposure to China suffered to a greater degree, as policy tightening was even more stringent on the mainland. At the same time, the country's low unemployment and strong economic growth, combined with low commercial supply, helped landlords perform relatively better, especially those with portfolios that were perceived to be more defensive. Japan (-9.6%) appeared to be on a recovery path until the March 9 earthquake, which inflicted heavy damage in the northern region, but left Tokyo relatively unscathed. Amid the declining market, REITs initially outperformed early on, as investors flocked to the relative security of long-term leases in a high-risk environment. REITs were also beneficiaries of the Bank of Japan's asset- purchase program as part of the government's efforts to lower risk premiums. Developers declined sharply immediately following the quake, but outperformed in the second quarter, boosted by unexpected resilience in residential demand. Australia (+2.9%) was a bright spot in the region, benefiting from the central bank's decision not to raise interest rates, despite rising inflation pressures. The decision was made possible by reduced economic activity resulting from the Queensland floods, as well as a strong Australian dollar and subdued consumer spending. Singapore (-10.5%), similar to Hong Kong, was weighed down by the performance of developers, which saw heavy losses amid heightened inflation and policy tightening. Historic gains by the opposition party in the May election brought expectations of more tightening measures and an increased focus on low- and middle-income 3 == COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. housing affordability. S-REITs did substantially better, benefiting from strong economic growth, low unemployment and rising retail spending. The country also executed a land swap with Malaysia, opening the area surrounding Marina Bay for development, including significant new office supply. A Solid First Half for Non-Asia Real Estate Securities Total return (%) by country, January 1--June 30, 2011 [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_ba016.jpg] Country returns are in local currency as measured by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index, except the U.S., which is measured by the FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Source: Morningstar. Fund performance The Fund had a positive return for the period, but underperformed its benchmark. Stock selection in Hong Kong detracted from relative returns due to our out-of-index position in Swire Pacific, which declined on news of delays in several of its China projects. Stock selection was also a negative factor in Australia, resulting from our allocation to residential developers that declined in anticipation of falling house prices. Other detractors included stock selection in Sweden, Singapore and Japan. Stock selection in Germany contributed positively to relative returns, due largely to strong performance by Deutsche Wohnen. The Fund also benefited from our underweight in Japan early in the period, shifting to an overweight following the events in March, as we viewed the selloff as offering attractive entry points in companies with solid long-term growth prospects. Other contributors included our underweight in Hong Kong and stock selection in Canada. 4 == COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Investment Outlook U.S. real estate recovery to continue at a more modest pace We have modified our 2011 U.S. GDP estimates slightly downward, but expect growth to stabilize in the third quarter. Furthermore, after spending much of 2011 at a premium, U.S. REITs were trading close to their NAVs by the second quarter's end (share prices declined but property values rose), offering increasingly attractive opportunities. We favor economically sensitive sectors, including hotels, regional malls and high-growth urban offices protected from new supply. Among regional mall owners, we are focused on locations with attractive income profiles that we believe can better withstand inflation in food and gas prices. We are cautious toward health care property stocks based, in part, on their high premiums to net asset value and persistent and likely secular threats to Medicare reimbursement rates. Fiscal challenges likely to weigh on Europe While economic growth for the U.K. remains below potential, we believe property companies with heavy concentration in higher-growth London will continue to benefit from gains in employment and discretionary spending, particularly for prime assets. Office space in the West End remains in strong demand, and we're seeing greater competition among retailers for premium storefronts at the best malls. The economic divide between northern and southern Europe will likely remain a meaningful factor for many years, as austerity measures in fiscally stressed countries stifle demand. Moreover, rising inflation may accelerate the European Central Bank's next rate hike, further complicating the efforts of these countries to close their budget gaps. We continue to favor companies with significant exposure to high-growth economies, such as Germany, Sweden and Finland. We retain our favorable outlook for the Paris office and residential markets, while Germany's thriving manufacturing sector and employment levels should continue to drive strong demand for office, retail and housing. In the Netherlands, we continue to see opportunities in smaller-city offices, which offer historically high yield spreads. Asia Pacific fundamentals are strong, but inflation remains a concern We have reduced our allocation to Hong Kong, as continued policy tightening, rising mortgage rates, and inflation are likely to negatively affect the residential market. Our focus remains on office and retail owners, which we believe are well positioned to benefit from solid economic growth and low unemployment. We continue to stay strongly underweight residential developers. 5 == COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. In Japan, we have shifted our allocation toward developers, as we believe strong recovery in condo sales will drive profit growth over the next 12 to 24 months, benefiting from normalization of home buying activity, government incentives and low interest rates. While we view J-REITs as less attractive on a relative basis, they have been successful at raising capital to fund acquisitions, which should help stabilize dividends in the future. Australia's mining industries have benefited from the recent boom in commodities, but the rest of the country has suffered the headwinds of a strong Australian dollar and high interest rates. Despite this, we believe another interest rate hike is coming due to rising inflation pressures. We favor office owners over retail and residential companies. Singapore should continue to see strong economic growth, but developers will likely suffer from tighter margins and decreased transaction volume due to tightening policies. In the office sector, the longer-term supply picture became clearer as details of the land swap deal with Malaysia were announced. We remain positive on demand and expect rents to grow alongside the economy, but the constant stream of supply over the next few years may cause rental growth to be more gradual. 6

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Sincerely, [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/ [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/ 0001104659-11-049877/ 0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_ba018.jpg] j11165342_ba017.jpg] MARTIN COHEN ROBERT H. STEERS Co-chairman Co-chairman [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/ [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/ 0001104659-11-049877/ 0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_ba020.jpg] j11165342_ba019.jpg] JOSEPH M. HARVEY SCOTT CROWE Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/ [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/ 0001104659-11-049877/ 0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_ba022.jpg] j11165342_ba021.jpg] GERIOS J. M. ROVERS LUKE SULLIVAN Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_ba023.jpg] CHARLES J. MCKINLEY Portfolio Manager The views and opinions in the preceding commentary are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any market forecast set forth in the commentary will be realized. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific point in time, should not be relied upon as investment advice and is not intended to predict or depict performance of any investment. Visit Cohen & Steers online at cohenandsteers.com For more information about any of our funds, visit cohenandsteers.com, where you will find daily net asset values, fund fact sheets and portfolio highlights. You can also access newsletters, education tools and market updates covering the global real estate, listed infrastructure, utilities, large cap value and preferred securities sectors. In addition, our Web site contains comprehensive information about our firm, including our most recent press releases, profiles of our senior investment professionals and an overview of our investment approach. 7

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Performance Review (Unaudited) Average Annual Total Returns--For Periods Ended June 30, 2011 Class A Shares Class B Shares Class C Shares Class I Shares 1 Year (with sales charge) 25.43 %a 25.50 %b 29.51 %d -- 1 Year (without sales charge) 31.34 % 30.50 % 30.51 % 31.82 % 5 Years (with sales charge) -2.28 %a -2.40 %c -2.01 % -- 5 Years (without sales charge) -1.37 % -2.00 % -2.01 % -1.04 % 10 Years (without sales charge) -- -- -- 9. 95 % Since Inceptione (with sales charge) 4.17 %a 4.20 % 4.20 % -- Since Inceptione (without sales charge) 4.88 % 4.20 % 4.20 % 9.28 % The performance data quoted represent past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate and shares, when redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Current total returns of the Fund can be obtained by visiting our Web site at cohenandsteers.com. The performance table does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. During certain periods presented above, the advisor waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses. Without this arrangement, performance would have been lower. The annual expense ratios for each class of shares as disclosed in the May 1, 2011 prospectuses were as follows: Class A--1.56%; Class B--2.21%; Class C-- 2.21%; and Class I--1.21%. a Reflects a 4.50% front-end sales charge. b Reflects a contingent deferred sales charge of 5%. c Reflects a contingent deferred sales charge of 2%. d Reflects a contingent deferred sales charge of 1%. e Inception dates: September 30, 2004 for Class A, B, and C and May 8, 1997 for Class I. 8

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Expense Example (Unaudited) As a shareholder of the Fund, you incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs, including sales charges (loads) on purchase payments and redemption fees; and (2) ongoing costs including management fees; distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees; and other Fund expenses. This example is intended to help you understand your ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in the Fund and to compare these costs with the ongoing costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example is based on an investment of $1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held for the entire period January 1, 2011--June 30, 2011. Actual Expenses The first line of the following table provides information about actual account values and expenses. You may use the information in this line, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. Simply divide your account value by $1,000 (for example, an $8,600 account value divided by $1,000 = 8.6), then multiply the result by the number in the first line under the heading entitled "Expenses Paid During Period" to estimate the expenses you paid on your account during this period. Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes The second line of the following table provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the Fund's actual expense ratio and an assumed rate of return of 5% per year before expenses, which is not the Fund's actual return. The hypothetical account values and expenses may not be used to estimate the actual ending account balance or expenses you paid for the period. You may use this information to compare the ongoing cost of investing in the Fund and other funds. To do so, compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of other funds. Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs, such as sales charges (loads) and redemption fees. Therefore, the second line of the table is useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different funds. In addition, if these transactional costs were included, your costs would have been higher. 9

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Expense Example (Unaudited)--(Continued) Expenses Paid Beginning Ending During Perioda Account Value Account Value January 1, 2011- January 1, 2011 June 30, 2011 June 30, 2011 Class A Actual (4.86% return) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,048.60 $ 7.82 Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,017.16 $ 7.70 Class B Actual (4.54% return) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,045.40 $ 11.11 Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,013.93 $ 10.94 Class C Actual (4.52% return) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,045.20 $ 11.11 Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,013.93 $ 10.94 Class I Actual (5.03% return) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,050.30 $ 6.05 Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,018.89 $

5.96 a Expenses are equal to the Fund's Class A, Class B, Class C and Class I annualized expense ratio of 1.54%, 2.19%, 2.19% and 1.19%, respectively, multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 181/365 (to reflect the one-half year period). 10
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. JUNE 30, 2011 Top Ten Holdings (Unaudited) % of Net Security Value Assets Simon Property Group $ 25,033,966 5.1 % Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. 20,393,912 4.2 Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. 18,032,778 3.7 Unibail-Rodamco 16,401,129 3.4 Vornado Realty Trust 15,608,302 3.2 Westfield Group 15,343,979 3.1 ProLogis 15,065,093 3.1 Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. 13,776,708 2.8 Equity Residential 11,635,080 2.4 Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. (USD) 11,593,777 2.4 Country Breakdown (Based on Net Assets) (Unaudited) [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_ba024.jpg] 11
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value COMMON STOCK 99.1% AUSTRALIA 8.2% DIVERSIFIED 4.1% BGP Holdings PLC (EUR)a,b,c 4,151,319 $ 0 Dexus Property Groupb 4,906,495 4,648,413 FKP Property Groupb 1,207,196 910,363 GPT Groupb 2,075,727 7,055,916 Mirvac Groupb 882,020 1,186,312 Stocklandb 1,648,429 6,046,402 19,847,406 INDUSTRIAL 1.0% Goodman Groupb 6,232,562 4,724,926 RETAIL 3.1% Westfield Groupb 1,646,255 15,343,979 TOTAL AUSTRALIA 39,916,311 AUSTRIA 0.5% RETAIL Atrium European Real Estate Ltd.b 385,144 2,536,315 BRAZIL 1.0% OFFICE BRProperties SA 414,701 4,650,157 CANADA 4.8% DIVERSIFIED 1.1% Dundee Real Estate Investment Trust, 144Ad 139,694 4,707,403 Dundee Real Estate Investment Trust 27,543 928,143 5,635,546 OFFICE 0.8% Brookfield Office Properties (USD) 191,255 3,687,396 RESIDENTIAL 0.7% Boardwalk REIT 68,226 3,416,075 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 12
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value RETAIL 2.2% Primaris Retail REIT 207,747 $ 4,534,268 RioCan REIT 239,212 6,433,884 10,968,152 TOTAL CANADA 23,707,169 FINLAND 1.0% DIVERSIFIED Sponda Oyjb 818,204 4,758,855 FRANCE 4.2% DIVERSIFIED Gecina SAb 29,078 4,062,840 Unibail-Rodamcob 70,985 16,401,129 20,463,969 GERMANY 1.6% OFFICE 0.4% Alstria Office REIT AG 135,238 2,039,599 RESIDENTIAL 1.2% Deutsche Wohnen AG 339,605 5,909,737 TOTAL GERMANY 7,949,336 HONG KONG 9.4% DIVERSIFIED 5.7% Hang Lung Properties Ltd.b 621,000 2,561,337 Hysan Development Co., Ltd.b 230,000 1,145,441 Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.b 1,236,912 18,032,778 Swire Pacific Ltd. Class Ab 46,000 678,440 Wharf Holdings Ltd.b 800,624 5,583,165 28,001,161 HOTEL 0.1% Shangri-La Asia Ltd.b 83,020 204,243 OFFICE 2.4% Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. (USD)b 1,625,800 11,593,777 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 13
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value RESIDENTIAL 1.0% China Overseas Land & Investment Ltd.b 2,361,720 $ 5,086,843 RETAIL 0.2% Link REITb 343,000 1,173,890 TOTAL HONG KONG 46,059,914 INDIA 0.2% RETAIL Phoenix Mills Ltd. 261,044 1,112,441 JAPAN 10.3% DIVERSIFIED 9.1% Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.b 785,000 13,776,708 Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.b 1,184,117 20,393,912 Nomura Real Estate Holdingsb 255,700 4,263,324 Sumitomo Realty & Development Co., Ltd.b 220,000 4,916,917 Tokyu Land Corp.b 283,000 1,202,350 44,553,211 OFFICE 1.0% Nippon Building Fundb 472 4,612,421 RESIDENTIAL 0.2% Advance Residence Investmentb 564 1,180,434 TOTAL JAPAN 50,346,066 NETHERLANDS 0.6% RETAIL Corio NVb 44,205 2,927,557 NORWAY 0.5% OFFICE Norwegian Property ASAb 1,173,059 2,453,354 PHILIPPINES 0.9% RETAIL SM Prime Holdingsb 16,084,330 4,385,846 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 14
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value SINGAPORE 3.7% INDUSTRIAL 1.5% Global Logistic Properties Ltd.b,c 4,273,000 $ 7,178,508 OFFICE 1.0% CapitaCommercial Trustb 4,087,000 4,834,638 RETAIL 1.2% CapitaMall Trustb 2,267,000 3,455,509 CapitaMalls Asia Ltd.b 1,981,172 2,378,618 5,834,127 TOTAL SINGAPORE 17,847,273 SWEDEN 1.6% DIVERSIFIED Castellum ABb 182,790 2,737,034 Fabege ABb 508,894 5,114,946 7,851,980 UNITED KINGDOM 7.1% DIVERSIFIED 4.6% British Land Co., PLCb 746,370 7,297,306 Hammerson PLCb 1,188,228 9,186,485 Land Securities Group PLCb 436,287 5,968,426 22,452,217 INDUSTRIAL 1.5% Segro PLCb 1,502,661 7,534,116 OFFICE 1.0% Great Portland Estates PLCb 683,677 4,785,575 TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM 34,771,908 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 15
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value UNITED STATES 43.5% DIVERSIFIED 5.4% American Assets Trust 109,340 $ 2,454,683 Forest City Enterprisesc 453,762 8,471,737 Vornado Realty Trust 167,507 15,608,302 26,534,722 HEALTH CARE 1.2% Ventas 109,620 5,778,070 HOTEL 4.9% Hersha Hospitality Trust 350,219 1,950,720 Host Hotels & Resorts 680,824 11,539,967 Hyatt Hotels Corp., Class Ac 135,434 5,528,416 Sunstone Hotel Investorsc 520,513 4,825,155 23,844,258 INDUSTRIAL 3.9% First Industrial Realty Trustc 365,067 4,180,017 ProLogis 420,343 15,065,093 19,245,110 OFFICE 5.0% Boston Properties 57,366 6,089,974 Kilroy Realty Corp. 120,591 4,762,139 Liberty Property Trust 212,792 6,932,763 SL Green Realty Corp. 83,887 6,951,716 24,736,592 OFFICE/INDUSTRIAL 0.2% PS Business Parks 20,013 1,102,717 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 16
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value RESIDENTIAL 8.2% APARTMENT 8.2% Apartment Investment & Management Co. 155,332 $ 3,965,626 AvalonBay Communities 37,832 4,857,629 Equity Residential 193,918 11,635,080 Home Properties 79,467 4,837,951 Post Properties 117,202 4,777,154 UDR 404,342 9,926,596 40,000,036 MANUFACTURED HOME 0.0% Equity Lifestyle Properties 2,852 178,079 TOTAL RESIDENTIAL 40,178,115 SHOPPING CENTER 13.8%

COMMUNITY CENTER 4.9% Developers Diversified Realty Corp. 670,886 9,459,492 Federal Realty Investment Trust 44,277 3,771,515 Kimco Realty Corp. 172,561 3,216,537 Weingarten Realty Investors 290,068 7,298,111 23,745,655 REGIONAL MALL 8.9% General Growth Properties 666,920 11,130,895 Macerich Co. 138,446 7,406,861 Simon Property Group 215,383 25,033,966 43,571,722 TOTAL SHOPPING CENTER 67,317,377 SPECIALTY 0.9% DuPont Fabros Technology 168,981 4,258,321 TOTAL UNITED STATES 212,995,282 TOTAL COMMON STOCK (Identified cost-- $409,154,735) 484,733,733 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 17
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS 0.6% MONEY MARKET FUNDS BlackRock Liquidity Funds: FedFund, 0.01%e 650,000 $ 650,000 Federated Government Obligations Fund, 0.01%e 2,312,237 2,312,237 TOTAL SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (Identified cost--$2,962,237) 2,962,237 TOTAL INVESTMENTS (Identified cost-- $412,116,972) 99.7 % 487,695,970 OTHER ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES 0.3 1,543,801 NET ASSETS 100.0 % $ 489,239,771 Glossary of Portfolio Abbreviations EUR Euro Currency REIT Real Estate Investment Trust USD United States Dollar Note: Percentages indicated are based on the net assets of the Fund. a Illiquid security. Aggregate holdings equal 0.0% of net assets of the Fund. b Fair valued security. This security has been valued at its fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Fund's Board of Directors. Aggregate fair value securities represent 47.9% of the net assets of the Fund, all of which have been fair valued pursuant to foreign fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Directors. c Non-income producing security. d Resale is restricted to qualified institutional investors. Aggregate holdings equal 1.0% of net assets of the Fund, of which 0.0% are illiquid. e Rate quoted represents the seven day yield of the fund. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 18
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) ASSETS: Investments in securities, at value (Identified cost-- $412,116,972) $ 487,695,970 Cash 91,995 Foreign currency, at value (Identified cost--$320,585) 321,066 Receivable for: Investment securities sold 3,454,872 Fund shares sold 2,567,475 Dividends 1,147,293 Other assets 2,532 Total Assets 495,281,203 LIABILITIES: Payable for: Investment securities purchased 3,696,825 Dividends declared 1,060,139 Fund shares redeemed 739,716 Investment advisory fees 355,758 Administration fees 7,906 Distribution fees 5,959 Shareholder servicing fees 2,169 Other liabilities 172,960 Total Liabilities 6,041,432 NET ASSETS $ 489,239,771 NET ASSETS consist of: Paid-in capital $ 517,736,858 Dividends in excess of net investment income (10,813,188) Accumulated net realized loss (93,269,707) Net unrealized appreciation 75,585,808 $ 489,239,771 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 19
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) CLASS A SHARES: NET ASSETS $ 202,242,972 Shares issued and outstanding ($0.001 par value common stock outstanding) 4,764,936 Net asset value and redemption price per share $ 42.44 Maximum offering price per share ($42.44 / 0.955)a $ 44.44 CLASS B SHARES: NET ASSETS $ 1,377,403 Shares issued and outstanding ($0.001 par value common stock outstanding) 32,458 Net asset value and offering price per shareb $ 42.44 CLASS C SHARES: NET ASSETS $ 78,295,690 Shares issued and outstanding ($0.001 par value common stock outstanding) 1,852,262 Net asset value and offering price per shareb $ 42.27 CLASS I SHARES: NET ASSETS $ 207,323,706 Shares issued and outstanding ($0.001 par value common stock outstanding) 4,863,531 Net asset value, offering and redemption price per share $ 42.63 a On investments of $100,000 or more, the offering price is reduced. b Redemption price per share is equal to the net asset value per share less any applicable deferred sales charge which varies with the length of time shares are held. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 20
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Investment Income: Dividend income (net of $377,534 of foreign withholding tax) $ 6,339,851 Expenses: Investment advisory fees 2,012,582 Distribution fees--Class A 239,215 Distribution fees--Class B 5,723 Distribution fees--Class C 270,639 Shareholder servicing fees--Class A 95,686 Shareholder servicing fees--Class B 1,908 Shareholder servicing fees--Class C 90,213 Custodian fees and expenses 184,962 Transfer agent fees and expenses 128,051 Administration fees 125,698 Registration and filing fees 65,928 Professional fees 54,042 Shareholder reporting expenses 51,424 Directors' fees and expenses 17,495 Line of credit fees 6,967 Miscellaneous 17,324 Total Expenses 3,367,857 Net Investment Income 2,971,994 Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss): Net realized gain (loss) on: Investments 11,596,800 Foreign currency transactions (98,519) Net realized gain 11,498,281 Net change in unrealized appreciation on: Investments 6,336,744 Foreign currency translations 10,305 Net change in unrealized appreciation 6,347,049 Net realized and unrealized gain 17,845,330 Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations $ 20,817,324 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 21
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (Unaudited) For the For the Six Months Ended Year Ended June 30, 2011 December 31, 2010 Change in Net Assets: From Operations: Net investment income $ 2,971,994 $ 4,725,479 Net realized gain 11,498,281 16,917,621 Net change in unrealized appreciation 6,347,049 31,170,279 Net increase in net assets resulting from operations 20,817,324 52,813,379 Dividends to Shareholders from Net Investment Income: Class A (1,564,912) (5,809,907) Class B (5,604) (46,546) Class C (379,494) (1,853,578) Class I (1,938,399) (5,036,764) Total dividends to shareholders (3,888,409) (12,746,795) Capital Stock Transactions: Increase in net assets from Fund share transactions 75,762,296 115,660,797 Total increase in net assets 92,691,211 155,727,381 Net Assets: Beginning of period 396,548,560 240,821,179 End of perioda $ 489,239,771 $ 396,548,560 a Includes dividends in excess of net investment income of $10,813,188 and $9,896,773, respectively. See accompanying notes to financial

statements. 22
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited) The following table includes selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and other performance information derived from the financial statements. It should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto. Class A For the Six Months Ended For Year Ended December 31, Per Share Operating June 30, Performance: 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 Net asset value, beginning of period $ 40.79 $ 36.11 $ 27.87 $ 50.32 $ 69.88 $ 58.90 Income from investment operations: Net investment income 0.27 a 0.59 a,b 0.52 a 0.73 a 0.38 c 0.42 Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) 1.71 5.48 9.75 (22.18) (12.68) 18.12 Total from investment operations 1.98 6.07 10.27 (21.45) (12.30) 18.54 Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from: Net investment income (0.33) (1.40) (2.01) (0.77) (0.39) (0.42) Net realized gain -- -- -- -- (6.90) (6.51) Tax return of capita l -- -- (0.04) (0.25) -- (0.64) Total dividends and distributions to shareholders (0.33) (1.40) (2.05) (1.02) (7.29) (7.57) Redemption fees retained by the Fund 0.00 d 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.01 Net increase (decrease) in net asset value 1.65 4.68 8.24 (22.45) (19.56) 10.98 Net asset value, end of period $ 42.44 $ 40.79 $ 36.11 $ 27.87 $ 50.32 $ 69.88 Total investment returne 4.86 %f 17.19 % 37.45 % -42.79 % -18.85 % 32.14 % Ratios/Supplemental Data: Net assets, end of period (in millions) $ 202.2 $ 172.6 $ 121.4 $ 49.7 $ 62.2 $ 60.3 Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 1.54 %g,h 1.56 %g 1.86 %g 1.72 % 1.67 % 1.61 % Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 1.54 %g,h 1.56 %g 1.65 %g 1.64 % 1.57 % 1.61 % Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 1.29 %g,h 1.58 %g 1.51 % 1.62 % 0.31 % 0.59 % Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 1.29 %g,h 1.58 %g 1.70 % 1.71 % 0.41 % 0.59 % Portfolio turnover rate 43 %f 110 % 170 % 127 % 228 % 109 % a Calculation based on average shares outstanding. b 21.0% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco. c 13.8% of net investment income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Boston Properties, Inc. d Amount is less than $0.005. e Does not reflect sales charges, which would reduce return. f Not annualized. g Reflects Fund level ratio for non-class specific expenses plus class specific expenses. h Annualized. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 23
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Class B For the Six Months Ended For Year Ended December 31, Per Share Operating June 30, Performance: 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 Net asset value, beginning of period $ 40.76 $ 36.06 $ 27.82 $ 50.12 $ 69.65 $ 58.74 Income from investment operations: Net investment income (loss) 0.12 a 0.30 a,b 0.35 a 0.42 a (0.01)c -- Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) 1.73 5.53 9.69 (22.02) (12.65) 18.04 Total from investment operations 1.85 5.83 10.04 (21.60) (12.66) 18.04 Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from: Net investment income (0.17) (1.14) (1.78) (0.47) -- -- Net realized gain -- -- -- -- (6.90) (6.51) Tax return of capital -- -- (0.04) (0.25) -- (0.64) Total dividends and distributions to shareholders (0.17) (1.14) (1.82) (0.72) (6.90) (7.15) Redemption fees retained by the Fund 0.00 d 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.02 Net increase (decrease) in net asset value 1.68 4.70 8.24 (22.30) (19.53) 10.91 Net asset value, end of period $ 42.44 $ 40.76 $ 36.06 $ 27.82 $ 50.12 $ 69.65 Total investment returne 4.54 %f 16.43 % 36.58 % -43.14 % -19.40 % 31.29 % Ratios/Supplemental Data: Net assets, end of period (in millions) $ 1.4 $ 1.6 $ 1.8 $ 1.9 $ 3.5 $ 3.6 Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 2.19 %g,h 2.21 %g 2.51 %g 2.37 % 2.32 % 2.26 % Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 2.19 %g,h 2.21 %g 2.30 %g 2.28 % 2.22 % 2.26 % Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 0.55 %g,h 0.82 %g 0.95 % 0.90 % (0.33)% 0.00 % Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 0.55 %g,h 0.82 %g 1.19 % 0.99 % (0.23)% 0.00 % Portfolio turnover rate 43 %f 110 % 170 % 127 % 228 % 109 % a Calculation based on average shares outstanding. b 21.0% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco. c 13.8% of net investment income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Boston Properties, Inc. d Amount is less than $0.005. e Does not reflect sales charges, which would reduce return. f Not annualized. g Reflects Fund level ratio for non-class specific expenses plus class specific expenses. h Annualized. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 24
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Class C For the Six Months Ended For Year Ended December 31, Per Share Operating June 30, Performance: 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 Net asset value, beginning of period $ 40.64 $ 35.98 $ 27.79 $ 50.14 $ 69.68 $ 58.78 Income from investment operations: Net investment income 0.13 a 0.33 a,b 0.34 a 0.46 a 0.03 c -- Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) 1.71 5.49 9.67 (22.07) (12.66) 18.04 Total from investment operations 1.84 5.82 10.01 (21.61) (12.63) 18.04 Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from: Net investment income (0.21) (1.17) (1.80) (0.51) (0.04) (0.01) Net realized gain -- -- -- -- (6.90) (6.51) Tax return of capital -- -- (0.04) (0.25) -- (0.64) Total dividends and distributions to shareholders (0.21) (1.17) (1.84) (0.76) (6.94) (7.16) Redemption fees retained by the Fund 0.00 d 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.02 Net increase (decrease) in net asset value 1.63 4.66 8.19 (22.35) (19.54) 10.90 Net asset value, end of period $ 42.27 $ 40.64 $ 35.98 $ 27.79 $ 50.14 $ 69.68 Total investment returne 4.52 %f 16.46 % 36.52 % -43.17 % -19.36 % 31.28 % Ratios/Supplemental Data: Net assets, end of period (in millions) $ 78.3 $ 66.7 $ 48.1 $ 39.7 $ 46.0 $ 38.2 Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 2.19 %g,h 2.21 %g 2.51 %g 2.38 % 2.34 % 2.26 % Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 2.19 %g,h 2.21 %g 2.30 %g 2.28 % 2.22 % 2.26 % Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 0.63 %g,h 0.87 %g 0.93 % 1.01 % (0.34)%i 0.00 % Ratio of net investment income (loss) to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 0.63 %g,h 0.87 %g 1.16 % 1.10 % (0.22)%i 0.00 % Portfolio turnover rate 43 %f 110 % 170 % 127 % 228 % 109 % a Calculation based on average shares outstanding. b 21.0% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco. c 13.8% of net investment income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Boston Properties, Inc. d Amount is less than $0.005. e Does not reflect sales charges,

which would reduce return. f Not annualized. g Reflects Fund level ratio for non-class specific expenses plus class specific expenses. h Annualized. i Because the ratios are based on average net assets, the results may differ from the per share amount reflected above. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 25

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Class I For the Six Months Ended For Year Ended December 31, Per Share Operating June 30, Performance: 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 2006 Net asset value, beginning of period $ 40.96 $ 36.26 $ 27.98 $ 50.54 $ 70.14 $ 59.09 Income from investment operations: Net investment income 0.35 a 0.71 a,b 0.65 a 0.92 a 0.57 c 0.65 Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) 1.72 5.51 9.75 (22.34) (12.72) 18.19 Total from investment operations 2.07 6.22 10.40 (21.42) (12.15) 18.84 Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from: Net investment income (0.40) (1.53) (2.10) (0.91) (0.59) (0.65) Net realized gain -- -- -- -- (6.90) (6.51) Tax return of capital -- -- (0.04) (0.25) -- (0.64) Total dividends and distributions to shareholders (0.40) (1.53) (2.14) (1.16) (7.49) (7.80) Redemption fees retained by the Fund 0.00 d 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.04 0.01 Net increase (decrease) in net asset value 1.67 4.70 8.28 (22.56) (19.60) 11.05 Net asset value, end of period $ 42.63 $ 40.96 $ 36.26 $ 27.98 $ 50.54 $ 70.14 Total investment return 5.03 %e,f 17.61 %f 37.82 % -42.60 % -18.58 % 32.62 % Ratios/Supplemental Data: Net assets, end of period (in millions) $ 207.3 $ 155.7 $ 69.5 $ 41.6 $ 47.1 $ 123.3 Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 1.19 %g,h 1.21 %g 1.51 %g 1.41 % 1.27 % 1.25 % Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 1.19 %g,h 1.21 %g 1.30 %g 1.29 % 1.21 % 1.25 % Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 1.66 %g,h 1.88 %g 1.93 % 2.13 % 0.66 % 0.84 % Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 1.66 %g,h 1.88 %g 2.14 % 2.25 % 0.72 % 0.85 % Portfolio turnover rate 43 %e 110 % 170 % 127 % 228 % 109 % a Calculation based on average shares outstanding. b 21.0% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco. c 13.8% of net investment income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Boston Properties, Inc. d Amount is less than $0.005. e Not annualized. f The net asset value (NAV) disclosed in the December 31, 2010 annual report reflects adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, differs from the NAV reported on December 31, 2010. The total return reported is based on the unadjusted NAV which was the official NAV for executing transactions on December 31, 2010. g Reflects Fund level ratio for non-class specific expenses. h Annualized. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 26

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies Cohen & Steers Global Realty Shares, Inc. (the Fund) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland on February 14, 1997 and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a diversified, open-end management investment company. The Fund's investment objective is total return. The authorized shares of the Fund are divided into four classes designated Class A, B, C, and I shares. Class B shares are no longer offered except through dividend reinvestment and permitted exchanges by existing Class B shareholders. Each of the Fund's shares has equal dividend, liquidation and voting rights (except for matters relating to distributions and shareholder servicing of such shares). Class B shares automatically convert to Class A shares at the end of the month which precedes the eighth anniversary of the purchase date. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. The policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Portfolio Valuation:Investments in securities that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange are valued, except as indicated below, at the last sale price reflected at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day as of which such value is being determined. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day or, if no asked price is available, at the bid price. Securities not listed on the New York Stock Exchange but listed on other domestic or foreign securities exchanges are valued in a similar manner. Securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined as reflected on the tape at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. If after the close of a foreign market, but prior to the close of business on the day the securities are being valued, market conditions change significantly, certain foreign securities may be fair valued pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. Readily marketable securities traded in the over-the-counter market, including listed securities whose primary market is believed by Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. (the advisor) to be over-the-counter, are valued at the official closing prices as reported by sources as the Board of Directors deem appropriate to reflect their fair market value. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day, or if no asked price is available, at the bid price. However, certain fixed-income securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed by the advisor, pursuant to delegation by the Board of Directors, to reflect the fair market value of such securities. Securities for which market prices are unavailable, or securities for which the advisor determines that the bid and/or asked price or a counterparty valuation does not reflect market value, will be valued at fair value 27

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) pursuant to procedures approved by the Fund's Board of Directors. Circumstances in which market prices may be unavailable include, but are not limited to, when trading in a security is suspended, the exchange on which the security is traded is subject to an unscheduled close or disruption or material events occur after the close of the exchange on which the security is principally traded. In these circumstances, the Fund determines fair value in a manner that fairly reflects the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration of any information or factors it deems appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to, recent transactions in comparable securities, information relating to the specific security and developments in the markets. The Fund's use of fair value pricing may cause the net asset value of Fund shares to differ from the net asset value that would be calculated using market quotations. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. Short-term debt securities with a maturity date of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates value. Investments in open-end mutual funds are valued at their closing net asset value. Fair value is defined as the price that the Fund would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. The hierarchy of inputs that are used in determining the fair value of the Fund's investments is summarized below. o Level 1--quoted prices in active markets for identical investments o Level 2--other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, credit risk, etc.) o Level 3--significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments) The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. 28 == COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) When foreign fair value pricing procedures are utilized, securities are categorized as Level 2. The utilization of these procedures results in transfers between Level 1 and Level 2. 47.9% of net assets of the Fund were fair valued pursuant to foreign fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Directors. The following is a summary of the inputs used as of June 30, 2011 in valuing the Fund's investments carried at value: Quoted Prices In Significant Active Market Significant Unobservable for Other Observable Identical Assets Inputs Inputs Total (Level 1) (Level 2) (Level 3)* Common Stock-- Brazil $ 4,650,157 $ 4,650,157 $ -- -- Common Stock-- Can ada 23,707,169 23,707,169 -- -- Common Stock-- Germany 7,949,336 7,949,336 -- -- Common St ock-- India 1,112,441 1,112,441 -- -- Common Stock-- United States 212,995,282 212,995,282 -- -- Common Stock--All Other 234,319,348 -- 234,319,348 -- Money Market Funds 2,962,237 -- 2,962 ,237 -- Total Investments $ 487,695,970 $ 250,414,385 $ 237,281,585 -- * BGP Holdings PLC wa s acquired via a spinoff and has been fair valued at zero pursuant to the Fund's fair value procedure and classified as a Level 3 security. Its likelihood of having value in the future is remote. Security Transactions, Investment Income and Expense Allocations:Security transactions are recorded on trade date. Realized gains and losses on investments sold are recorded on the basis of identified cost. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Discounts are accreted and premiums are amortized over the life of the respective securities. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, except for certain dividends on foreign securities, which are recorded as soon as the Fund is informed after the ex-dividend date. The Fund records distributions received in excess of income from underlying investments as a reduction of cost of investments and/or an increase in realized gain. Such amounts are based on estimates if actual amounts are not available, and actual amounts of income, realized gain and return of capital may differ from the estimated amounts. The Fund adjusts the estimated amounts of the components of distributions (and consequently its net investment income) as an increase to unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) and realized gain/ (loss) on investments as necessary once the issuers provide information about the actual composition of the distributions. Income, expenses (other than expenses attributable to a specific class), and realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments are allocated to each class of shares based on its relative net assets. Foreign Currency Translations:The books and records of the Fund are maintained in U.S. dollars as follows: (1) the foreign currency market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities and foreign currency contracts are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the period; and (2) purchases, 29 == COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) sales, income and expenses are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions. The resultant exchange gains and losses are recorded as realized and unrealized gain/loss on foreign exchange transactions. Pursuant to U.S. federal income tax regulations, certain foreign exchange gains/losses included in realized and unrealized gain/loss are included in or are a reduction of ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. The Fund does not isolate that portion of the results of operations arising as a result of changes in the foreign exchange rates from the changes in the market prices of the securities. Foreign Securities:The Fund may directly purchase securities of foreign issuers. Investing in securities of foreign issuers involves special risks not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers. The risks include possible revaluation of currencies, the ability to repatriate funds, less complete financial information about companies and possible future adverse political and economic developments. Moreover, securities of many foreign issuers and their markets may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than those of securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders:Dividends from net investment income and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations, which may differ from GAAP. Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid semi-annually. Net realized capital gains, unless offset by any available capital loss carryforward, are typically distributed to shareholders at least annually. Dividends and distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date and are automatically reinvested in full and fractional shares of the Fund based on the net asset value per share at the close of business on the payable date unless the shareholder has elected to have them paid in cash. Distributions paid by the Fund are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes. Income Taxes:It is the policy of the Fund to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company, if such qualification is in the best interest of the shareholders, by complying with the requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies, and by distributing substantially all of its taxable earnings to its shareholders. Accordingly, no provision for federal income or excise tax is necessary. Dividend and interest income

from holdings in non-U.S. securities is recorded net of non-U.S. taxes paid. Gains realized by the Fund on the sale of securities in certain non-U.S. markets are subject to non-U.S. taxes. The Fund records a liability based on any unrealized gains on securities held in these markets in order to estimate the potential non-U.S. taxes due upon the sale of these securities. Management has analyzed the Fund's tax positions taken on federal income tax returns as well as its tax positions in non-U.S. jurisdictions where it trades for all open tax years and has concluded that as of June 30, 2011, no additional provisions for income tax would be required in the Fund's financial statements. The Fund's tax positions for the tax years for which the applicable statutes of limitations have not expired are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service, state departments of revenue and by foreign tax authorities. 30
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Note 2. Investment Advisory and Administration Fees and Other Transactions with Affiliates Investment Advisory Fees:The advisor serves as the Fund's investment advisor pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the investment advisory agreement). Under the terms of the investment advisory agreement, the advisor provides the Fund with day-to-day investment decisions and generally manages the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors. For the services provided to the Fund, the advisor receives a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at the annual rate of 0.90% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. For the period January 1, 2011, through April 30, 2011, the advisor contractually agreed to waive its fee and/or reimburse the Fund for expenses incurred to the extent necessary to maintain the Fund's operating expenses at 1.65% for Class A shares, 2.30% for Class B and Class C shares and 1.30% for Class I shares. Under subadvisory agreements between the advisor and each of Cohen & Steers Asia Limited, Cohen & Steers UK Limited and Cohen & Steers Europe S.A. (collectively the subadvisors), affiliates of the advisor, the subadvisors are responsible for managing the Fund's investments in certain non-U.S. real estate securities. For their services provided under the subadvisory agreement, the advisor (not the Fund) pays the subadvisors. The advisor allocates 50% of the advisory fee received from the Fund among itself and each subadvisor based on the portion of the Fund's average assets managed by the advisor and each subadvisor. Administration Fees:The Fund has entered into an administration agreement with the advisor under which the advisor performs certain administrative functions for the Fund and receives a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at the annual rate of 0.02% of the Fund's average daily net assets. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Fund paid the advisor $44,724 in fees under this administration agreement. Additionally, the Fund pays State Street Bank and Trust Company as co-administrator under a fund accounting and administration agreement. Distribution Fees:Shares of the Fund are distributed by Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC (the distributor), an affiliated entity of the advisor. The Fund has adopted a distribution plan (the plan) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The plan provides that the Fund will pay the distributor a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Class A shares and up to 0.75% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Class B and Class C shares. For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Fund has been advised that the distributor received $15,413 in sales commissions from the sale of Class A shares and that the distributor also received $269, $895 and $5,759 of contingent deferred sales charges relating to redemptions of Class A, Class B and Class C shares, respectively. The distributor has advised the Fund that proceeds from the contingent deferred sales charges on the Class B and Class C shares are paid to the distributor and are used by the distributor to defray its expenses related to providing distribution related services to the Fund in connection with the sale of these classes, including payments to dealers 31
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) and other financial intermediaries for selling these classes and interest and other financing costs associated with these classes. Shareholder Servicing Fees:For shareholder services, the Fund pays the distributor a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of up to 0.10% of the average daily net asset value of the Fund's Class A shares and up to 0.25% of the average daily net asset value of the Fund's Class B and Class C shares. The distributor is responsible for paying qualified financial institutions for shareholder services. Directors' and Officers' Fees:Certain directors and officers of the Fund are also directors, officers, and/or employees of the advisor. The Fund does not pay compensation to any affiliated directors and officers except for the Chief Compliance Officer, who received $3,651 from the Fund for the six months ended June 30, 2011. Note 3. Purchases and Sales of Securities Purchases and sales of securities, excluding short-term investments, for the six months ended June 30, 2011, totaled $272,974,766 and $191,475,769, respectively. Note 4. Income Tax Information As of June 30, 2011, the federal tax cost and net unrealized appreciation on securities were as follows: Cost for federal income tax purposes $ 412,116,972 Gross unrealized appreciation 77,817,671 Gross unrealized depreciation (2,238,673) Net unrealized appreciation $ 75,578,998 As of December 31, 2010, the Fund had a net capital loss carryforward of $82,105,630, of which $47,271,970 will expire on December 31, 2016 and $34,833,660 will expire on December 31, 2017. This carryforward may be used to offset future capital gains to the extent provided by regulations. The Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010 (the "Act") requires that capital loss carryforwards incurred after the effective date of the Act be used before those previously incurred, thereby increasing the chances that all or a portion of these losses will not be able to be utilized prior to their expiration. 32
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Note 5. Capital Stock The Fund is authorized to issue 50 million shares of capital stock, at a par value of $0.001 per share. The Board of Directors of the Fund may increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of common stock that the Fund has authority to issue. Transactions in Fund shares were as follows: For the For the Six Months Ended Year Ended June 30, 2011 December 31, 2010 Shares Amount Shares Amount CLASS A: Sold 1,162,579 $ 48,664,783 3,268,388 $ 122,310,120 Issued as reinvestment of dividends 30,862 1,309,758 125,624 4,742,534

Redeemed (659,038) (27,588,593) (2,526,353) (98,101,000) Redemption fees retained by the Funda -- 6,544 -- 27,650 Net increase 534,403 $ 22,392,492 867,659 $ 28,979,304 CLASS B: Sold 747 $ 31,401 222 $ 8,409 Issued as reinvestment of dividends 96 4,088 829 31,424 Redeemed (8,618) (361,504) (11,665) (427,214) Redemption fees retained by the Funda -- 59 -- 316 Net decrease (7,775) $ (325,956) (10,614) $ (387,065) CLASS C: Sold 439,664 $ 18,304,515 712,525 $ 26,661,268 Issued as reinvestment of dividends 5,303 224,165 28,056 1,063,079 Redeemed (233,637) (9,720,437) (435,856) (16,121,935) Redemption fees retained by the Funda -- 2,499 -- 10,075 Net increas e 211,330 $ 8,810,742 304,725 $ 11,612,487 33

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) For the For the Six Months Ended Year Ended June 30, 2011 December 31, 2010 Shares Amount Shares Amount CLASS I: Sold 1,648,265 $ 69,421,247 2,364,308 $ 93,732,299 Issued as reinvestment of dividends 30,266 1,290,260 99,813 3,789,911 Redeemed (614,705) (25,832,524) (580,547) (22,081,052) Redemption fees retained by the Funda -- 6,035 -- 14,913 Ne t increase 1,063,826 $ 44,885,018 1,883,574 $ 75,456,071 a A 2% redemption fee may be charged on shares sold within 60 days of the time of purchase. Redemption fees are paid directly to the Fund. Effective March 1, 2011, the Fund no longer charges redemption fees. Note 6. Borrowings The Fund, in conjunction with other Cohen & Steers funds, is a party to a $200,000,000 syndicated credit agreement (the credit agreement) with State Street Bank and Trust Company, as administrative agent and operations agent, and the lenders identified in the credit agreement, which expires January 27, 2012. The Fund pays a commitment fee of 0.125% per annum on its proportionate share of the unused portion of the credit agreement. (For the period January 1, 2011 through January 28, 2011, the commitment fee was 0.15%). During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Fund did not borrow under the credit agreement. Note 7. Other In the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts that provide general indemnifications. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is dependent on claims that may be made against the Fund in the future and, therefore, cannot be estimated; however, based on experience, the risk of material loss from such claims is considered remote. Note 8. Subsequent Events Events and transactions occurring after June 30, 2011 and through the date that the financial statements were issued, have been evaluated in the preparation of the financial statements and no additional disclosure is required. 34

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. OTHER INFORMATION A description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 800-330-7348, (ii) on our Web site at cohenandsteers.com or (iii) on the Securities and Exchange Commission's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, the Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available by August 31 of each year (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 800-330-7348 or (ii) on the SEC's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. The Fund files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. The Fund's Forms N- Q are available (i) without charge, upon request by calling 800-330-7348, or (ii) on the SEC's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, the Forms N- Q may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 800-SEC-0330. Please note that the distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes. The Fund may also pay distributions in excess of the Fund's net investment company taxable income and this excess could be a tax free return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. The final tax treatment of all distributions is reported to shareholders on their 1099-DIV forms, which are mailed after the close of each calendar year. APPROVAL OF INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT The Board of Directors of the Fund, including a majority of the directors who are not parties to the Fund's investment advisory and subadvisory agreements (the "Advisory Agreements"), or interested persons of any such party ("Independent Directors"), has the responsibility under the 1940 Act to approve the Fund's Advisory Agreements for their initial two year term and their continuation annually thereafter at a meeting of the Board of Directors called for the purpose of voting on the approval or continuation. At a telephonic meeting held on June 14, 2011 and at a meeting held in person on June 21-22, 2011, the Advisory Agreements were discussed and were unanimously continued for a term ending June 30, 2012 by the Fund's Board of Directors, including the Independent Directors. The Independent Directors were represented by independent counsel who assisted them in their deliberations during the meeting and executive session. In considering whether to continue the Advisory Agreements, the Board of Directors reviewed materials provided by the Fund's investment advisor (the "Investment Advisor") and Fund counsel which included, among other things, fee, expense and performance information compared to peer funds ("Peer Funds") and performance comparisons to a larger category universe, prepared by an independent data provider; summary information prepared by the Investment Advisor; and a memorandum outlining the legal duties of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also spoke directly with representatives of the independent data provider and met with investment advisory personnel. In addition, the Board of Directors considered information provided from time to time by the Investment Advisor throughout the year at meetings of the Board of Directors, including presentations 35

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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. by portfolio managers relating to the investment performance of the Fund and the investment strategies used in pursuing the Fund's objective. In particular, the Board of Directors considered the following: (i) The nature, extent and quality of services provided by the Investment Advisor and the Subadvisors:The Board of Directors reviewed the services that the Investment Advisor and the sub-investment advisors (the "Subadvisors") provide to the Fund, including, but not limited to, making the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund, and, for the Investment Advisor, generally managing the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund. The Board of Directors also discussed with officers and portfolio managers of the Fund the types of transactions that were being done on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, the Board of Directors took into account the services provided by the Investment Advisor and the Subadvisors to other funds,

including those that have investment objectives and strategies similar to the Fund. The Board of Directors next considered the education, background and experience of the Investment Advisor's and Subadvisors' personnel, noting particularly that the favorable history and reputation of the portfolio managers for the Fund has had, and would likely continue to have, a favorable impact on the Fund. The Board of Directors further noted the Investment Advisor's and Subadvisors' ability to attract qualified and experienced personnel. After consideration of the above factors, among others, the Board of Directors concluded that the nature, extent and quality of services provided by the Investment Advisor and the Subadvisors are adequate and appropriate. (ii) Investment performance of the Fund and the Investment Advisor and Subadvisors:The Board of Directors considered the investment performance of the Fund versus Peer Funds and compared to a relevant benchmark and linked benchmark. The Board of Directors noted that the Fund underperformed the median of the Peer Funds for the one- and five-year periods, and outperformed for the three-year period ended March 31, 2011. The Board of Directors also noted that the Fund underperformed its linked benchmark for the one-year period and outperformed its linked benchmark for the three- and five-year periods. The Board of Directors noted that the Fund's investment strategy changed to a global real estate mandate from domestic real estate effective September, 2007. The Board of Directors engaged in discussions with the Investment Advisor regarding the contributors and detractors to the Fund's performance during the periods. The Board of Directors also considered supplemental information provided by the Investment Advisor, including a narrative summary of various factors affecting performance and the Investment Advisor's performance in managing other real estate funds. The Board of Directors then determined that Fund performance, in light of all the considerations noted above, was satisfactory. (iii) Cost of the services to be provided and profits to be realized by the Investment Advisor from the relationship with the Fund:Next, the Board of Directors considered the advisory fees and administrative fees payable by the Fund, as well as the Fund's expense ratio. As part of its analysis, the Board of Directors gave consideration to the fee and expense analyses provided by the independent data provider. The Board of Directors noted that actual management fees, contractual advisory fees and net expense ratio were slightly higher than the medians of the Peer Funds. The Board of Directors then considered the administrative services provided by the Investment Advisor, including compliance and accounting services, and further noted that the Fund pays an 36
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. administration fee to the Investment Advisor. The Board of Directors concluded that the Fund's expense structure is satisfactory. The Board of Directors also reviewed information regarding the profitability to the Investment Advisor of its relationship with the Fund. The Board of Directors considered the level of the Investment Advisor's profits and whether the profits were reasonable for the Investment Advisor. Since the Subadvisors are paid by the Investment Advisor and not by the Fund and are subsidiaries of the Investment Advisor, and the Board of Directors considered the profitability of the Investment Advisor as a whole, the Board of Directors did not consider the Subadvisors' separate profitability to be relevant to their considerations. The Board of Directors took into consideration other benefits to be derived by the Investment Advisor in connection with the Advisory Agreements, noting particularly the research and related services, within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that the Investment Advisor receives by allocating the Fund's brokerage transactions. The Board of Directors also considered the fees received by the Investment Advisor under the Administration Agreement, and noted the significant services received, such as compliance, accounting and operational services and furnishing office space and facilities for the Fund, and providing persons satisfactory to the Board of Directors to serve as officers of the Fund, and that these services were beneficial to the Fund. The Board of Directors concluded that the profits realized by the Investment Advisor from its relationship with the Fund were reasonable and consistent with fiduciary duties. (iv) The extent to which economies of scale would be realized as the Fund grows and whether fee levels would reflect such economies of scale:The Board of Directors considered the Fund's asset size and determined that there were not at this time significant economies of scale that were not being shared with shareholders. (v) Comparison of services rendered and fees paid to those under other investment advisory contracts, such as contracts of the same and other investment advisers or other clients:As discussed above in (iii), the Board of Directors compared the fees paid under the Advisory Agreements to those under other investment advisory contracts of other investment advisers managing Peer Funds. The Board of Directors also considered the services rendered, fees paid and profitability under the Advisory Agreements to the Investment Advisor's other advisory contracts with institutional and other clients with similar investment mandates, including subadvised mutual funds and proprietary funds. The Board of Directors also considered the entrepreneurial risk and financial exposure assumed by the Investment Advisor in developing and managing the Fund that the Investment Advisor does not have with institutional and other clients. The Board of Directors determined that on a comparative basis the fees under the Advisory Agreements were reasonable in relation to the services provided. No single factor was cited as determinative to the decision of the Board of Directors. Rather, after weighing all of the considerations and conclusions discussed above, the Board of Directors, including the Independent Directors, unanimously approved the continuation of the Advisory Agreements. 37
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Cohen & Steers Privacy Policy Facts What Does Cohen & Steers Do With Your Personal Information? Why? Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do. What? The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: o Social Security number and account balances o Transaction history and account transactions o Purchase history and wire transfer instructions How? All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Cohen & Steers chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing. Reasons we can share your personal Does Cohen &

Steers Can you limit this information share? sharing? For our everyday business purposes- Yes No - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account (s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or reports to credit bureaus For our marketing purposes-- Yes No to offer our products and services to you For joint marketing with other No We don't share financial companies-- For our affiliates' everyday No We don't share business purposes-- information about your transactions and experiences For our affiliates' everyday No We don't share business purposes-- information about your creditworthiness For our affiliates to market to No We don't share you-- For non-affiliates to market to No We don't share you-- Questions?Call 800.330.7348 38
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Cohen & Steers Privacy Policy--(Continued) Who we are Who is providing this notice? Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc., Cohen & Steers Asia Limited, Cohen & Steers UK Limited, Cohen & Steers Europe SA, Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC, Cohen & Steers Private Funds, and Cohen & Steers Open and Closed-End Funds (collectively, "Cohen & Steers"). What we do How does Cohen & Steers protect my To protect your personal information from personal information? unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. We restrict access to your information to those employees who need it to perform their jobs, and also require companies that provide services on our behalf to protect your information. How does Cohen & Steers collect my We collect your personal information, for personal information? example, when you o Open an account or buy securities from us o Provide account information or give us your contact information o Make deposits or withdrawals from your account We also collect your personal information from other companies. Why can't I limit all sharing? Federal law gives you the right to limit only o sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes--information about your creditworthiness o affiliates from using your information to market to you o sharing for non-affiliates to market to you State law and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. Definitions Affiliates Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. o Cohen & Steers does not share with affiliates. Non-affiliates Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies o Cohen & Steers does not share with non- affiliates so they can market to you. Joint marketing A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. o Cohen & Steers does not jointly market. 39
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Cohen & Steers Investment Solutions COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global real estate equity securities o Symbols: CSFAX, CSFBX*, CSFCX, CSSPX COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES o Designed for institutional investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global real estate securities o Symbol: GRSIX COHEN & STEERS REALTY INCOME FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in real estate securities with an emphasis on both income and capital appreciation o Symbols: CSEIX, CSBIX*, CSCIX, CSDIX COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in international real estate securities o Symbols: IRFAX, IRFCX, IRFIX COHEN & STEERS EMERGING MARKETS REAL ESTATE FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in emerging market real estate securities o Symbols: APFAX, APFCX, APFIX COHEN & STEERS REALTY SHARES o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in REITs o Symbol: CSRSX COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL REALTY SHARES o Designed for institutional investors seeking total return, investing primarily in REITs o Symbol: CSRIX COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global infrastructure securities o Symbols: CSUAX, CSUBX*, CSUCX, CSUIX COHEN & STEERS DIVIDEND VALUE FUND o Designed for investors seeking high current income and long-term growth of income and capital appreciation, investing primarily in dividend paying common stocks and preferred stocks o Symbols: DVFAX, DVFCX, DVFIX COHEN & STEERS PREFERRED SECURITIES AND INCOME FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return (high current income and capital appreciation), investing primarily in preferred and debt securities o Symbols: CPXAX, CPXCX, CPXIX Distributed by Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC. COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY MAJORS ETF o Designed for investors who seek a relatively low-cost "passive" approach for investing in a portfolio of real estate equity securities of companies in a specified index o Symbol: GRI Distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc. ISHARES COHEN & STEERS REALTY MAJORS INDEX FUND o Designed for investors who seek a relatively low-cost "passive" approach for investing in a portfolio of real estate equity securities of companies in a specified index o Symbol: ICF Distributed by SEI Investments Distribution Co. * Class B shares are no longer offered except through dividend reinvestment and permitted exchanges by existing Class B shareholders. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. A prospectus containing this and other information can be obtained by calling 800-330-7348 or by visiting cohenandsteers.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing. 40
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COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS Robert H. Steers Director and co-chairman Martin Cohen Director and co-chairman Michael G. Clark Director Bonnie Cohen Director George Grossman Director Richard E. Kroon Director Richard J. Norman Director Frank K. Ross Director Willard H. Smith Jr. Director C. Edward Ward, Jr. Director Adam M. Derechin President and chief executive officer Joseph M. Harvey Vice president Scott Crowe Vice president Francis C. Poli Secretary James Giallanza Treasurer and chief financial officer Lisa D. Phelan Chief compliance officer KEY INFORMATION Investment Advisor Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. 280 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 832-3232 Fund Co-administrator and Custodian State Street Bank and Trust Company One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 Transfer Agent Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. 30 Dan Road Canton, MA 02021 800-437-9912 Legal Counsel Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP 180 Maiden Lane New York, NY 10038 Distributor Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC 280 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 Nasdaq Symbol: Class A--CSFAX B--CSFBX C--CSFCX I-- CSSPX Web site:

cohenandsteers.com This report is authorized for delivery only to shareholders of Cohen & Steers Global Realty Shares, Inc. unless accompanied or preceded by the delivery of a currently effective prospectus setting forth details of the Fund. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and your investment may be worth more or less at the time you sell. 41
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[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_za025.jpg] [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049877/j11165342_za026.jpg] eDeliveryNOW AVAILABLE Stop traditional mail delivery; receive your shareholder reports and prospectus online. Sign up at cohenandsteers.com COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES 280 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10017 SEMIANNUAL REPORT JUNE 30, 2011 CSFAXSAR
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Cohen & Steers Institutional Global Realty Shares

11,695 words
1 September 2011
Mutual Fund Prospectus Express
MFPE
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English

Family: Cohen & Steers Funds

Ticker: GRSIX

Nasdaq-Symbol: Yes

Fund Type: OEMF

Load: Other

Objective: Growth

Manager: Martin Cohen

Manager: Robert H Steers

Manager: Joseph M Harvey

Manager: Scott Crowe

Manager: Gerios J M Rovers

Manager: Charles J McKinley

Manager: Luke Sullivan

Interested Director: Robert H. Steers

Interested Director: Martin Cohen

Non-Interested Director: Michael Clark

Non-Interested Director: Bonnie Cohen

Non-Interested Director: George Grossman

Non-Interested Director: Richard E. Kroon

Non-Interested Director: Richard J. Norman

Non-Interested Director: Frank K. Ross

Non-Interested Director: Willard H. Smith Jr.

Non-Interested Director: C. Edward Ward, Jr.

Legal Counsel: Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP

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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. To Our Shareholders: We would like to share with you our report for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The net asset value (NAV) at that date was $21.47 per share. The total returns, including income and change in NAV, for the Fund and its comparative benchmarks were: Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 Cohen & Steers Institutional Global Realty Shares 4.76 % FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index--Neta 5.69 % S&P 500 Indexa 6.02 % The performance data quoted represent past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate and shares, if redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Current total returns of the Fund can be obtained by visiting our Web site at cohenandsteers.com. The Fund implements fair value pricing when the daily change in a specific U.S. market index exceeds a predetermined percentage. Fair value pricing adjusts the valuation of non-U.S. holdings to account for such index change following the close of foreign markets. This standard practice has been adopted by a majority of the fund industry to deter investors from arbitraging funds with a large percentage of non-U.S. holdings. In the event fair value pricing is implemented on the first and/or last day of a performance measurement period, the Fund's return may diverge from the relative performance of its benchmark index, which does not use fair value pricing. An investor cannot invest directly in an index. Please note that distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes and are taxable up to the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income and net realized gains. Distributions in excess of the Fund's investment company taxable income and realized gains are a return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. Investment Review Through the six months ended June 30, 2011, global real estate securities achieved good performance on both an absolute basis and relative to the broad equity market. The sector generally benefited from continued improvement in real estate fundamentals, low capital costs and rising property values. Asia Pacific was notably a The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index is an unmanaged portfolio of approximately 289 constituents from 21 countries and is net of dividend withholding taxes. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of common stocks that is frequently used as a general measure of stock market performance. 1
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. weaker than the rest of the world, however, as its property markets struggled with natural disaster and policy tightening. Real estate securities, along with financial markets in general, faced frequent volatility resulting from rising uncertainty about the global recovery. Stocks came under pressure in March following the earthquake in Japan, and then again in June amid renewed fears of a Greek default and disappointing U.S. economic reports. The period ended on a positive note following news of passage of an austerity plan by Greece's parliament and encouraging U.S. manufacturing data. U.S. led by regional mall and apartment landlords The United States had a total return of +10.2%, as measured by the FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Most property sectors had gains, led by regional mall owners (+15.8% total returnb), which benefited from unexpectedly strong investor interest in malls that Westfield and Simon Property Group put up for sale. Apartment owners (+14.1%) also did well due to low supply and rising demand. Among office owners (+12.5%), urban landlords did better than suburban ones due to improving leasing trends and rising global investment demand. Industrial REITs (+11.0%) had a strong first quarter amid improving fundamentals and a merger announcement between ProLogis and AMB Property, but later retreated on concerns of slowing global demand. Health care landlords (+6.0%) also started strong as the consolidation trend continued from late 2010. However, investors took profits off the table amid mounting uncertainty surrounding various Medicare budget proposals. Hotel owners (-2.4%) were the weakest sector during the period, due in part to high oil prices that weighed on consumer and business travel. Canada (+12.2%c) benefited from a positive macro environment, including low interest rates and a robust job market. The Calgary office and residential markets saw notable improvement amid an influx of capital to the oil-rich Alberta region. Also, Conservatives unexpectedly won a majority of seats in the May elections, giving them greater power to pass new tax cuts for businesses. Europe had strong gains despite sovereign concerns The U.K. (+16.3%) had exceptional returns in the period, benefiting from strong rental growth in London and a development cycle that stands to benefit from accelerating demand. The macro environment was also supportive, with interest rates expected to continue running below inflation in the near term. On the continent, investors were primarily focused on Greece's growing budget crisis. Fears of contagion weighed on companies with exposure to southern Europe, although this was somewhat mollified in late June as b Sector returns are in U.S. dollars as measured by the FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index. c Country returns are in local currencies as measured by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index. 2
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. the market became hopeful that an agreement would be reached on a new financial assistance package. Northern economies remained in substantially better shape, although inflation was an increasing concern. France (+12.9%) had generally robust performance across the board, benefiting from falling cap rates for many prime assets in northern Europe. The French retail sector also got a boost from signs that indexation would turn positive in 2012. Switzerland (+8.4%), Austria (+8.0%) and Finland (+5.6%) also did well, while the Netherlands (+2.4%) and Sweden (-2.2%) trailed. Germany (+0.8%) had mostly strong returns except for Gagfah, whose shares declined sharply amid litigation with the City of Dresden. Berlin released its two-year residential Mietspiegel (rent index) at a higher-than-expected increase of 7.9% over 2009 levels, implying strong rental growth in what has been a supply-constrained market. Asia Pacific roiled by natural disaster and policy tightening In Hong Kong (-4.4%), developers declined as rising inflation and growing public discontent about housing affordability resulted in higher policy risk for curbing the residential market. Developers with exposure to China suffered to a greater degree, as policy tightening was even more stringent on the mainland. At the same time, the country's low unemployment and strong economic growth, combined with low commercial supply, helped landlords perform relatively better, especially those with portfolios that were perceived to be more defensive. Japan (-9.6%) appeared to be

on a recovery path until the March 9 earthquake, which inflicted heavy damage in the northern region, but left Tokyo relatively unscathed. Amid the declining market, REITs initially outperformed early on, as investors flocked to the relative security of long-term leases in a high-risk environment. REITs were also beneficiaries of the Bank of Japan's asset- purchase program as part of the government's efforts to lower risk premiums. Developers declined sharply immediately following the quake, but outperformed in the second quarter, boosted by unexpected resilience in residential demand. Australia (+2.9%) was a bright spot in the region, benefiting from the central bank's decision not to raise interest rates, despite rising inflation pressures. The decision was made possible by reduced economic activity resulting from the Queensland floods, as well as a strong Australian dollar and subdued consumer spending. Singapore (-10.5%), similar to Hong Kong, was weighed down by the performance of developers, which saw heavy losses amid heightened inflation and policy tightening. Historic gains by the opposition party in the May election brought expectations of more tightening measures and an increased focus on low- and middle -income housing affordability. S-REITs did substantially better, benefiting from strong economic growth, low unemployment and rising retail spending. The country also executed a land swap with Malaysia, opening the area surrounding Marina Bay for development, including significant new office supply. 3 ==

COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. A Solid First Half for Non-Asia Real Estate Securities Total return (%) by country, January 1-June 30, 2011 [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049872/j11165212_ba001.jpg] Country returns are in local currency as measured by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index, except the U.S., which is measured by the FTSE NAREIT Equity REIT Index. Source: Morningstar. Fund performance The Fund had a positive return for the period, but underperformed its benchmark. Stock selection in Australia detracted from relative returns due to our allocation to residential developers that declined in anticipation of falling house prices. Stock selection was also a negative factor in Hong Kong, largely due to our out-of-index position in Swire Pacific, which declined on news of delays in several of its China projects. Other detractors included stock selection in the U.S., Sweden and Japan. Stock selection in Germany contributed positively to relative returns, due largely to strong performance by Deutsche Wohnen. The Fund also benefited from our underweight in Japan early in the period, shifting to an overweight following the events in March, as we viewed the selloff as offering attractive entry points in companies with solid long-term growth prospects. Other contributors included our underweights in the U.S. and Hong Kong. Investment Outlook U.S. real estate recovery to continue at a more modest pace We have modified our 2011 U.S. GDP estimates slightly downward, but expect growth to stabilize in the third quarter. Furthermore, after spending much of 2011 at a premium, U.S. REITs were trading close to their NAVs by the second quarter's end (share prices declined but property values rose), offering increasingly attractive opportunities. 4 ==

COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. We favor economically sensitive sectors, including hotels, regional malls and high-growth urban offices protected from new supply. Among regional mall owners, we are focused on locations with attractive income profiles that we believe can better withstand inflation in food and gas prices. We are cautious toward health care property stocks based, in part, on their high premiums to net asset value and persistent and likely secular threats to Medicare reimbursement rates. Fiscal challenges likely to weigh on Europe While economic growth for the U.K. remains below potential, we believe property companies with heavy concentration in higher-growth London will continue to benefit from gains in employment and discretionary spending, particularly for prime assets. Office space in the West End remains in strong demand, and we're seeing greater competition among retailers for premium storefronts at the best malls. The economic divide between northern and southern Europe will likely remain a meaningful factor for many years, as austerity measures in fiscally stressed countries stifle demand. Moreover, rising inflation may accelerate the European Central Bank's next rate hike, further complicating the efforts of these countries to close their budget gaps. We continue to favor companies with significant exposure to high-growth economies, such as Germany, Sweden and Finland. We retain our favorable outlook for the Paris office and residential markets, while Germany's thriving manufacturing sector and employment levels should continue to drive strong demand for office, retail and housing. In the Netherlands, we continue to see opportunities in smaller-city offices, which offer historically high yield spreads. Asia Pacific fundamentals are strong, but inflation remains a concern We have reduced our allocation to Hong Kong, as continued policy tightening, rising mortgage rates, and inflation are likely to negatively affect the residential market. Our focus remains on office and retail owners, which we believe are well positioned to benefit from solid economic growth and low unemployment. We continue to stay strongly underweight residential developers. In Japan, we have shifted our allocation toward developers, as we believe strong recovery in condo sales will drive profit growth over the next 12 to 24 months, benefiting from normalization of home buying activity, government incentives and low interest rates. While we view J-REITs as less attractive on a relative basis, they have been successful at raising capital to fund acquisitions, which should help stabilize dividends in the future. Australia's mining industries have benefited from the recent boom in commodities, but the rest of the country has suffered the headwinds of a strong Australian dollar and high interest rates. Despite this, we believe another interest rate hike is coming due to rising inflation pressures. We favor office owners over retail and residential companies. Singapore should continue to see strong economic growth, but developers will likely suffer from tighter margins and decreased transaction volume due to tightening policies. In the office sector, the longer-term supply 5 ==

COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. picture became clearer as details of the land swap deal with Malaysia were announced. We remain positive on demand and expect rents to grow alongside the economy, but the constant stream of supply over the next few years may cause rental growth to be more gradual. Sincerely, [EDGARFilingImages/11/ [EDGARFilingImages/11/ 0001104659/0001104659-11- 0001104659/0001104659-11- 049872/ 049872/ j11165212_ba002.jpg] j11165212_ba003.jpg] MARTIN COHEN ROBERT H. STEERS Co-chairman Co-chairman [EDGARFilingImages/11/ [EDGARFilingImages/11/ 0001104659/0001104659-11-

0001104659/0001104659-11- 049872/ 049872/ j11165212_ba004.jpg] j11165212_ba005.jpg] JOSEPH M. HARVEY SCOTT CROWE Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager [EDGARFilingImages/11/ [EDGARFilingImages/11/ [EDGARFilingImages/11/ 0001104659/0001104659- 0001104659/0001104659-11- 0001104659/0001104659-11- 11-049872/ 049872/ 049872 / j11165212_ba006.jpg] j11165212_ba007.jpg] j11165212_ba008.jpg] GERIOS J. M. ROVERS CHARLES J. MCKINLEY LUKE SULLIVAN Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager Portfolio Manager The views and opinions in the preceding commentary are subject to change. There is no guarantee that any market forecast set forth in the commentary will be realized. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific point in time, should not be relied upon as investment advice and is not intended to predict or depict performance of any investment. Visit Cohen & Steers online at cohenandsteers.com For more information about any of our funds, visit cohenandsteers.com, where you will find daily net asset values, fund fact sheets and portfolio highlights. You can also access newsletters, education tools and market updates covering the global real estate, listed infrastructure, utilities, large cap value and preferred securities sectors. In addition, our Web site contains comprehensive information about our firm, including our most recent press releases, profiles of our senior investment professionals and an overview of our investment approach. 6
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Performance Review (Unaudited) Average Annual Total Returns--For the Periods Ended June 30, 2011 1 Year Since Inceptiona Fund 31.36 % 0.65 % The performance data quoted represent past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate and shares, if redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance information current to the most recent month-end can be obtained by visiting our Web site at cohenandsteers.com. The performance table does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. The gross and net expense ratios were 1.03% and 1.00%, respectively, as disclosed in the May 1, 2011 prospectus. The advisor has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund so that its annual operating expenses do not exceed 1.00%. This commitment will remain in place for the life of the Fund. aInception date of August 10, 2006. 7
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Expense Example (Unaudited) As a shareholder of the Fund, you incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs, and (2) ongoing costs including management fees; and other Fund expenses. This example is intended to help you understand your ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in the Fund and to compare these costs with the ongoing costs of investing in other mutual funds. The example is based on an investment of $1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held for the entire period January 1, 2011--June 30, 2011. Actual Expenses The first line of the following table provides information about actual account values and expenses. You may use the information in this line, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. Simply divide your account value by $1,000 (for example, an $8,600 account value divided by $1,000 = 8.6), then multiply the result by the number in the first line under the heading entitled "Expenses Paid During Period" to estimate the expenses you paid on your account during this period. Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes The second line of the following table provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the Fund's actual expense ratio and an assumed rate of return of 5% per year before expenses, which is not the Fund's actual return. The hypothetical account values and expenses may not be used to estimate the actual ending account balance or expenses you paid for the period. You may use this information to compare the ongoing cost of investing in the Fund and other funds. To do so, compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of other funds. Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs. Therefore, the second line of the table is useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different funds. In addition, if these transactional costs were included, your costs would have been higher. Expenses Paid Beginning Ending During Perioda Account Value Account Value January 1, 2011- January 1, 2011 June 30, 2011 June 30, 2011 Actual (4.76% return) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,047.60 $ 5.08 Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses) $ 1,000.00 $ 1,019.84 $ 5.01 a Expenses are equal to the Fund's annualized expense ratio of 1.00% multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 181/365 (to reflect the one-half year period). If the Fund had borne all of its expenses that were assumed by the advisor, the annualized expense ratio would have been 1.03%. 8
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. JUNE 30, 2011 Top Ten Holdings (Unaudited) % of Net Security Value Assets Simon Property Group $ 29,779,521 5.0 % Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd. 25,995,088 4.4 Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. 21,897,738 3.7 Vornado Realty Trust 19,733,661 3.3 Unibail-Rodamco 19,690,366 3.3 Westfield Group 18,686,677 3.2 Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd. 17,778,096 3.0 ProLogis 17,626,614 3.0 Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. (USD) 14,986,764 2.5 Equity Residential 13,544,760 2.3 Country Breakdown (Based on Net Assets) (Unaudited) [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049872/j11165212_ba009.jpg] 9
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value COMMON STOCK 99.2% AUSTRALIA 8.2% DIVERSIFIED 4.1% BGP Holdings PLC (EUR)a,b,c 7,741,744 $ 0 Dexus Property Groupc 6,193,738 5,867,947 FKP Property Groupc 1,520,407 1,146,560 GPT Groupc 2,683,532 9,121,998 Mirvac Groupc 1,134,448 1,525,826 Stocklandc 1,800,826 6,605,390 24,267,721 INDUSTRIAL 1.0% Goodman Groupc 7,540,632 5,716,579 RETAIL 3.1% Westfield Groupc 2,004,893 18,686,677 TOTAL AUSTRALIA 48,670,977 AUSTRIA 0.6% RETAIL Atrium European Real Estate Ltd.c 502,149 3,306,836 BRAZIL 1.0% OFFICE BRProperties SA 517,167 5,799,137 CANADA 4.8% DIVERSIFIED 1.3% Dundee Real Estate Investment Trust, 144Ad 187,946 6,333,397 Dundee Real Estate Investment Trust 36,221 1,220,574 7,553,971 OFFICE 0.8% Brookfield Office Properties (USD)

234,751 4,526,000 RESIDENTIAL 0.7% Boardwalk REIT 89,932 4,502,894 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 10
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value RETAIL 2.0% Primaris Retail REIT 233,669 $ 5,100,039 RioCan REIT 257,341 6,921,484 12,021,523 TOTAL CANADA 28,604,388 FINLAND 1.0% DIVERSIFIED Sponda Oyjc 1,035,203 6,020,969 FRANCE 4.2% DIVERSIFIED Gecina SAc 36,734 5,132,553 Unibail-Rodamcoc 85,221 19,690,366 24,822,919 GERMANY 1.6% OFFICE 0.4% Alstria Office REIT AG 167,286 2,522,933 RESIDENTIAL 1.2% Deutsche Wohnen AG 408,754 7,113,054 TOTAL GERMANY 9,635,987 HONG KONG 9.6% DIVERSIFIED 5.7% Hang Lung Properties Ltd.c 746,600 3,079,379 Hysan Development Co., Ltd.c 219,000 1,090,659 Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.c 1,502,019 21,897,738 Swire Pacific Ltd. Class Ac 56,000 825,926 Wharf Holdings Ltd.c 992,948 6,924,340 33,818,042 HOTEL 0.0% Shangri-La Asia Ltd.c 104,860 257,973 OFFICE 2.5% Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. (USD)c 2,101,600 14,986,764 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 11
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value RESIDENTIAL 1.1% China Overseas Land & Investment Ltd.c 2,903,360 $ 6,253,467 RETAIL 0.3% Link REITc 431,000 1,475,063 TOTAL HONG KONG 56,791,309 INDIA 0.2% DIVERSIFIED Phoenix Mills Ltd. 337,373 1,437,717 JAPAN 10.8% DIVERSIFIED 9.6% Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.c 1,013,000 17,778,096 Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.c 1,509,334 25,995,088 Nomura Real Estate Holdingsc 325,400 5,425,442 Sumitomo Realty & Development Co., Ltd.c 272,000 6,079,097 Tokyu Land Corp.c 366,000 1,554,983 56,832,706 OFFICE 1.0% Nippon Building Fundc 588 5,745,982 RESIDENTIAL 0.2% Advance Residence Investmentc 717 1,500,658 TOTAL JAPAN 64,079,346 NETHERLANDS 0.3% RETAIL Corio NVc 27,033 1,790,310 NORWAY 0.6% OFFICE Norwegian Property ASAc 1,568,728 3,280,862 PHILIPPINES 0.9% RETAIL SM Prime Holdingsc 20,184,744 5,503,939 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 12
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value SINGAPORE 3.7% INDUSTRIAL 1.3% Global Logistic Properties Ltd.b,c 4,635,000 $ 7,786,657 OFFICE 1.2% CapitaCommercial Trustc 5,810,000 6,872,828 RETAIL 1.2% CapitaMall Trustc 2,907,000 4,431,039 CapitaMalls Asia Ltd.c 2,318,319 2,783,400 7,214,439 TOTAL SINGAPORE 21,873,924 SWEDEN 1.5% DIVERSIFIED Castellum ABc 193,218 2,893,180 Fabege ABc 575,399 5,783,394 8,676,574 UNITED KINGDOM 7.2% DIVERSIFIED 4.8% British Land Co., PLCc 960,696 9,392,785 Hammerson PLCc 1,514,769 11,711,054 Land Securities Group PLCc 531,226 7,267,196 28,371,035 INDUSTRIAL 1.5% Segro PLCc 1,753,744 8,793,008 OFFICE 0.9% Great Portland Estates PLCc 821,952 5,753,467 TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM 42,917,510 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 13
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value UNITED STATES 43.0% DIVERSIFIED 5.6% American Assets Trust 123,765 $ 2,778,524 Forest City Enterprisesb 578,076 10,792,679 Vornado Realty Trust 211,780 19,733,661 33,304,864 HEALTH CARE 1.2% Ventas 132,915 7,005,950 HOTEL 4.9% Hersha Hospitality Trust 460,724 2,566,233 Host Hotels & Resorts 727,814 12,336,447 Hyatt Hotels Corp., Class Ab 174,143 7,108,517 Sunstone Hotel Investorsb 758,474 7,031,054 29,042,251 INDUSTRIAL 3.9% First Industrial Realty Trustb 463,255 5,304,269 ProLogis 491,814 17,626,614 22,930,883 OFFICE 5.1% Boston Properties 66,420 7,051,147 Kilroy Realty Corp. 153,628 6,066,770 Liberty Property Trust 256,266 8,349,146 SL Green Realty Corp. 106,487 8,824,578 30,291,641 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 14
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value RESIDENTIAL 8.1% APARTMENT 8.1% Apartment Investment & Management Co. 176,736 $ 4,512,070 AvalonBay Communities 42,718 5,484,991 Equity Residential 225,746 13,544,760 Home Properties 90,501 5,509,701 Post Properties 151,519 6,175,915 UDR 515,331 12,651,376 47,878,813 MANUFACTURED HOME 0.0% Equity Lifestyle Properties 3,590 224,159 TOTAL RESIDENTIAL 48,102,972 SHOPPING CENTER 13.4% COMMUNITY CENTER 4.6% Developers Diversified Realty Corp. 805,551 11,358,269 Federal Realty Investment Trust 51,770 4,409,769 Kimco Realty Corp. 155,708 2,902,397 Weingarten Realty Investors 349,073 8,782,677 27,453,112 REGIONAL MALL 8.8% General Growth Properties 787,762 13,147,748 Macerich Co. 169,205 9,052,467 Simon Property Group 256,212 29,779,521 51,979,736 TOTAL SHOPPING CENTER 79,432,848 SPECIALTY 0.8% DuPont Fabros Technology 177,036 4,461,307 TOTAL UNITED STATES 254,572,716 TOTAL COMMON STOCK (Identified cost--$483,366,882) 587,785,420 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 15
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued) June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Number of Shares Value SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS 0.3% MONEY MARKET FUNDS BlackRock Liquidity Funds: FedFund, 0.01%e 950,000 $ 950,000 Federated Government Obligations Fund, 0.01%e 1,150,000 1,150,000 TOTAL SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (Identified cost--$2,100,000) 2,100,000 TOTAL INVESTMENTS (Identified cost--$485,466,882) 99.5 % 589,885,420 OTHER ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES 0.5 2,738,980 NET ASSETS (Equivalent to $21.47 per share based on 27,604,751 shares of common stock outstanding) 100.0 % $ 592,624,400 Glossary of Portfolio Abbreviations EUR Euro Currency REIT Real Estate Investment Trust USD United States Dollar Note: Percentages indicated are based on the net assets of the Fund. a Illiquid security. Aggregate holdings equal 0.0% of net assets of the Fund. b Non-income producing security. c Fair valued security. This security has been valued at its fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Fund's Board of

Directors. Aggregate fair value securities represent 48.6% of the net assets of the Fund, all of which have been fair valued pursuant to foreign fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Directors. d Resale is restricted to qualified institutional investors. Aggregate holdings equal 1.1% of net assets of the Fund, of which 0.0% are illiquid. e Rate quoted represents the seven day yield of the fund. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 16
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) ASSETS: Investments in securities, at value (Identified cost-- $485,466,882) $ 589,885,420 Cash 28,566 Foreign currency, at value (Identified cost--$426,824) 427,440 Receivable for: Investment securities sold 4,672,024 Fund shares sold 2,922,786 Dividends 1,398,710 Other assets 7,940 Total Assets 599,342,886 LIABILITIES: Payable for: Investment securities purchased 4,874,188 Fund shares redeemed 814,275 Dividends declared 554,827 Investment management fees 470,775 Directors' fees 276 Other liabilities 4,145 Total Liabilities 6,718,486 NET ASSETS applicable to 27,604,751 shares of $0.001 par value of common stock outstanding $ 592,624,400 NET ASSET VALUE PER SHARE: ($592,624,400 / 27,604,751 shares outstanding) $ 21.47 NET ASSETS consist of: Paid-in capital $ 643,323,125 Dividends in excess of net investment income (16,098,952) Accumulated net realized loss (139,026,171) Net unrealized appreciation 104,426,398 $ 592,624,400 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 17
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 (Unaudited) Investment Income: Dividend income (net of $465,997 of foreign withholding tax) $ 8,050,936 Expenses: Investment management fees 2,855,652 Registration and filing fees 37,964 Directors' fees and expenses 22,562 Line of credit fees 8,980 Miscellaneous 3,285 Total Expenses 2,928,443 Reduction of Expenses (See Note 2) (72,791) Net Expenses 2,855,652 Net Investment Income 5,195,284 Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss): Net realized gain (loss) on: Investments 16,693,289 Foreign currency transactions (143,576) Net realized gain 16,549,713 Net change in unrealized appreciation on: Investments 4,455,463 Foreign currency translations 2,329 Net change in unrealized appreciation 4,457,792 Net realized and unrealized gain 21,007,505 Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations $ 26,202,789 See accompanying notes to financial statements. 18
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (Unaudited) For the For the Six Months Ended Year Ended June 30, 2011 December 31, 2010 Change in Net Assets: From Operations: Net investment income $ 5,195,284 $ 8,779,201 Net realized gain 16,549,713 29,422,448 Net change in unrealized appreciation 4,457,792 37,434,906 Net increase in net assets resulting from operations 26,202,789 75,636,555 Dividends to Shareholders from Net Investment Income (6,456,868) (22,530,225) Capital Stock Transactions: Increase in net assets from Fund share transactions 47,115,004 121,964,815 Total increase in net assets 66,860,925 175,071,145 Net Assets: Beginning of period 525,763,475 350,692,330 End of perioda $ 592,624,400 $ 525,763,475 a Includes dividends in excess of net investment income of $16,098,952 and $14,837,368, respectively. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 19
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited) The following table includes selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and other performance information derived from the financial statements. It should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto. For the For the Period Six August 10, Months 2006a Ended For Year Ended December 31, through Per Share Operating June 30, December Performance: 2011 2010 2009 2008 2007 31, 2006 Net asset value, beginning of period $ 20.72 $ 18.51 $ 14.23 $ 25.10 $ 29.57 $ 25.00 Income from investment operations: Net investment income 0.24 0.84 b 0.76 0.55 0.49 c 0.12 Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) 0.75 2.33 4.65 (11.02) (4.12) 4.62 Total income (loss) from investment operations 0.99 3.17 5.41 (10.47) (3.63) 4.74 Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from: Net investment income (0.24) (0.96) (1.13) (0.35) (0.73) (0.16) Net realized gain -- -- -- -- (0.01) (0.01) Tax return of capital -- -- -- (0.05) (0.10) -- Total divide nds and distributions to shareholders (0.24) (0.96) (1.13) (0.40) (0.84) (0.17) Net increase (decrease) in net asset value 0.75 2.21 4.28 (10.87) (4.47) 4.57 Net asset value, end of period $ 21.47 $ 20.72 $ 18.51 $ 14.23 $ 25.10 $ 29.57 Total investment - return 4.76 %d 17.56 % 38.68 % -42.05 % 12.35 % 18.98 %d Ratios/Supplemental Data: Net assets, end of period (in millions) $ 592.6 $ 525.8 $ 350.7 $ 233.6 $ 280.2 $ 81.4 Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 1.03 %e 1.03 % 1.04 % 1.04 % 1.06 % 1.47 %e Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 1.00 %e 1.00 % 1.00 % 1.00 % 1.00 % 1.00 %e Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets (before expense reduction) 1.79 %e 2.07 % 2.38 % 2.36 % 1.62 % 1.73 %e Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets (net of expense reduction) 1.82 %e 2.10 % 2.43 % 2.40 % 1.68 % 2.20 %e Portfolio turnover rate 47 %d 111 % 186 % 126 % 67 % 8 %d a Commencement of operations. b 20.6% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco. c 6.2% of net investment income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Boston Properties, Inc. d Not annualized. e Annualized. See accompanying notes to financial statements. 20
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies Cohen & Steers Institutional Global Realty Shares, Inc. (the Fund) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland on May 11, 2006 and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a diversified, open-end management investment company. The Fund's investment objective is total return. The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. The policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses

during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Portfolio Valuation:Investments in securities that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange are valued, except as indicated below, at the last sale price reflected at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day as of which such value is being determined. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day or, if no asked price is available, at the bid price. Securities not listed on the New York Stock Exchange but listed on other domestic or foreign securities exchanges are valued in a similar manner. Securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined as reflected on the tape at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. If after the close of a foreign market, but prior to the close of business on the day the securities are being valued, market conditions change significantly, certain foreign securities may be fair valued pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors. Readily marketable securities traded in the over-the-counter market, including listed securities whose primary market is believed by Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. (the advisor) to be over-the-counter, are valued at the official closing prices as reported by sources as the Board of Directors deem appropriate to reflect their fair market value. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day, or if no asked price is available, at the bid price. However, certain fixed-income securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed by the advisor, pursuant to delegation by the Board of Directors, to reflect the fair market value of such securities. Securities for which market prices are unavailable, or securities for which the advisor determines that the bid and/or asked price or a counterparty valuation does not reflect market value, will be valued at fair value pursuant to procedures approved by the Fund's Board of Directors. Circumstances in which market prices may be unavailable include, but are not limited to, when trading in a security is suspended, the exchange on which the security is traded is subject to an unscheduled close or disruption or material events occur after the close of the exchange on which the security is principally traded. In these circumstances, the Fund determines fair value in a manner that fairly reflects the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration of any 21 == COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) information or factors it deems appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to, recent transactions in comparable securities, information relating to the specific security and developments in the markets. The Fund's use of fair value pricing may cause the net asset value of Fund shares to differ from the net asset value that would be calculated using market quotations. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. Short-term debt securities with a maturity date of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates value. Investments in open-end mutual funds are valued at their closing net asset value. Fair value is defined as the price that the Fund would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. The hierarchy of inputs that are used in determining the fair value of the Fund's investments is summarized below. o Level 1--quoted prices in active markets for identical investments o Level 2--other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, credit risk, etc.) o Level 3--significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments) The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities. When foreign fair value pricing procedures are utilized, securities are categorized as Level 2. The utilization of these procedures results in transfers between Level 1 and Level 2. 48.6% of net assets of the Fund were fair valued 22 == COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) pursuant to foreign fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Directors. The following is a summary of the inputs used as of June 30, 2011 in valuing the Fund's investments carried at value: Quoted Prices In Active Market Significant for Significant Unobservable Identical Assets Other Observable Inputs Inputs Total (Level 1) (Level 2) (Level 3)* Common Stock-- Brazil $ 5,799,137 $ 5,799,137 $ -- -- Common Stock-- Canada 28,604,388 28,604,38 8 -- -- Common Stock-- Germany 9,635,987 9,635,987 -- -- Common Stock-- India 1,437,717 1,437,71 7 -- -- Common Stock-- United States 254,572,716 254,572,716 -- -- Common Stock--All O ther 287,735,475 -- 287,735,475 -- Money Market Funds 2,100,000 -- 2,100,000 -- Total Investment s $ 589,885,420 $ 300,049,945 $ 289,835,475 -- * BGP Holdings PLC was acquired via a spinoff and has been fair valued at zero pursuant to the Fund's fair value procedure and classified as a Level 3 security. Its likelihood of having value in the future is remote. Security Transactions and Investment Income:Security transactions are recorded on trade date. Realized gains and losses on investments sold are recorded on the basis of identified cost. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Discounts are accreted and premiums are amortized over the life of the respective securities. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, except for certain dividends on foreign securities, which are recorded as soon as the Fund is informed after the ex-dividend date. The Fund records distributions received in excess of income from underlying investments as a reduction of cost of investments and/or an increase in realized gain. Such amounts are based on estimates if actual amounts are not available, and actual amounts of income, realized gain and return of capital may differ from the estimated amounts. The Fund adjusts the estimated amounts of the components of distributions (and consequently its net investment income) as an increase to unrealized appreciation/(depreciation) and realized gain/(loss) on investments as necessary once the issuers provide information about the actual composition of the distributions. Foreign Currency Translations:The books and records of the Fund are maintained in U.S. dollars as follows: (1) the foreign currency market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities and foreign currency contracts are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the period; and (2) purchases, sales, income and expenses are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions. The resultant exchange gains and losses are recorded as realized and unrealized gain/loss on foreign exchange transactions. Pursuant to U.S. federal income tax regulations, certain foreign exchange gains/losses 23

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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) included in realized and unrealized gain/loss are included in or are a reduction of ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. The Fund does not isolate that portion of the results of operations arising as a result of changes in the foreign exchange rates from the changes in the market prices of the securities. Foreign Securities:The Fund may directly purchase securities of foreign issuers. Investing in securities of foreign issuers involves special risks not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers. The risks include possible revaluation of currencies, the ability to repatriate funds, less complete financial information about companies and possible future adverse political and economic developments. Moreover, securities of many foreign issuers and their markets may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than those of securities of comparable U.S. issuers. Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders:Dividends from net investment income and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations, which may differ from GAAP. Dividends from net investment income are declared and paid semi-annually. Net realized capital gains, unless offset by any available capital loss carryforward, are distributed to shareholders at least annually. Dividends and distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date and are automatically reinvested in full and fractional shares of the Fund based on the net asset value per share at the close of business on the payable date unless the shareholder has elected to have them paid in cash. Distributions paid by the Fund are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes. Income Taxes:It is the policy of the Fund to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company, if such qualification is in the best interest of the shareholders, by complying with the requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies, and by distributing substantially all of its taxable earnings to its shareholders. Accordingly, no provision for federal income or excise tax is necessary. Dividend and interest income from holdings in non-U.S. securities is recorded net of non-U.S. taxes paid. Gains realized by the Fund on the sale of securities in certain non-U.S. markets are subject to non-U.S. taxes. The Fund records a liability based on any unrealized gains on securities held in these markets in order to estimate the potential non-U.S. taxes due upon the sale of these securities. Management has analyzed the Fund's tax positions taken on federal income tax returns as well as its tax positions in non-U.S. jurisdictions where it trades for all open tax years and has concluded that as of June 30, 2011, no additional provisions for income tax would be required in the Fund's financial statements. The Fund's tax positions for the tax years for which the applicable statutes of limitations have not expired are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service, state departments of revenue and by foreign tax authorities. 24

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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Note 2. Investment Management Agreement and Other Transactions with Affiliates Investment Management Fees:The advisor serves as the Fund's investment advisor pursuant to an investment management agreement (the investment management agreement). Under the terms of the investment management agreement, the advisor provides the Fund with the day-to-day investment decisions and generally manages the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Fund's Board of Directors. For the services provided to the Fund, the advisor receives a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at the annual rate of 1.00% of the average daily net assets of the Fund. The advisor is also responsible, under the investment management agreement, for the performance of certain administrative functions for the Fund. Additionally, the advisor pays all expenses of the Fund except for brokerage fees, taxes, interest, fees and expenses of the Fund's independent directors (as well as their independent counsel and other independent consultants), trade organization membership dues, federal and state registration fees and extraordinary expenses. The advisor has contractually agreed to reimburse the Fund so that its total annual operating expenses do not exceed 1.00% of the average daily net assets. This commitment will remain in place for the life of the Fund. Under subadvisory agreements between the advisor and each of Cohen & Steers Asia Limited, Cohen & Steers UK Limited and Cohen & Steers Europe S.A. (collectively the subadvisors), affiliates of the advisor, the subadvisors are responsible for managing the Fund's investments in certain non-U.S. real estate securities. For their services provided under the subadvisory agreement, the advisor (not the Fund) pays the subadvisors. The advisor allocates 50% of the investment management fee received from the Fund among itself and each subadvisor based on the portion of the Fund's average assets managed by the advisor and each subadvisor. Directors' and Officers' Fees:Certain directors and officers of the Fund are also directors, officers, and/or employees of the advisor. The Fund does not pay compensation to any affiliated directors and officers. Note 3. Purchases and Sales of Securities Purchases and sales of securities, excluding short-term investments, for the six months ended June 30, 2011, totaled $328,962,529 and $268,946,517 respectively. 25

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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Note 4. Income Tax Information As of June 30, 2011, the federal tax cost and net unrealized appreciation on securities were as follows: Cost for federal income tax purposes $ 485,466,882 Gross unrealized appreciation $ 106,743,765 Gross unrealized depreciation (2,325,227) Net unrealized appreciation $ 104,418,538 As of December 31, 2010, the Fund had a net capital loss carryforward of $123,831,960, of which $53,491,349 will expire on December 31, 2016 and $70,340,611 will expire on December 31, 2017. This carryforward may be used to offset future capital gains to the extent provided by regulations. The Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010 (the "Act") requires that capital loss carryforwards incurred after the effective date of the Act be used before those previously incurred, thereby increasing the chances that all or a portion of these losses will not be able to be utilized prior to their expiration. Note 5. Capital Stock The Fund is authorized to issue 100 million shares of capital stock, at a par value of $0.001 per share. The Board of Directors of the Fund may increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of common stock that the Fund has authority to issue. Transactions in Fund shares were as follows: For the For the Six Months Ended Year Ended June 30, 2011 December 31, 2010 Shares Amount Shares Amount Sold 5,703,522 $ 121,323,154 8,893,524 $ 168,909,147 Issued as reinvestment of dividends 274,897 5,902,041 1,055,680 20,330,946 Redeemed (3,748,327) (80,110,191) (3,522,929) (67,275,278) Net increase 2,230,092 $ 47,115,004 6,426,275 $ 121,964,815 Note 6. Borrowings The Fund, in conjunction with other Cohen & Steers funds, is a party to a $200,000,000 syndicated credit agreement (the credit agreement) with State Street Bank and Trust Company, as administrative agent and operations agent, and the lenders identified in the credit agreement, which expires January 27, 2012. The Fund pays a commitment fee of 0.125% per annum on its proportionate share of the unused portion of the credit agreement. (For the period January 1, 2011 through January 28, 2011, the commitment fee was 0.15%). During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Fund did not borrow under the credit agreement. 26 ==

COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued) Note 7. Other In the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts that provide general indemnifications. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is dependent on claims that may be made against the Fund in the future and, therefore, cannot be estimated; however, based on experience, the risk of material loss from such claims is considered remote. Note 8. Subsequent Events Events and transactions occurring after June 30, 2011 and through the date that the financial statements were issued, have been evaluated in the preparation of the financial statements and no additional disclosure is required. 27 ==

COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. OTHER INFORMATION A description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 800-330-7348, (ii) on our Web site at cohenandsteers.com or (iii) on the Securities and Exchange Commission's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, the Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available by August 31 of each year (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 800-330-7348 or (ii) on the SEC's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. The Fund files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. The Fund's Forms N- Q are available (i) without charge, upon request by calling 800-330-7348, or (ii) on the SEC's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, the Forms N- Q may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 800-SEC-0330. Please note that the distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes. The Fund may also pay distributions in excess of the Fund's net investment company taxable income and this excess could be a tax free return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. The final tax treatment of all distributions is reported to shareholders on their 1099-DIV forms, which are mailed after the close of each calendar year. APPROVAL OF INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT The Board of Directors of the Fund, including a majority of the directors who are not parties to the Fund's investment management and subadvisory agreements (the "Management Agreements"), or interested persons of any such party ("Independent Directors"), has the responsibility under the 1940 Act to approve the Fund's Management Agreements for their initial two year term and their continuation annually thereafter at a meeting of the Board of Directors called for the purpose of voting on the approval or continuation. At a telephonic meeting held on June 14, 2011 and at a meeting held in person on June 21-22, 2011, the Management Agreements were discussed and were unanimously continued for a term ending June 30, 2012 by the Fund's Board of Directors, including the Independent Directors. The Independent Directors were represented by independent counsel who assisted them in their deliberations during the meeting and executive session. In considering whether to continue the Management Agreements, the Board of Directors reviewed materials provided by the Fund's investment manager (the "Investment Manager") and Fund counsel which included, among other things, fee, expense and performance information compared to peer funds ("Peer Funds") and performance comparisons to a larger category universe, prepared by an independent data provider; summary information prepared by the Investment Manager; and a memorandum outlining the legal duties of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also spoke directly with representatives of the independent data provider and met with investment advisory personnel. In addition, the Board of Directors considered information provided from time to time by the Investment Manager throughout the year at meetings of the Board of Directors, including 28 ==

COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. presentations by portfolio managers relating to the investment performance of the Fund and the investment strategies used in pursuing the Fund's objective. In particular, the Board of Directors considered the following: (i) The nature, extent and quality of services provided by the Investment Manager and the Subadvisors:The Board of Directors reviewed the services that the Investment Manager and the sub-investment advisors (the "Subadvisors") provide to the Fund, including, but not limited to, making the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund, and, for the Investment Manager, generally managing the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund. The Board of Directors also discussed with officers and portfolio managers of the Fund the types of transactions that were being done on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, the Board of Directors took into account the services provided by the Investment Manager and the Subadvisors to other funds, including those that have investment objectives and strategies similar to the Fund. The Board of Directors next considered the education, background and experience of the Investment Manager's and Subadvisors' personnel, noting particularly that the favorable history and reputation of the portfolio managers for the Fund has had, and would likely continue to have, a favorable impact on the Fund. The Board of Directors further noted the Investment Manager's and Subadvisors' ability to attract qualified and experienced personnel. The Board of Directors then considered the administrative services provided by the Investment Manager, including compliance and accounting services. After consideration of the above factors, among others, the Board of Directors concluded that the nature, extent and quality of services provided by the Investment Manager and the Subadvisors are adequate and appropriate. (ii) Investment performance of the Fund and the Investment

Manager and Subadvisors:The Board of Directors considered the investment performance of the Fund versus Peer Funds and compared to a relevant benchmark. The Board of Directors noted that the Fund underperformed its benchmark and the median of the Peer Funds for the one- year period ended March 31, 2011. The Board of Directors also noted that the Fund had outperformed its benchmark and the median of the Peer Funds for the three-year period. The Board of Directors engaged in discussions with the Investment Manager regarding the contributors and detractors to the Fund's performance during the periods. The Board of Directors also considered supplemental information provided by the Investment Manager, including a narrative summary of various factors affecting performance and the Investment Manager's performance in managing other real estate funds. The Board of Directors then determined that Fund performance, in light of all the considerations noted above, was satisfactory. (iii) Cost of the services to be provided and profits to be realized by the Investment Manager from the relationship with the Fund:Next, the Board of Directors considered the advisory fees and administrative fees payable by the Fund, as well as the Fund's expense ratio. As part of its analysis, the Board of Directors gave consideration to the fee and expense analyses provided by the independent data provider. The Board of Directors noted that actual advisory fees and contractual advisory fees were higher than the median of the Peer Funds and the net expense ratio was lower than the medians for the Peer Funds. The Board of Directors also considered that the Investment Manager charges the Fund a unitary fee over the life of the Fund, causing the Investment Manager to reimburse expenses to limit total expenses. The Board of Directors concluded that the Fund's expense structure is satisfactory. 29
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. The Board of Directors also reviewed information regarding the profitability to the Investment Manager of its relationship with the Fund. The Board of Directors considered the level of the Investment Manager's profits and whether the profits were reasonable for the Investment Manager. Since the Subadvisors are paid by the Investment Manager and not by the Fund and are subsidiaries of the Investment Manager, and the Board of Directors considered the profitability of the Investment Manager as a whole, the Board of Directors did not consider the Subadvisors' separate profitability to be relevant to their considerations. The Board of Directors took into consideration other benefits to be derived by the Investment Manager in connection with the Management Agreements, noting particularly the research and related services, within the meaning of Section 28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that the Investment Manager receives by allocating the Fund's brokerage transactions. The Board of Directors concluded that the profits realized by the Investment Manager from its relationship with the Fund were reasonable and consistent with fiduciary duties. (iv) The extent to which economies of scale would be realized as the Fund grows and whether fee levels would reflect such economies of scale:The Board of Directors noted that the Investment Manager pays most of the regular operating costs of the Fund and reimburses the Fund to the extent that total expenses exceed the advisory fee rate. The Board of Directors determined that there were not at this time significant economies of scale that were not being shared with shareholders. (v) Comparison of services rendered and fees paid to those under other investment advisory contracts, such as contracts of the same and other investment advisers or other clients:As discussed above in (iii), the Board of Directors compared the fees paid under the Management Agreements to those under other investment advisory contracts of other investment advisers managing Peer Funds. The Board of Directors also considered the services rendered, fees paid and profitability under the Management Agreements to the Investment Manager's other advisory contracts with institutional and other clients with similar investment mandates, including subadvised mutual funds and proprietary funds. The Board of Directors also considered the entrepreneurial risk and financial exposure assumed by the Investment Manager in developing and managing the Fund that the Investment Manager does not have with institutional and other clients. The Board of Directors determined that on a comparative basis the fees under the Management Agreements were reasonable in relation to the services provided. No single factor was cited as determinative to the decision of the Board of Directors. Rather, after weighing all of the considerations and conclusions discussed above, the Board of Directors, including the Independent Directors, unanimously approved the continuation of the Management Agreements. 30
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Cohen & Steers Privacy Policy Facts What Does Cohen & Steers Do With Your Personal Information? Why? Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do. What? The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include: o Social Security number and account balances o Transaction history and account transactions o Purchase history and wire transfer instructions How? All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Cohen & Steers chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing. Reasons we can share your personal Does Cohen & Steers Can you limit this information share? sharing? For our everyday business purposes- Yes No - such as to process your transactions, maintain your account (s), respond to cour t orders and legal investigations, or reports to credit bureaus For our marketing purposes-- Yes No to offer our products and services to you For joint marketing with other no We don't share financial companies-- For our affiliates' everyday No We don't share business purposes-- information about you r transactions and experiences For our affiliates' everyday No We don't share business purposes-- information about your creditworthiness For our affiliates to market to no We don't share you-- For non-affiliates to market to no We don't share you-- Questions?Call 800.330.7348 31
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Cohen & Steers Privacy Policy--(Continued) Who we are Who is providing this notice? Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc., Cohen & Steers Asia Limited, Cohen & Steers UK Limited, Cohen & Steers Europe SA, Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC, Cohen & Steers Private Funds, and Cohen & Steers Open and Closed-End

Funds (collectively, "Cohen & Steers"). What we do How does Cohen & Steers protect my To protect your personal information from personal information? unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. We restrict access to your information to those employees who need it to perform their jobs, and also require companies that provide services on our behalf to protect your information. How does Cohen & Steers collect my We collect your personal information, for personal information? example, when you o Open an account or buy securities from us o Provide account information or give us your contact information o Make deposits or withdrawals from your account We also collect your personal information from other companies. Why can't I limit all sharing? Federal law gives you the right to limit only o sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes--information about your creditworthiness o affiliates from using your information to market to you o sharing for non-affiliates to market to you State law and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing. Definitions Affiliates Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. o Cohen & Steers does not share with affiliates. Non-affiliates Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies o Cohen & Steers does not share with non- affiliates so they can market to you. Joint marketing A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. o Cohen & Steers does not jointly market. 32
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. Cohen & Steers Investment Solutions COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY SHARES o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global real estate equity securities o Symbols: CSFAX, CSFBX*, CSFCX, CSSPX COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES o Designed for institutional investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global real estate securities o Symbol: GRSIX COHEN & STEERS REALTY INCOME FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in real estate securities with an emphasis on both income and capital appreciation o Symbols: CSEIX, CSBIX*, CSCIX, CSDIX COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in international real estate securities o Symbols: IRFAX, IRFCX, IRFIX COHEN & STEERS EMERGING MARKETS REAL ESTATE FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in emerging market real estate securities o Symbols: APFAX, APFCX, APFIX COHEN & STEERS REALTY SHARES o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in REITs o Symbol: CSRSX COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL REALTY SHARES o Designed for institutional investors seeking total return, investing primarily in REITs o Symbol: CSRIX COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global infrastructure securities o Symbols: CSUAX, CSUBX*, CSUCX, CSUIX COHEN & STEERS DIVIDEND VALUE FUND o Designed for investors seeking high current income and long-term growth of income and capital appreciation, investing primarily in dividend paying common stocks and preferred stocks o Symbols: DVFAX, DVFCX, DVFIX COHEN & STEERS PREFERRED SECURITIES AND INCOME FUND o Designed for investors seeking total return (high current income and capital appreciation), investing primarily in preferred and debt securities o Symbols: CPXAX, CPXCX, CPXIX Distributed by Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC. COHEN & STEERS GLOBAL REALTY MAJORS ETF o Designed for investors who seek a relatively low-cost "passive" approach for investing in a portfolio of real estate equity securities of companies in a specified index o Symbol: GRI Distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc. ISHARES COHEN & STEERS REALTY MAJORS INDEX FUND o Designed for investors who seek a relatively low-cost "passive" approach for investing in a portfolio of real estate equity securities of companies in a specified index o Symbol: ICF Distributed by SEI Investments Distribution Co. * Class B shares are no longer offered except through dividend reinvestment and permitted exchanges by existing Class B shareholders. Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the fund carefully before investing. A prospectus containing this and other information can be obtained by calling 800-330-7348 or by visiting cohenandsteers.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing. 33
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COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES, INC. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS Robert H. Steers Director and co-chairman Martin Cohen Director and co-chairman Michael G. Clark Director Bonnie Cohen Director George Grossman Director Richard E. Kroon Director Richard J. Norman Director Frank K. Ross Director Willard H. Smith Jr. Director C. Edward Ward, Jr. Director Adam M. Derechin President and chief executive officer Joseph M. Harvey Vice president Scott Crowe Vice president Francis C. Poli Secretary James Giallanza Treasurer and chief financial officer Lisa D. Phelan Chief compliance officer KEY INFORMATION Investment Advisor Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. 280 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 (212) 832-3232 Fund Co-administrator and Custodian State Street Bank and Trust Company One Lincoln Street Boston, MA 02111 Transfer Agent Boston Financial Data Services, Inc. 30 Dan Road Canton, MA 02021 (800) 437-9912 Legal Counsel Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP 180 Maiden Lane New York, NY 10038 Distributor Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC 280 Park Avenue New York, NY 10017 Nasdaq Symbol: GRSIX Web site: cohenandsteers.com This report is authorized for delivery only to shareholders of Cohen & Steers Institutional Global Realty Shares, Inc. unless accompanied or preceded by the delivery of a currently effective prospectus setting forth details of the Fund. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and your investment may be worth more or less at the time you sell. 34
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eDeliveryNOW AVAILABLE Stop traditional mail delivery; receive your shareholder reports and prospectus online. Sign up at cohenandsteers.com COHEN & STEERS INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES 280 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10017 [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049872/j11165212_za010.jpg] [EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049872/j11165212_za011.jpg] SEMIANNUAL REPORT JUNE 30, 2011 GRSIXSAR
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Cohen & Steers International Realty Fund - Class A

13,119 words
1 September 2011
Mutual Fund Prospectus Express
MFPE
CTGDJC
English

Family: Cohen & Steers Funds

Ticker: IRFAX

Nasdaq-Symbol: Yes

Fund Type: OEMF

Load: Front-end Load

Objective: Growth and Income

Manager: Martin Cohen

Manager: Robert H Steers

Manager: Joseph M Harvey

Manager: Scott Crowe

Manager: Gerios J M Rovers

Manager: Luke Sullivan

Interested Director: Robert H. Steers

Interested Director: Martin Cohen

Non-Interested Director: Michael Clark

Non-Interested Director: Bonnie Cohen

Non-Interested Director: George Grossman

Non-Interested Director: Richard E. Kroon

Non-Interested Director: Richard J. Norman

Non-Interested Director: Frank K. Ross

Non-Interested Director: Willard H. Smith Jr.

Non-Interested Director: C. Edward Ward, Jr.

Legal Counsel: Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP

Filing: September 01, 2011

Effective: June 30, 2011

Type: Semi-Annual Report

Sequence: 1

COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

To Our Shareholders:

We would like to share with you our report for the six months ended June 30, 2011. The net asset values (NAV) per share at that date were $11.14, $11.03 and $11.20 for Class A, Class C and Class I shares, respectively.

The total returns, including income and change in NAV, for the Fund and its comparative benchmarks were:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2011
Cohen & Steers International Realty Fund--Class A	1.78 %
Cohen & Steers International Realty Fund--Class C	1.53 %
Cohen & Steers International Realty Fund--Class I	1.95 %
FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Ex-U.S. Real Estate Index--Neta	3.09 %
S&P 500 Indexa	6.02 %

The performance data quoted represent past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and the principal value of an investment will fluctuate and shares, if redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Current total returns of the Fund can be obtained by visiting our Web site at cohenandsteers.com. Performance quoted does not reflect the deduction of the maximum 4.5% initial sales charge on Class A shares or the 1% maximum contingent deferred sales charge on Class C shares. If such charges were included, returns would have been lower.

The Fund implements fair value pricing when the daily change in a specific U.S. market index exceeds a predetermined percentage. Fair value pricing adjusts the valuation of non-U.S. holdings to account for such index change following the close of foreign markets. This standard practice has been adopted by a majority of the fund industry to deter investors from arbitraging funds with a large percentage of non-U.S. holdings. In the event fair value pricing is implemented on the first and/or last day of a performance measurement period, the Fund's return may diverge from the relative performance of its benchmark index, which does not use fair value pricing. An investor cannot invest directly in an index.

Please note that distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes and are taxable up to the amount of the Fund's investment company taxable income and net realized gains. Distributions in excess of the Fund's investment company taxable income and realized gains are a return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets.

a The FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Ex-U.S. Real Estate Index is an unmanaged portfolio of approximately 182 constituents from 20 countries and is net of dividend withholding taxes. The S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index of common stocks that is frequently used as a general measure of stock market performance.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Investment Review

International real estate securities achieved positive returns in the six months ended June 30, 2011. **Europe** generally benefited from continued improvement in real estate fundamentals, low capital costs and rising property values, while Asia Pacific struggled with natural disaster and policy tightening.

Real estate securities, along with financial markets in general, faced frequent volatility resulting from rising uncertainty about the global recovery. Stocks came under pressure in March following the earthquake in Japan, and then again in June amid renewed fears of a Greek default and disappointing U.S. economic reports. The period ended on a positive note following news of passage of an austerity plan by Greece's parliament and encouraging U.S. manufacturing data.

Europe gained despite sovereign concerns

The U.K. (+16.3% total returnb) had exceptional returns in the period, benefiting from strong rental growth in London and a development cycle that stands to benefit from accelerating demand. The macro environment was also supportive, with interest rates expected to continue running below inflation in the near term.

On the continent, investors were primarily focused on Greece's growing budget crisis. Fears of contagion weighed on companies with exposure to southern **Europe**, although this was somewhat mollified in late June as the market became hopeful that an agreement would be reached on a new financial assistance package. Northern economies remained in substantially better shape, although inflation was an increasing concern.

France (+12.9%) had generally robust performance across the board, benefiting from falling cap rates for many prime assets in northern **Europe**. The French retail sector also got a boost from signs that indexation would turn positive in 2012. Switzerland (+8.4%), Austria (+8.0%) and Finland (+5.6%) also did well, while the Netherlands (+2.4%) and Sweden (-2.2%) trailed.

Germany (+0.8%) had mostly strong returns except for Gagfah, whose shares declined sharply amid litigation with the City of **Dresden**. Berlin released its two-year residential Mietspiegel (rent index) at a higher-than-expected increase of 7.9% over 2009 levels, implying strong rental growth in what has been a supply-constrained market.

Asia Pacific roiled by natural disaster and policy tightening

In Hong Kong (-4.4%), developers declined as rising inflation and growing public discontent about housing affordability resulted in higher policy risk for curbing the residential market. Developers with exposure to China suffered to a greater degree, as policy tightening was even more stringent on the mainland. At the same time, the country's low unemployment and strong economic growth, combined with low commercial supply, helped landlords perform relatively better, especially those with portfolios that were perceived to be more defensive.

b Country returns are in local currencies as measured by the FTSE EPRA/NAREIT Developed Real Estate Index.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Japan (-9.6%) appeared to be on a recovery path until the March 9
earthquake,
which inflected heavy damage in the northern region, but left Tokyo
relatively
unscathed. REITs outperformed early on, as investors flocked to the relative
security of long-term leases in a high-risk environment. REITs were also
beneficiaries of the Bank of Japan's asset-purchase program as part of the
government's efforts to lower risk premiums. Developers declined sharply
immediately following the quake, but outperformed in the second quarter,
boosted by unexpected resilience in residential demand.

Australia (+2.9%) was a bright spot in the region, benefiting from the
central
bank's decision not to raise interest rates, despite rising inflation
pressures. The decision was made possible by reduced economic activity
resulting from the Queensland floods, as well as a strong Australian dollar
and
subdued consumer spending.

Singapore (-10.5%), similar to Hong Kong, was weighed down by the
performance
of developers, which saw heavy losses amid heightened inflation and policy
tightening. Historic gains by the opposition party in the May election
brought
expectations of more tightening measures and an increased focus on low- and
middle-income housing affordability. S-REITs did substantially better,
benefiting from strong economic growth, low unemployment and rising retail
spending. The country also executed a land swap with Malaysia, opening the
area
surrounding Marina Bay for development, including significant new office
supply.

Strong returns from Canada

Canada (+12.2%) benefited from a positive macro environment, including low
interest rates and a robust job market. The Calgary office and residential
markets saw notable improvement amid an influx of capital to the oil-rich
Alberta region. Also, Conservatives unexpectedly won a majority of seats in
the
May elections, giving them greater power to pass new tax cuts for
businesses.

A Solid First Half for Non-Asia Real Estate Securities
Total return (%) by country, January 1-June 30, 2011

[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049875/j11165012_ba002.jpg]

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Fund performance

The Fund had a positive return for the period, but underperformed its
benchmark. Stock selection in Australia weighed on relative returns due in
part
to our allocation to residential developers that declined in anticipation of
falling house prices. Stock selection in Hong Kong and Canada also detracted
from returns. Our underweight in Switzerland was a negative factor due to
relative performance of individual companies and substantial appreciation in
the Swiss franc. Our out-of-index allocations to Russia and Brazil
underperformed during the period.

Stock selection in Germany contributed positively to relative returns, due mostly to strong performance by Deutsche Wohnen. The Fund also benefited from
our underweight in Japan early in the period, shifting to an overweight following the events in March, as we viewed the selloff as offering attractive
entry points in companies with solid long-term growth prospects. Other contributors included our overweights in the U.K., Norway and Finland.

Investment Outlook

Fiscal challenges likely to weigh on **Europe**

While economic growth for the U.K. remains below potential, we believe property
companies with heavy concentration in higher-growth London will continue to benefit from gains in employment and discretionary spending, particularly for
prime assets. Office space in the West End remains in strong demand, and we're
seeing greater competition among retailers for premium storefronts at the best
malls.

The economic divide between northern and southern **Europe** will likely remain a
meaningful factor for many years, as austerity measures in fiscally stressed countries stifle demand. Moreover, rising inflation may accelerate the **European**
Central Bank's next rate hike, further complicating the efforts of these countries to close their budget gaps. We continue to favor companies with significant exposure to high-growth economies, such as Germany, Sweden and Finland.

We retain our favorable outlook for the Paris office and residential markets,
while Germany's thriving manufacturing sector and employment levels should continue to drive strong demand for office, retail and housing. In the Netherlands, we continue to see opportunities in smaller-city offices, which offer historically high yield spreads.

Asia Pacific fundamentals are strong, but inflation remains a concern

We have reduced our allocation to Hong Kong, as continued policy tightening, rising mortgage rates, and inflation are likely to negatively affect the residential market. Our focus remains on office and retail owners, which we believe are well positioned to benefit from solid economic growth and low unemployment. We continue to stay strongly underweight residential developers.

4

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

In Japan, we have shifted our allocation toward developers, as we believe strong recovery in condo sales will drive profit growth over the next 12 to 24
months, benefiting from normalization of home buying activity, government incentives and low interest rates. While we view J-REITs as less attractive on
a relative basis, they have been successful at raising capital to fund acquisitions, which should help stabilize dividends in the future.

Australia's mining industries have benefited from the recent boom in commodities, but the rest of the country has suffered the headwinds of a strong
Australian dollar and high interest rates. Despite this, we believe another interest rate hike is coming due to rising inflation pressures. We favor office
owners over retail and residential companies.

Singapore should continue to see strong economic growth, but developers will

likely suffer from tighter margins and decreased transaction volume due to tightening policies. In the office sector, the longer-term supply picture became clearer as details of the land swap deal with Malaysia were announced.
We remain positive on demand and expect rents to grow alongside the economy, but the constant stream of supply over the next few years may cause rental growth to be more gradual.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Sincerely,

[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049875/j11165012_ba003.jpg]	[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049875/j11165012_ba004.jpg]
MARTIN COHEN	ROBERT H. STEERS
Co-chairman	Co-chairman
[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049875/j11165012_ba005.jpg]	[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049875/j11165012_ba006.jpg]
JOSEPH M. HARVEY	SCOTT CROWE
Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager
[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049875/j11165012_ba007.jpg]	[EDGARFilingImages/11/0001104659/0001104659-11-049875/j11165012_ba008.jpg]
GERIOS J.M. ROVERS	LUKE SULLIVAN
Portfolio Manager	Portfolio Manager

The views and opinions in the preceding commentary are as of the date stated and are subject to change. This material represents an assessment of the market environment at a specific point in time, should not be relied upon as investment advice and is not intended to predict or depict performance of any investment.

Visit Cohen & Steers online at cohenandsteers.com

For more information about any of our funds, visit cohenandsteers.com, where you will find daily net asset values, fund fact sheets and portfolio highlights. You can also access newsletters, education tools and market updates covering the global real estate, listed infrastructure, utilities, large cap value and preferred securities sectors.

In addition, our Web site contains comprehensive information about our firm, including our most recent press releases, profiles of our senior investment professionals and an overview of our investment approach.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Performance Review (Unaudited)

Average Annual Total Returns For Periods Ended June 30, 2011

	Class A Shares	Class C Shares	Class I Shares
1 Year (with sales charge)	24.52 %a	28.72 %b	--
1 Year (without sales charge)	30.39 %	29.72 %	30.96 %
5 Years (with sales charge)	-1.17 %a	-0.90 %	--
5 Years (without sales charge)	-0.26 %	-0.90 %	0.09 %
Since Inceptionc (with sales charge)	3.76 %a	3.88 %	--
Since Inceptionc (without sales charge)	4.53 %	3.88 %	4.90 %

The performance data quoted represent past performance. Past performance is no guarantee of future results. The investment return and principal value of an investment will fluctuate and shares, if redeemed, may be worth more or less than their original cost. Current performance may be lower or higher than the performance data quoted. Performance information current to the most recent month-end can be obtained by visiting our Web site at cohenandsteers.com. The performance table does not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on Fund distributions or the redemption of Fund shares. During certain periods presented above, the advisor waived fees and/or reimbursed expenses. Without this arrangement, performance would have been lower.

The expense ratios for each class of shares as disclosed in the May 1, 2011 prospectuses were as follows: Class A--1.61%; Class C--2.26% and Class I--1.26%.

a Reflects a 4.50% front-end sales charge.

b Reflects a contingent deferred sales charge of 1%.

c Inception date of March 31, 2005.

7

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Expense Example (Unaudited)

As a shareholder of the Fund, you incur two types of costs: (1) transaction costs, including sales charges (loads) on purchase payments and redemption fees; and (2) ongoing costs including management fees; distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees; and other Fund expenses. This example is intended to help you understand your ongoing costs (in dollars) of investing in the Fund and to compare these costs with the ongoing costs of investing in other mutual funds.

The example is based on an investment of $1,000 invested at the beginning of the period and held for the entire period January 1, 2011--June 30, 2011.

Actual Expenses

The first line of the following table provides information about actual account values and expenses. You may use the information in this line, together with the amount you invested, to estimate the expenses that you paid over the period. Simply divide your account value by $1,000 (for example, an $8,600 account value divided by $1,000 = 8.6), then multiply the result by the number in the first line under the heading entitled "Expenses Paid During Period" to estimate the expenses you paid on your account during this period.

Hypothetical Example for Comparison Purposes

The second line of the following table provides information about hypothetical account values and hypothetical expenses based on the Fund's actual expense ratio and an assumed rate of return of 5% per year before expenses, which is not the Fund's actual return. The hypothetical account values and expenses may not be used to estimate the actual ending account balance or expenses you paid for the period. You may use this information to compare the ongoing cost of investing in the Fund and other funds. To do so, compare this 5% hypothetical example with the 5% hypothetical examples that appear in the shareholder reports of other funds.

Please note that the expenses shown in the table are meant to highlight your ongoing costs only and do not reflect any transactional costs, such as sales charges (loads) and redemption fees. Therefore, the second line of the table is useful in comparing ongoing costs only, and will not help you determine the relative total costs of owning different funds. In addition, if these transactional costs were included, your costs would have been higher.

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	Beginning Account Value January 1, 2011	Ending Account Value June 30, 2011	Expenses Paid During Perioda January 1, 2011- June 30, 2011
Class A			
Actual (1.78% return)	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,017.80	$ 8.00
Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses)	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,016.86	$ 8.00
Class C			
Actual (1.53% return)	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,015.30	$ 11.24
Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses)	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,013.64	$ 11.23
Class I			
Actual (1.95% return)	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,019.50	$ 6.26
Hypothetical (5% annual return before expenses)	$ 1,000.00	$ 1,018.60	$ 6.26

a Expenses are equal to the Fund's Class A, Class C and Class I annualized expense ratio of 1.60%, 2.25% and 1.25%, respectively, multiplied by the average account value over the period, multiplied by 181/365 (to reflect the one-half year period).

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Top Ten Holdings
(Unaudited)

Security	Value	% of Net Assets
Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.	$ 91,294,043	6.2 %
Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.	89,680,412	6.1
Unibail-Rodamco	80,897,988	5.5
Westfield Group	76,910,686	5.3
Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.	64,576,784	4.4
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. (USD)	56,384,141	3.9
British Land Co., PLC	39,909,461	2.7
GPT Group	37,202,886	2.5
Brookfield Office Properties (USD)	36,985,884	2.5
Hammerson PLC	36,770,603	2.5

Country Breakdown

(Based on Net Assets)
(Unaudited)

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

		Number of Shares	Value
COMMON STOCK	99.0%		
AUSTRALIA	15.1%		
DIVERSIFIED	6.3%		
BGP Holdings PLC (EUR)a,b,c		55,752,507	$ 0
Dexus Property Groupb		14,989,572	14,201,120
FKP Property Groupb		10,707,771	8,074,875
GPT Groupb		10,944,438	37,202,886
Mirvac Groupb		5,714,039	7,685,351
Stocklandb		6,861,195	25,166,712
			92,330,944
INDUSTRIAL	2.5%		
Goodman Groupb		47,880,428	36,298,315
OFFICE	1.0%		

Commonwealth Property Office Fundb		14,620,281	14,763,245
RETAIL	5.3%		
Westfield Groupb		8,251,745	76,910,686
TOTAL AUSTRALIA			220,303,190
AUSTRIA	0.9%		
DIVERSIFIED	0.5%		
CA Immobilien Anlagen AGb,c		377,654	6,853,806
RETAIL	0.4%		
Atrium **European** Real Estate Ltd.b		1,029,421	6,779,116
TOTAL AUSTRIA			13,632,922
BRAZIL	0.9%		
HOTEL	0.3%		
BHG SA--Brazil Hospitality Groupc		352,139	4,535,286
OFFICE	0.6%		
BRProperties SA		835,752	9,371,518
TOTAL BRAZIL			13,906,804

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued)

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

		Number of Shares	Value
CANADA	9.4%		
DIVERSIFIED	1.5%		
Dundee Real Estate Investment Trust, 144Ad		635,466	$ 21,413,909
OFFICE	2.5%		
Brookfield Office Properties (USD)		1,918,355	36,985,884
RESIDENTIAL	2.4%		
Boardwalk REIT		376,122	18,832,424
Melcor Developments Ltd.		502,000	8,067,811
Northern Property Real Estate Investment Trust		241,113	7,642,516
			34,542,751
RETAIL	3.0%		
Primaris Retail REIT		516,732	11,278,147
RioCan REIT		1,241,421	33,389,456
			44,667,603

TOTAL CANADA			137,610,147
FINLAND	1.0%		
DIVERSIFIED			
Sponda Oyjb		2,531,615	14,724,433
FRANCE	7.5%		
DIVERSIFIED			
Gecina SAb		204,849	28,621,939
Unibail-Rodamcob		350,131	80,897,988
			109,519,927
GERMANY	2.7%		
DIVERSIFIED	0.2%		
IVG Immobilien AGb,c		293,394	2,297,928
OFFICE	0.6%		
Alstria Office REIT AG		558,881	8,428,795
RESIDENTIAL	1.9%		
Deutsche Wohnen AG		1,619,557	28,183,200
TOTAL GERMANY			38,909,923

See accompanying notes to financial statements.
12

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued)

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

		Number of Shares	Value
HONG KONG	18.4%		
DIVERSIFIED	10.2%		
Hang Lung Properties Ltd.b		3,709,000	$ 15,297,905
Hysan Development Co., Ltd.b		2,609,000	12,993,282
Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd.b		6,262,080	91,294,043
Wharf Holdings Ltd.b		4,152,800	28,959,624
			148,544,854
HOTEL	0.4%		
Shangri-La Asia Ltd.b		2,563,358	6,306,301
OFFICE	3.9%		
Hongkong Land Holdings Ltd. (USD)b		7,906,771	56,384,141
RESIDENTIAL	2.7%		
China Overseas Land & Investment Ltd.b		14,811,340	31,901,735

Country Garden Holdings Co.b		17,324,000	7,609,173
			39,510,908
RETAIL	1.2%		
Link REITb		5,172,000	17,700,752
TOTAL HONG KONG			268,446,956
INDONESIA	0.4%		
RESIDENTIAL			
Summarecon Agung Tbk PTb		44,159,246	5,884,028
JAPAN	18.0%		
DIVERSIFIED	15.0%		
Mitsubishi Estate Co., Ltd.b		3,679,600	64,576,784
Mitsui Fudosan Co., Ltd.b		5,207,049	89,680,412
Nomura Real Estate Holdingsb		1,103,400	18,397,151
Sumitomo Realty & Development Co., Ltd.b		1,312,000	29,322,705
Tokyu Land Corp.b		2,461,563	10,458,165
United Urban Investment Corp.b		6,305	7,260,769
			219,695,986

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued)

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

		Number of Shares	Value
OFFICE	2.0%		
Nippon Building Fundb		1,792	$ 17,511,563
ORIX JREITb		2,103	11,621,214
			29,132,777
RESIDENTIAL	1.0%		
Advance Residence Investmentb		6,971	14,590,080
TOTAL JAPAN			263,418,843
NETHERLANDS	0.5%		
RETAIL			
Corio NVb		101,136	6,697,918
NORWAY	0.8%		
OFFICE			
Norwegian Property ASAb		5,673,978	11,866,647
PHILIPPINES	1.0%		

RETAIL			
SM Prime Holdingsb		53,858,200	14,685,955
RUSSIA	0.3%		
DIVERSIFIED			
AFI Development PLC GDRc		5,010,637	4,509,573
SINGAPORE	6.4%		
HOTEL	0.8%		
CDL Hospitality Trustsb		6,679,000	11,211,193
INDUSTRIAL	2.2%		
Global Logistic Properties Ltd.b,c		19,436,991	32,653,544
OFFICE	1.5%		
CapitaCommercial Trustb		18,426,237	21,796,965
RETAIL	1.9%		
CapitaMall Trustb		14,885,000	22,688,688
CapitaMalls Asia Ltd.b		4,967,495	5,964,031
			28,652,719
TOTAL SINGAPORE			94,314,421

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued)

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

		Number of Shares	Value
SWEDEN	2.9%		
DIVERSIFIED			
Castellum ABb		1,238,349	$ 18,542,611
Fabege ABb		1,532,475	15,403,062
Klovern AB		1,629,727	8,141,936
			42,087,609
SWITZERLAND	0.5%		
OFFICE			
PSP Swiss Property AGb,c		80,600	7,656,739
UNITED KINGDOM	12.3%		
DIVERSIFIED	7.6%		
British Land Co., PLCb		4,081,948	39,909,461
Hammerson PLCb		4,756,102	36,770,603

Land Securities Group PLCb		2,575,331	35,230,644
			111,910,708
INDUSTRIAL	2.2%		
Segro PLCb		6,382,955	32,003,173
OFFICE	2.5%		
Derwent London PLCb		420,846	12,333,015
Great Portland Estates PLCb		3,382,657	23,677,790
			36,010,805
TOTAL UNITED KINGDOM			179,924,686
TOTAL COMMON STOCK (Identified cost--$1,200,048,630)			1,448,100,721
SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS	0.3%		
MONEY MARKET FUNDS			
BlackRock Liquidity Funds: FedFund, 0.01%e		750,000	750,000
Federated Government Obligations Fund, 0.01%e		3,500,346	3,500,346
TOTAL SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS (Identified cost--$4,250,346)			4,250,346

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

15

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENTS--(Continued)

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

		Value
TOTAL INVESTMENTS (Identified cost--$1,204,298,976)	99.3 %	$ 1,452,351,067
OTHER ASSETS IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES	0.7	9,947,400
NET ASSETS	100.0 %	$ 1,462,298,467

Glossary of Portfolio Abbreviations

EUR Euro Currency

GDR Global Depositary Receipt

REIT Real Estate Investment Trust

USD United States Dollar

Note: Percentages indicated are based on the net assets of the Fund.

a Illiquid security. Aggregate holdings equal 0.0% of net assets of the Fund.

b Fair valued security. This security has been valued at its fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision of the Fund's Board of Directors. Aggregate fair value securities represent 85.3% of the net assets of the Fund, all of which have been fair

valued pursuant to foreign fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board
of Directors.

cNon-income producing security.

d Resale is restricted to qualified institutional investors. Aggregate holdings
equal 1.5% of net assets of the Fund, of which 0.0% are illiquid.

e Rate quoted represents the seven day yield of the fund.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

ASSETS:	
Investments in securities, at value (Identified cost--$1,204,298,976)	$ 1,452,351,067
Cash	96,983
Foreign currency, at value (Identified cost--$1,320,822)	1,324,247
Receivable for:	
Investment securities sold	13,120,565
Fund shares sold	5,548,063
Dividends	4,033,509
Other assets	13,224
Total Assets	1,476,487,658
LIABILITIES:	
Payable for:	
Dividends declared	4,573,432
Fund shares redeemed	4,205,605
Investment securities purchased	3,440,508
Investment advisory fees	1,125,993
Administration fees	71,115
Distribution fees	12,212
Shareholder servicing fees	4,355
Directors' fees	3,989
Other liabilities	751,982
Total Liabilities	14,189,191
NET ASSETS	$ 1,462,298,467
NET ASSETS consist of:	
Paid-in capital	$ 2,832,076,222

Dividends in excess of net investment income	(64,213,257)
Accumulated net realized loss	(1,553,654,654)
Net unrealized appreciation	248,090,156
	$ 1,462,298,467

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES--Continued

June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

CLASS A SHARES:	
NET ASSETS	$ 314,746,714
Shares issued and outstanding ($0.001 par value common stock outstanding)	28,245,401
Net asset value and redemption price per share	$ 11.14
Maximum offering price per share ($11.14 / 0.955)a	$ 11.66
CLASS C SHARES:	
NET ASSETS	$ 196,213,572
Shares issued and outstanding ($0.001 par value common stock outstanding)	17,781,380
Net asset value and offering price per shareb	$ 11.03
CLASS I SHARES:	
NET ASSETS	$ 951,338,181
Shares issued and outstanding ($0.001 par value common stock outstanding)	84,957,244
Net asset value, offering, and redemption price per share	$ 11.20

a On investments of $100,000 or more, the offering price is reduced.

b Redemption price per share is equal to the net asset value per share less any
applicable deferred sales charge of 1% on shares held for less than one year.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011 (Unaudited)

Investment Income:	
Dividend income (net of $2,365,003 of foreign withholding tax)	$ 28,655,949
Expenses:	

Investment advisory fees	6,671,860
Distribution fees--Class A	397,588
Distribution fees--Class C	770,733
Custodian fees and expenses	799,452
Administration fees	548,280
Transfer agent fees and expenses	439,447
Shareholder servicing fees--Class A	159,035
Shareholder servicing fees--Class C	256,911
Professional fees	73,693
Shareholder reporting expenses	70,109
Registration and filing fees	59,661
Directors' fees and expenses	57,719
Line of credit fees	24,013
Miscellaneous	43,024
Total Expenses	10,371,525
Net Investment Income	18,284,424
Net Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss):	
Net realized gain (loss) on:	
Investments	40,188,356
Foreign currency transactions	(569,714)
Net realized gain	39,618,642
Net change in unrealized appreciation (**depreciation**) on:	
Investments	(31,870,311)
Foreign currency translations	56,033
Net change in unrealized appreciation (**depreciation**)	(31,814,278)
Net realized and unrealized gain	7,804,364
Net Increase in Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$ 26,088,788

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS (Unaudited)

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	For the Year Ended December 31, 2010
Change in Net Assets:		
From Operations:		
Net investment income	$ 18,284,424	$ 27,909,783
Net realized gain	39,618,642	13,073,400

Net change in unrealized appreciation (**depreciation**)	(31,814,278)	122,270,448
Net increase in net assets resulting from operations	26,088,788	163,253,631
Dividends to Shareholders from Net Investment Income:		
Class A	(3,833,854)	(22,839,494)
Class C	(1,731,383)	(14,267,748)
Class I	(13,193,786)	(53,912,657)
Total dividends to shareholders	(18,759,023)	(91,019,899)
Capital Stock Transactions:		
Increase (decrease) in net assets from Fund share transactions	77,683,694	(59,565,364)
Total increase in net assets	85,013,459	12,668,368
Net Assets:		
Beginning of period	1,377,285,008	1,364,616,640
End of perioda	$ 1,462,298,467	$ 1,377,285,008

a Includes dividends in excess of net investment income of $64,213,257 and $63,738,658, respectively.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

20

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited)

The following table includes selected data for a share outstanding throughout each period and other performance information derived from the financial statements. It should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto.

	Class A					
	For the Six Months Ended	For Year Ended December 31,				
Per Share Operating Performance:	June 30, 2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 11.08	$ 10.48	$ 8.41	$ 16.17	$ 18.48	$ 13.28
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment incomea	0.14	0.22 b	0.18	0.25	0.25	0.20 c
Net realized						

and unrealized gain (loss)	0.06	1.13	2.77	(7.87)	(1.09)	5.59
Total from investment operations	0.20	1.35	2.95	(7.62)	(0.84)	5.79
Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from:						
Net investment income	(0.14)	(0.75)	(0.88)	--	(0.95)	(0.50)
Net realized gain	--	--	--	--	(0.53)	(0.09)
Tax return of capital	--	--	--	(0.14)	--	--
Total dividends and distributions to shareholders	(0.14)	(0.75)	(0.88)	(0.14)	(1.48)	(0.59)
Redemption fees retained by the Fund	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.01	0.00 d
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	0.06	0.60	2.07	(7.76)	(2.31)	5.20
Net asset value, end of period	$ 11.14	$ 11.08	$ 10.48	$ 8.41	$ 16.17	$ 18.48
Total investment returne	1.78 %f	13.48 %	35.48 %	-47.43 %	-4.64 %	43.88 %
Ratios/Supplemental Data:						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	$ 314.7	$ 330.3	$ 423.1	$ 372.5	$ 1,475.2	$ 921.0
Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets	1.60 %g,h	1.61 %g	1.66 %g	1.54 %	1.46 %	1.61 %
Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets	2.45 %g,h	2.10 %g	1.92 %	1.87 %	1.31 %	1.26 %

Portfolio turnover rate	51 %f	84 %	190 %	88 %	67 %	30 %

a Calculation based on average shares outstanding.

b 25.2% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco.

c 18.1% of gross income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Great Eagle Holdings Ltd.

d Amount is less than $0.005.

e Does not reflect sales charges, which would reduce return.

f Not annualized.

g Reflects Fund level ratio for non-class specific expenses plus class specific expenses.

h Annualized.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited)--(Continued)

Class C

Per Share Operating Performance:	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	For Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 10.97	$ 10.42	$ 8.36	$ 16.13	$ 18.44	$ 13.26
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment incomea	0.10	0.14 b	0.12	0.16	0.12	0.10 c
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.06	1.13	2.75	(7.84)	(1.07)	5.58
Total from investment operations	0.16	1.27	2.87	(7.68)	(0.95)	5.68
Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from:						
Net investment income	(0.10)	(0.72)	(0.81)	--	(0.84)	(0.41)

Net realized gain	--	--	--	--	(0.53)	(0.09)
Tax return of capital	--	--	--	(0.09)	--	--
Total dividends and distributions to shareholders	(0.10)	(0.72)	(0.81)	(0.09)	(1.37)	(0.50)
Redemption fees retained by the Fund	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.01	0.00 d
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	0.06	0.55	2.06	(7.77)	(2.31)	5.18
Net asset value, end of period	$ 11.03	$ 10.97	$ 10.42	$ 8.36	$ 16.13	$ 18.44
Total investment returne	1.53 %f,g	12.72 %	34.69 %	-47.83 %	-5.23 %	42.99 %
Ratios/Supplemental Data:						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	$ 196.2	$ 220.5	$ 254.6	$ 281.0	$ 1,074.9	$ 688.1
Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets	2.25 %h,i	2.26 %h	2.31 %h	2.19 %	2.12 %	2.26 %
Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets	1.77 %h,i	1.40 %h	1.29 %	1.23 %	0.63 %	0.63 %
Portfolio turnover rate	51 %f	84 %	190 %	88 %	67 %	30 %

a Calculation based on average shares outstanding.

b 25.2% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco.

c 18.1% of gross income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Great Eagle Holdings Ltd.

d Amount is less than $0.005.

e Does not reflect sales charges, which would reduce return.

f Not annualized.

g The net asset value (NAV) disclosed in this report reflects adjustments in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and as such, differs from the NAV reported on June 30, 2011. The total return reported is based on the unadjusted NAV which was the official NAV for executing transactions on June 30, 2011.

h Reflects Fund level ratio for non-class specific expenses plus class specific expenses.

i Annualized.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (Unaudited)--(Continued)

Class I

Per Share Operating Performance:	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011	For Year Ended December 31, 2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 11.14	$ 10.51	$ 8.43	$ 16.19	$ 18.50	$ 13.28
Income from investment operations:						
Net investment incomea	0.16	0.25 b	0.21	0.31	0.30	0.26 c
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	0.06	1.15	2.78	(7.90)	(1.08)	5.59
Total from investment operations	0.22	1.40	2.99	(7.59)	(0.78)	5.85
Less dividends and distributions to shareholders from:						
Net investment income	(0.16)	(0.77)	(0.91)	--	(1.01)	(0.54)
Net realized gain	--	--	--	--	(0.53)	(0.09)
Tax return of capital	--	--	--	(0.17)	--	--

Total dividends and distributions to shareholders	(0.16)	(0.77)	(0.91)	(0.17)	(1.54)	(0.63)
Redemption fees retained by the Fund	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.00 d	0.01	0.00 d
Net increase (decrease) in net asset value	0.06	0.63	2.08	(7.76)	(2.31)	5.22
Net asset value, end of period	$ 11.20	$ 11.14	$ 10.51	$ 8.43	$ 16.19	$ 18.50
Total investment return	1.95 %e	13.95 %	35.96 %	-47.26 %	-4.32 %	44.45 %
Ratios/Supplemental Data:						
Net assets, end of period (in millions)	$ 951.3	$ 826.5	$ 686.9	$ 528.0	$ 1,136.0	$ 711.5
Ratio of expenses to average daily net assets	1.25 %f,g	1.26 %f	1.31 %f	1.19 %	1.12 %	1.25 %
Ratio of net investment income to average daily net assets	2.85 %f,g	2.41 %f	2.23 %	2.36 %	1.61 %	1.60 %
Portfolio turnover rate	51 %e	84 %	190 %	88 %	67 %	30 %

a Calculation based on average shares outstanding.

b 25.2% of gross income was attributable to dividends paid by Unibail-Rodamco.

c 18.1% of gross income was attributable to a special dividend paid by Great Eagle Holdings Ltd.

d Amount is less than $0.005.

e Not annualized.

f Reflects Fund level ratio for non-class specific expenses.

g Annualized.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Note 1. Significant Accounting Policies

Cohen & Steers International Realty Fund, Inc. (the Fund) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland on November 23, 2004 and is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, as a nondiversified, open-end management investment company. The Fund's investment objective is total return. The authorized shares of the Fund are divided into three classes designated Class A, C and I shares. Each of the Fund's shares has equal dividend, liquidation and voting rights (except for matters relating to distributions and shareholder servicing of such shares).

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies consistently followed by the Fund in the preparation of its financial statements. The policies are in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Portfolio Valuation:Investments in securities that are listed on the New York Stock Exchange are valued, except as indicated below, at the last sale price reflected at the close of the New York Stock Exchange on the business day as of which such value is being determined. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day or, if no asked price is available, at the bid price.

Securities not listed on the New York Stock Exchange but listed on other domestic or foreign securities exchanges are valued in a similar manner. Securities traded on more than one securities exchange are valued at the last sale price on the business day as of which such value is being determined as reflected on the tape at the close of the exchange representing the principal market for such securities. If after the close of a foreign market, but prior to the close of business on the day the securities are being valued, market conditions change significantly, certain foreign securities may be fair valued pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors.

Readily marketable securities traded in the over-the-counter market, including listed securities whose primary market is believed by Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc. (the advisor) to be over-the-counter, are valued at the official closing prices as reported by sources as the Board of Directors deem appropriate to reflect their fair market value. If there has been no sale on such day, the securities are valued at the mean of the closing bid and asked prices on such day, or if no asked price is available, at the bid price. However, certain fixed-income securities may be valued on the basis of prices provided by a pricing service when such prices are believed by the advisor, pursuant to delegation by the Board of Directors, to reflect the fair market value of such securities.

Securities for which market prices are unavailable, or securities for which the advisor determines that the bid and/or asked price or a counterparty valuation price does not reflect market value, will be valued at fair value

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued)

pursuant to procedures approved by the Fund's Board of Directors. Circumstances in which market prices may be unavailable include, but are not limited to, when trading in a security is suspended, the exchange on which the security is traded is subject to an unscheduled close or disruption or material events occur after the close of the exchange on which the security is principally traded. In these circumstances, the Fund determines fair value in a manner that fairly reflects the market value of the security on the valuation date based on consideration of any information or factors it deems appropriate. These may include, but are not limited to, recent transactions in comparable securities, information relating to the specific security and developments in the markets.

The Fund's use of fair value pricing may cause the net asset value of Fund shares to differ from the net asset value that would be calculated using market quotations. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security.

Short-term debt securities with a maturity date of 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, which approximates value. Investments in open-end mutual funds are valued at their closing net asset value.

Fair value is defined as the price that the Fund would receive to sell an investment or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction with an independent buyer in the principal market, or in the absence of a principal market the most advantageous market for the investment or liability. The hierarchy of inputs that are used in determining the fair value of the Fund's investments is summarized below.

o Level 1--quoted prices in active markets for identical investments

o Level 2--other significant observable inputs (including quoted prices for similar investments, interest rates, credit risk, etc.)

o Level 3--significant unobservable inputs (including the Fund's own assumptions in determining the fair value of investments)

The inputs or methodology used for valuing securities are not necessarily an indication of the risk associated with investing in those securities.

When foreign fair value pricing procedures are utilized, securities are categorized as Level 2. The utilization of these procedures results in transfers between Level 1 and Level 2. 85.3% of net assets of the Fund were fair valued pursuant to foreign fair value pricing procedures approved by the Board of Directors. The following is a summary of the inputs used as of June 30, 2011 in valuing the Fund's investments carried at value:

	Total	Quoted Prices In Active Market for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)*
Common Stock--				

Brazil	$ 13,906,804	$ 13,906,804	$ --	--
Common Stock--Canada	137,610,147	137,610,147	--	--

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued)

	Total	Quoted Prices In Active Market for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)*
Common Stock--Germany	$ 38,909,923	$ 36,611,995	$ 2,297,928	--
Common Stock--Russia	4,509,573	4,509,573	--	--
Common Stock--Sweden	42,087,609	8,141,936	33,945,673	--
Common Stock--Other Countries	1,211,076,665	--	1,211,076,665	--
Money Market Funds	4,250,346	--	4,250,346	--
Total Investments	$ 1,452,351,067	$ 200,780,455	$ 1,251,570,612	--

* BGP Holdings PLC was acquired via a spinoff and has been fair valued at zero pursuant to the Fund's fair value procedures and classified as a Level 3 security. Its likelihood of having value in the future is remote.

Security Transactions, Investment Income and Expense Allocations:Security transactions are recorded on trade date. Realized gains and losses on investments sold are recorded on the basis of identified cost. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. Discounts are accreted and premiums are amortized over the life of the respective securities. Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date, except for certain dividends on foreign securities, which are recorded as soon as the Fund is informed after the ex-dividend date. Income, expenses (other than expenses attributable to a specific class), and realized and unrealized gains or losses on investments are allocated to each class of shares based on its relative net assets.

Foreign Currency Translations:The books and records of the Fund are maintained in U.S. dollars as follows: (1) the foreign currency market value of investment securities, other assets and liabilities and foreign currency contracts are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the end of the period; and (2) purchases, sales, income and expenses are translated at the exchange rates prevailing on the respective dates of such transactions. The resultant exchange gains and losses are recorded as realized and unrealized gain/loss on foreign exchange transactions. Pursuant to U.S. federal income tax regulations, certain foreign exchange gains/losses included in realized and unrealized gain/loss are included in or are a reduction of ordinary income for federal income tax purposes. The Fund does not isolate that portion of the results of operations arising as a result of changes in the foreign exchange rates from the changes in the market prices of the securities.

Foreign Securities:The Fund may directly purchase securities of foreign issuers. Investing in securities of foreign issuers involves special risks not typically associated with investing in securities of U.S. issuers. The risks include possible revaluation of currencies, the ability to repatriate funds, less complete financial information about companies and possible future adverse political and economic developments. Moreover, securities of many foreign issuers and their markets may be less liquid and their prices more volatile than those of securities of comparable U.S. issuers.

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Dividends and Distributions to Shareholders:Dividends from net investment income and capital gain distributions are determined in accordance with U.S. federal income tax regulations, which may differ from GAAP. Dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid semi-annually. Net realized capital gains, unless offset by any available capital loss carryforward, are typically distributed to shareholders at least annually. Dividends and distributions to shareholders are recorded on the ex-dividend date and are automatically reinvested in full and fractional shares of the Fund based on the net asset value per share at the close of business on the payable date unless the shareholder has elected to have them paid in cash. Distributions paid by the Fund are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes.

Income Taxes:It is the policy of the Fund to continue to qualify as a regulated investment company, if such qualification is in the best interest of the shareholders, by complying with the requirements of Subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies, and by distributing substantially all of its taxable earnings to its shareholders. Accordingly, no provision for federal income or excise tax is necessary. Dividend and interest income from holdings in non-U.S. securities is recorded net of non-U.S. taxes paid. Gains realized by the Fund on the sale of securities in certain non-U.S. markets are subject to non-U.S. taxes. The Fund records a liability based on any unrealized gains on securities held in these markets in order to estimate the potential non-U.S. taxes due upon the sale of these securities. Management has analyzed the Fund's tax positions taken on federal income tax returns as well as its tax positions in non-U.S. jurisdictions where it trades for all open tax years and has concluded that as of June 30, 2011, no additional provisions for income tax would be required in the Fund's financial statements. The Fund's tax positions for the tax years for

which the applicable statutes of limitations have not expired are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service, state departments of revenue and
by foreign tax authorities.

Note 2. Investment Advisory and Administration Fees and Other Transactions with
Affiliates

Investment Advisory Fees:The advisor serves as the Fund's investment advisor pursuant to an investment advisory agreement (the investment advisory agreement). Under the terms of the investment advisory agreement, the advisor
provides the Fund with day-to-day investment decisions and generally manages the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund, subject to the supervision of the Board of Directors.

For the services provided to the Fund, the advisor receives a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at the annual rate of 0.95% of the average daily net assets of the Fund up to and including $1.5 billion and 0.85% of the average daily net assets above $1.5 billion.

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Under subadvisory agreements between the advisor and each of Cohen & Steers Asia Limited, Cohen & Steers UK Limited and Cohen & Steers **Europe** S.A. (collectively the subadvisors), affiliates of the advisor, the subadvisors are
responsible for managing the Fund's investments in certain non-U.S. real estate
securities. For their services provided under the subadvisory agreement, the advisor (not the Fund) pays the subadvisors. The advisor allocates 50% of the
advisory fee received from the Fund among itself and each subadvisor based on
the portion of the Fund's average assets managed by the advisor and each subadvisor.

Administration Fees: The Fund has entered into an administration agreement with
the advisor under which the advisor performs certain administrative functions
for the Fund and receives a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at the annual
rate of 0.06% of the Fund's average daily net assets. For the six months ended
June 30, 2011, the Fund paid the advisor $421,381 in fees under this administration agreement. Additionally, the Fund pays State Street Bank and Trust Company as co-administrator under a fund accounting and administration agreement.

Distribution Fees:Shares of the Fund are distributed by Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC (the distributor), an affiliated entity of the advisor. The Fund has adopted a distribution plan (the plan) pursuant to Rule 12b-1 under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The plan provides that the Fund will pay the distributor a fee accrued daily and paid monthly at an annual rate of up to
0.25% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Class A shares and up
to 0.75% of the average daily net assets attributable to the Class C shares.

For the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Fund has been advised that the distributor received $25,263 in sales commissions from the sale of Class A shares and that the distributor also received $3,870 of contingent deferred sales charges relating to redemptions of Class C shares. The distributor has advised the Fund that proceeds from the contingent deferred sales charges on Class C shares are paid to the distributor and are used by the distributor to defray its expenses related to providing distribution related services to the Fund in connection with the sale of this class, including payments to dealers and other financial intermediaries for selling this class and interest and other financing costs associated with this class.

Shareholder Servicing Fees:For shareholder services, the Fund pays the distributor a fee, accrued daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate of up to 0.10% of the average daily net asset value of the Fund's Class A shares and up to 0.25% of the average daily net asset value of the Fund's Class C shares. The distributor is responsible for paying qualified financial institutions for shareholder services.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued)

Directors' and Officers' Fees:Certain directors and officers of the Fund are also directors, officers, and/or employees of the advisor. The Fund does not pay compensation to any affiliated directors and officers except for the Chief Compliance Officer, who received $11,272 from the Fund for the six months ended June 30, 2011.

Note 3. Purchases and Sales of Securities

Purchases and sales of securities, excluding short-term investments, for the six months ended June 30, 2011, totaled $793,311,470 and $720,539,112, respectively.

Note 4. Income Tax Information

As of June 30, 2011, the federal tax cost and net unrealized appreciation on securities were as follows:

Cost for federal income tax purposes	$ 1,204,298,976
Gross unrealized appreciation	$ 254,701,515
Gross unrealized **depreciation**	(6,649,424)
Net unrealized appreciation	$ 248,052,091

As of December 31, 2010, the Fund had a net capital loss carryforward of $1,476,306,863, of which $844,140,494 will expire on December 31, 2016, $572,102,309 will expire on December 31, 2017 and $60,064,060 will expire on December 31, 2018. This carryforward may be used to offset future capital gains to the extent provided by regulations. Included in the net capital loss carryforward is $1,433,503 of capital loss carryforwards that were acquired from the Fund's merger with Cohen & Steers **European** Realty Shares, Inc. ("EUR"). Federal tax rules limit the Fund's use of these capital loss carryforwards. The Regulated Investment Company Modernization Act of 2010 (the "Act") requires that capital loss carryforwards incurred after the effective date of the Act be used before those previously incurred, thereby increasing the chances that all or a portion of these losses will not be able to be utilized prior to their expiration. In addition, the Fund incurred capital losses of $2,166,505 after October 31, 2010, that it has elected to treat as arising in the following fiscal year.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)--(Continued)

Note 5. Capital Stock

The Fund is authorized to issue 800 million shares of capital stock, at a par value of $0.001 per share. The Board of Directors of the Fund may increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of common stock that the Fund has authority to issue. Transactions in Fund shares were as follows:

	For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2011		For the Year Ended December 31, 2010	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Class A:				
Sold	3,113,931	$ 34,605,555	8,245,371	$ 85,516,699
Issued as reinvestment of dividends	267,300	2,977,721	1,605,038	16,581,041
Redeemed	(4,942,499)	(54,823,349)	(20,426,184)	(218,373,943)
Redemption fees retained by the Funda	--	2,843	--	33,881
Net decrease	(1,561,268)	$ (17,237,230)	(10,575,775)	$ (116,242,322)
Class C:				
Sold	581,399	$ 6,406,561	1,432,704	$ 14,976,373
Issued as reinvestment of dividends	93,688	1,034,313	822,710	8,411,857
Redeemed	(2,992,655)	(32,846,065)	(6,604,871)	(68,072,801)
Redemption fees retained by the Funda	--	1,885	--	19,886
Net decrease	(2,317,568)	$ (25,403,306)	(4,349,457)	$ (44,664,685)
Class I:				
Sold	17,313,768	$ 193,644,026	22,789,678	$ 244,978,970
Issued as reinvestment of dividends	908,353	10,173,557	4,416,921	46,073,491
Redeemed	(7,486,865)	(83,500,796)	(18,346,760)	(189,769,079)
Redemption fees retained				

by the Funda	--	7,443	--	58,261
Net increase	10,735,256	$ 120,324,230	8,859,839	$ 101,341,643

a A 2% redemption fee may be charged on shares sold within 60 days of the time of purchase. Redemption fees are paid directly to the Fund. Effective March 1, 2011, the Fund no longer charges redemption fees.

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Note 6. Borrowings

The Fund, in conjunction with other Cohen & Steers funds, is a party to a $200,000,000 syndicated credit agreement (the credit agreement) with State Street Bank and Trust Company, as administrative agent and operations agent, and the lenders identified in the credit agreement, which expires January 27, 2012. The Fund pays a commitment fee of 0.125% per annum on its proportionate share of the unused portion of the credit agreement. (For the period January 1, 2011 through January 28, 2011, the commitment fee was 0.15%).

During the six months ended June 30, 2011, the Fund did not borrow under the credit agreement.

Note 7. Other

In the normal course of business, the Fund enters into contracts that provide general indemnifications. The Fund's maximum exposure under these arrangements is dependent on claims that may be made against the Fund in the future and, therefore, cannot be estimated; however, based on experience, the risk of material loss from such claims is considered remote.

Note 8. Subsequent Events

Events and transactions occurring after June 30, 2011 and through the date that the financial statements were issued, have been evaluated in the preparation of the financial statements and no additional disclosure is required.

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OTHER INFORMATION

A description of the policies and procedures that the Fund uses to determine how to vote proxies relating to portfolio securities is available (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 800-330-7348, (ii) on our Web site at cohenandsteers.com or (iii) on the Securities and Exchange Commission's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, the Fund's proxy voting record for the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 is available by August 31 of each year (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 800-330-7348 or (ii) on the

SEC's Web site at http://www.sec.gov.

The Fund files its complete schedule of portfolio holdings with the SEC for the first and third quarters of each fiscal year on Form N-Q. The Fund's Forms N-Q are available (i) without charge, upon request by calling 800-330-7348, or (ii) on the SEC's Web site at http://www.sec.gov. In addition, the Forms N-Q may be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling 800-SEC-0330.

Please note that the distributions paid by the Fund to shareholders are subject to recharacterization for tax purposes. The Fund may also pay distributions in excess of the Fund's net investment company taxable income and this excess could be a tax free return of capital distributed from the Fund's assets. The final tax treatment of all distributions is reported to shareholders on their 1099-DIV forms, which are mailed after the close of each calendar year.

APPROVAL OF INVESTMENT ADVISORY AGREEMENT

The Board of Directors of the Fund, including a majority of the directors who are not parties to the Fund's investment advisory and subadvisory agreements (the "Advisory Agreements"), or interested persons of any such party ("Independent Directors"), has the responsibility under the 1940 Act to approve the Fund's Advisory Agreements for their initial two year term and their continuation annually thereafter at a meeting of the Board of Directors called for the purpose of voting on the approval or continuation. At a telephonic meeting held on June 14, 2011 and at a meeting held in person on June 21-22, 2011, the Advisory Agreements were discussed and were unanimously continued for a term ending June 30, 2012 by the Fund's Board of Directors, including the Independent Directors. The Independent Directors were represented by independent counsel who assisted them in their deliberations during the meeting and executive session.

In considering whether to continue the Advisory Agreements, the Board of Directors reviewed materials provided by the Fund's investment advisor (the "Investment Advisor") and Fund counsel which included, among other things, fee, expense and performance information compared to peer funds ("Peer Funds") and performance comparisons to a larger category universe, prepared by an independent data provider; summary information prepared by the Investment Advisor; and a memorandum outlining the legal duties of the Board of Directors.
The Board of Directors also spoke directly with representatives of the independent data provider and met with investment advisory personnel. In addition, the Board of Directors considered information provided from time to time by the Investment Advisor throughout the year at meetings of the Board of Directors, including presentations by portfolio

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managers relating to the investment performance of the Fund and the investment strategies used in pursuing the Fund's objective. In particular, the Board of

Directors considered the following:

(i) The nature, extent and quality of services provided by the Investment Advisor and the Subadvisors:The Board of Directors reviewed the services that the Investment Advisor and the sub-investment advisors (the "Subadvisors") provide to the Fund, including, but not limited to, making the day-to-day investment decisions for the Fund, and, for the Investment Advisor, generally managing the Fund's investments in accordance with the stated policies of the Fund. The Board of Directors also discussed with officers and portfolio managers of the Fund the types of transactions that were being done on behalf of the Fund. Additionally, the Board of Directors took into account the services provided by the Investment Advisor and the Subadvisors to other funds, including those that have investment objectives and strategies similar to the Fund. The Board of Directors next considered the education, background and experience of the Investment Advisor's and Subadvisors' personnel, noting particularly that the favorable history and reputation of the portfolio managers for the Fund has had, and would likely continue to have, a favorable impact on the Fund. The Board of Directors further noted the Investment Advisor's and Subadvisors' ability to attract qualified and experienced personnel. After consideration of the above factors, among others, the Board of Directors concluded that the nature, extent and quality of services provided by the Investment Advisor and the Subadvisors are adequate and appropriate.

(ii) Investment performance of the Fund and the Investment Advisor and Subadvisors:The Board of Directors considered the investment performance of the Fund versus Peer Funds and compared to a relevant benchmark. The Board of Directors noted that the Fund underperformed the medians of the Peer Funds for the one- and five-year periods and performed at the peer group median for th e three-year period ended March 31, 2011. The Board of Directors also noted that the Fund had underperformed its benchmark for the one-, three- and five-year periods ended March 31, 2011. The Board of Directors engaged in discussions with the Investment Advisor regarding the contributors and detractors to the Fund's performance during the periods. The Board of Directors also considered supplemental information provided by the Investment Advisor, including a narrative summary of various factors affecting performance and the Investment Advisor's performance in managing other real estate funds. The Board of Directors determined to closely monitor the Fund's performance and requested that the Investment Advisor provide updates for this purpose.

(iii) Cost of the services to be provided and profits to be realized by the Investment Advisor from the relationship with the Fund:Next, the Board of Directors considered the advisory fees and administrative fees payable by the Fund, as well as the Fund's expense ratio. As part of its analysis, the Board of Directors gave consideration to the fee and expense analyses provided by the independent data provider. The Board of Directors noted that actual management fees and net expense ratio were higher than the medians of the Peer Funds, and the contractual management fees were at the peer group median for the Peer Funds. The Board of Directors noted that the Fund has a breakpoint of 10 basis points on assets over $1.5 billion; however, the reduced fee is not currently applicable. The Board of Directors considered that although the actual management fees and net expense ratios were higher than the medians for the Peer Funds, the range of fees and expenses among the Peer Funds was condensed and a number of Peer Funds were waiving fees or reimbursing expenses. The Board of Directors then

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considered the administrative services provided by the Investment Advisor, including compliance and accounting services, and further noted that the Fund
pays an administration fee to the Investment Advisor. The Board of Directors concluded that the Fund's expense structure is generally satisfactory and determined to monitor the Fund's expenses.

The Board of Directors also reviewed information regarding the profitability to
the Investment Advisor of its relationship with the Fund. The Board of Directors considered the level of the Investment Advisor's profits and whether
the profits were reasonable for the Investment Advisor. Since the Subadvisors
are paid by the Investment Advisor and not by the Fund and are subsidiaries of
the Investment Advisor, and the Board of Directors considered the profitability
of the Investment Advisor as a whole, the Board of Directors did not consider
the Subadvisors' separate profitability to be relevant to their considerations.
The Board of Directors took into consideration other benefits to be derived by
the Investment Advisor in connection with the Advisory Agreements, noting particularly the research and related services, within the meaning of Section
28(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that the Investment
Advisor receives by allocating the Fund's brokerage transactions. The Board of
Directors also considered the fees received by the Investment Advisor under the
Administration Agreement, and noted the significant services received, such as
compliance, accounting and operational services and furnishing office space and
facilities for the Fund, and providing persons satisfactory to the Board of Directors to serve as officers of the Fund, and that these services were beneficial to the Fund. The Board of Directors concluded that the profits realized by the Investment Advisor from its relationship with the Fund were reasonable and consistent with fiduciary duties.

(iv) The extent to which economies of scale would be realized as the Fund grows
and whether fee levels would reflect such economies of scale:The Board of Directors noted that the Fund's advisory fee schedule contains a breakpoint of
10 basis points once the Fund's assets reach $1.5 billion. The Board of Directors considered the Fund's asset size and determined that there were not
at this time significant economies of scale that were not being shared with shareholders.

(v) Comparison of services rendered and fees paid to those under other investment advisory contracts, such as contracts of the same and other investment advisers or other clients:As discussed above in (iii), the Board of
Directors compared the fees paid under the Advisory Agreements to those under
other investment advisory contracts of other investment advisers managing Peer
Funds. The Board of Directors also considered the services rendered, fees paid
and profitability under the Advisory Agreements to the Investment Advisor's other advisory contracts with institutional and other clients with similar

investment mandates, including subadvised mutual funds and proprietary funds.
The Board of Directors also considered the entrepreneurial risk and financial exposure assumed by the Investment Advisor in developing and managing the Fund that the Investment Advisor does not have with institutional and other clients.
The Board of Directors determined that on a comparative basis the fees under the Advisory Agreements were reasonable in relation to the services provided.

No single factor was cited as determinative to the decision of the Board of Directors. Rather, after weighing all of the considerations and conclusions discussed above, the Board of Directors, including the Independent Directors, unanimously approved the continuation of the Advisory Agreements.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Cohen & Steers Privacy Policy

Facts What Does Cohen & Steers Do With Your Personal Information?

Why? Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.

What? The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information can include:
o Social Security number and account balances
o Transaction history and account transactions
o Purchase history and wire transfer instructions

How? All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Cohen & Steers chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Cohen & Steers share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes-- such as to process your transactions, maintain your account (s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or reports to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes-- to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies--	no	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes-- information about your transactions and experiences	No	We don't share
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes-- information about your creditworthiness	No	We don't share

For our affiliates to market to you--	no	We don't share
For non-affiliates to market to you--	no	We don't share

Questions?Call 800.330.7348

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Cohen & Steers Privacy Policy--(Continued)

Who we are

Who is providing this notice?	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc., Cohen & Steers Asia Limited, Cohen & Steers UK Limited, Cohen & Steers **Europe** SA, Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC, Cohen & Steers Private Funds, and Cohen & Steers Open and Closed-End Funds (collectively, "Cohen & Steers").

What we do

How does Cohen & Steers protect my personal information?	To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we use security measures that comply with federal law. These measures include computer safeguards and secured files and buildings. We restrict access to your information to those employees who need it to perform their jobs, and also require companies that provide services on our behalf to protect your information.
How does Cohen & Steers collect my personal information?	We collect your personal information, for example, when you o Open an account or buy securities from us o Provide account information or give us your contact information o Make deposits or withdrawals from your account We also collect your personal information from other companies.
Why can't I limit all sharing?	Federal law gives you the right to limit only o sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes--information about your creditworthiness o affiliates from using your information to market to you o sharing for non-affiliates to market to you State law and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

Definitions

Affiliates	Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies. o Cohen & Steers does not share with affiliates.
Non-affiliates ownership	Companies not related by common or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies o Cohen & Steers does not share with
non-	affiliates so they can market to you.
Joint marketing	A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you. o Cohen & Steers does not jointly
market.	

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

Cohen & Steers Investment Solutions

COHEN & STEERS
GLOBAL REALTY SHARES

o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global real estate equity securities

o Symbols: CSFAX, CSFBX*, CSFCX, CSSPX

COHEN & STEERS
INSTITUTIONAL GLOBAL REALTY SHARES

o Designed for institutional investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global real estate securities

o Symbol: GRSIX

COHEN & STEERS REALTY INCOME FUND

o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in real estate securities with an emphasis on both income and capital appreciation

o Symbols: CSEIX, CSBIX*, CSCIX, CSDIX

COHEN & STEERS
INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND

o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in international real estate securities

o Symbols: IRFAX, IRFCX, IRFIX

COHEN & STEERS
EMERGING MARKETS REAL ESTATE FUND

o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in emerging
market real estate securities

o Symbols: APFAX, APFCX, APFIX

COHEN & STEERS REALTY SHARES

o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in REITs o Symbol: CSRSX

COHEN & STEERS
INSTITUTIONAL REALTY SHARES

o Designed for institutional investors seeking total return, investing primarily in REITs

o Symbol: CSRIX

COHEN & STEERS
GLOBAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

o Designed for investors seeking total return, investing primarily in global infrastructure securities

o Symbols: CSUAX, CSUBX*, CSUCX, CSUIX

COHEN & STEERS
DIVIDEND VALUE FUND

o Designed for investors seeking high current income and long-term growth of income and capital appreciation, investing primarily in dividend paying common
stocks and preferred stocks

o Symbols: DVFAX, DVFCX, DVFIX

COHEN & STEERS
PREFERRED SECURITIES AND INCOME FUND

o Designed for investors seeking total return (high current income and capital
appreciation), investing primarily in preferred and debt securities

o Symbols: CPXAX, CPXCX, CPXIX

Distributed by Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC.

COHEN & STEERS
GLOBAL REALTY MAJORS ETF

o Designed for investors who seek a relatively low-cost "passive" approach for
investing in a portfolio of real estate equity securities of companies in a specified index

o Symbol: GRI

Distributed by ALPS Distributors, Inc.

ISHARES COHEN & STEERS
REALTY MAJORS INDEX FUND

o Designed for investors who seek a relatively low-cost "passive" approach for
investing in a portfolio of real estate equity securities of companies in a specified index

o Symbol: ICF

Distributed by SEI Investments Distribution Co.

* Class B shares are no longer offered except through dividend reinvestment and
permitted exchanges by existing Class B shareholders.

Please consider the investment objectives, risks, charges and expenses of the
fund carefully before investing. A prospectus containing this and other information can be obtained by calling 800-330-7348 or by visiting cohenandsteers.com. Please read the prospectus carefully before investing.

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COHEN & STEERS INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND, INC.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Robert H. Steers
Director and co-chairman

Martin Cohen
Director and co-chairman

Michael G. Clark
Director

Bonnie Cohen
Director

George Grossman
Director

Richard E. Kroon
Director

Richard J. Norman
Director

Frank K. Ross
Director

Willard H. Smith Jr.
Director

C. Edward Ward, Jr.
Director

Adam M. Derechin
President and chief executive officer

Joseph M. Harvey
Vice president

Scott Crowe
Vice president

Francis C. Poli
Secretary

James Giallanza
Treasurer and chief financial officer

Lisa D. Phelan
Chief compliance officer

KEY INFORMATION

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New York, NY 10017
(212) 832-3232

Fund Co-administrator and Custodian

State Street Bank and Trust Company
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Boston, MA 02111

Transfer Agent

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(800) 437-9912

Legal Counsel

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180 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038

Distributor

Cohen & Steers Securities, LLC
280 Park Avenue
New York, NY 10017

Nasdaq Symbol: Class A--IRFAX
C--IRFCX
I-- IRFIX

Web site: cohenandsteers.com

This report is authorized for delivery only to shareholders of Cohen & Steers International Realty Fund, Inc. unless accompanied or preceded by the delivery of a currently effective prospectus setting forth details of the Fund. Past performance is no guarantee of future results and your investment may be worth more or less at the time you sell.

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INTERNATIONAL REALTY FUND

280 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, NY 10017

SEMIANNUAL REPORT

JUNE 30, 2011

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Interim Report 2011 - ROODMICROTEC N.V. growing on all fronts

1,162 words
31 August 2011
09:00
Hugin Press Release
HUGNEN
CTGDJC
English

Zwolle, 31 August 2011

INTERIM REPORT 2011

ROODMICROTEC N.V. growing on all fronts

Summary H1 2011

Highlights H1 2011 compared to H1 2010

* Contribution of business units (product/service groups) to sales growth between 5% and 50%.

* 20% increase of sales per employee to EUR 140,000.

* Reduction of net debt position from EUR 4.3 to EUR 2.5 million.

* Debt ratio improved from 2.8 to 0.9.

* Solvency improved from 21% to 46%.

* Working capital ratio improved from 0.83 to 1.00.

Philip Nijenhuis, RoodMicrotec CEO:

'We can look back on an excellent first half. The developments in the first half form a solid basis for achieving our long-term objectives, both in terms of sales and result. We do not expect the same growth rate in the second half of this year as we had in the first half.

Our strategy focuses on further developing the Supply Chain Management business unit. We expect that this will boost the growth of our other services, Failure & Technology Analysis, Test Engineering and Qualification & Reliability Investigation. This approach has borne fruit for some time.'

Report of the board of management

* GENERAL

The developments in the table below show that RoodMicrotec is systematically growing faster than the market, although with significant short-term fluctuations.

1.1. Developments by business unit (product /service group)

There was growth in all sectors of our services. Demand was steady in both new product development and in recurring orders in the industry, automotive, medical, space & aeronautical and other sectors. The new product developments resulted in considerable growth of our engineering activities.

In the first half of 2011, Test Engineering recorded the strongest growth at 46.4%. The business units Test, Supply Chain Management and Failure & Technology Analysis grew by 18.3%, 19.6% and 17.3% respectively. The business unit Qualification & Reliability Investigation showed moderate growth of 5.1%.

RoodMicrotec sales H1 2011 vs H1 2010

(x EUR 1,000)	H1 2011	H1 2010	Change
Test	3,925	3,319	18.3%
Supply Chain Management	2,142	1,791	19.6%
Failure & Technology Analysis	883	753	17.3%
Test Engineering	511	349	46.4%
Qualification & Reliability Investigation	1,173	1,116	5.1%
Total	8,634	7,328	17.8%

1.2. Personnel

The number of permanent staff members decreased by approx. 3% compared to 30 June 2010. In view of the strong developments in the engineering segment, we are looking to take on new engineers. Our growth will be based partly on fixed employees and partly on flexible personnel.

1.3 Risk management

The various risks the company is exposed to are listed in RoodMicrotec's 2010 annual report. We strive to limit the risks, inter alia by periodical and systematic risk reviews of selected aspects. These reviews are conducted approx. 8 times every year. Corrective measures are taken where necessary. The management does not currently foresee any material changes in the risks in 2011.

2. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL RESULTS

2.1. Sales and result

The sales of EUR 8.634 million in the first half of 2011 constituted a significant 17.8% increase compared to the first half of 2010 (H1 2010: EUR 7.328 million) at a gross margin of 79% (H1 2010: 75%).

EBITDA was EUR 1.398 million (H1 2010: EUR 0.775 million), or 16% of sales. EBIT was EUR 0.771 million (H1 2010: EUR -0.064 million), or 9% of sales.

The net result rose to EUR 0.529 million (H1 2010: EUR -0.278 million), or 6% of sales. This is equivalent to EUR 0.01 per share.

Net financing costs were EUR 0.161 million, 25% down on the first half of 2010.

2.2. Cash flow

In the first half, we realised a cash flow (net result and **depreciation**) of EUR 1.237 million (H1 2010: EUR 0.561 million) and a cash flow from operating activities of EUR 1.061 million (H1 2010: EUR 0.243 million).

3. OUTLOOK 2011

The general outlook is that the growth of the semiconductor industry will fall below last year's forecast. The recent global macroeconomic developments are making it hard to make concrete predictions for the second half of 2011. We are noticing some reservations among our customers. As always, we will keep a close eye on market developments, and where necessary take appropriate measures, including further cost reductions.

We maintain our long-term sales objectives (autonomous growth of between 5% and 15%), which we have achieved over the past few years. In this context we will continue to prioritise improving our financial results (such as EBITDA and EBIT) and keeping our balance sheet ratios healthy.

4. FINANCIAL AGENDA 2011/2012

10 November 2011	Publication trading update
10 January 2012	Publication sales figures full year 2011

23 February 2012	Publication annual figures 2011
23 February 2012	Conference call for press and analysts
9 March 2012	Publication annual report 2011
26 April 2012	Annual general meeting of shareholders
15 May 2012	Publication trading update
10 July 2012	Publication sales figures first half 2012
31 August 2012	Publication interim report 2012
31 August 2012	Conference call for press and analysts
15 November 2012	Publication trading update

About RoodMicrotec

With 40 years' experience as an independent value-added service provider in the area of micro and optoelectronics, RoodMicrotec offers Fabless Companies, OEMs and other companies a one-stop shopping proposition. With our powerful solutions RoodMicrotec has built up a strong position in **Europe**.

Our services comply with the industrial and quality requirements of the high reliability/space, automotive, telecommunications, medical, IT and electronics sectors.

Certified by RoodMicrotec concerns inter alia certification of products to the stringent ISO/TS 16949 standard that applies to suppliers to the automotive industry. The company also has an accredited laboratory for test activities and calibration to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard.

Its value-added services include failure & technology analysis, qualification & burn-in, test & product engineering, production test (including device programming and end-of-line service), ESD/ESDFOS assessment & training, quality & reliability consulting, supply chain management and total manufacturing solutions with partners.

RoodMicrotec has branches in Germany (**Dresden**, Nördlingen, Stuttgart) and the Netherlands (Zwolle).

Further information:

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Postal address:

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E-mail: investor-relations@roodmicrotec.com Website: www.roodmicrotec.com

RoodMicrotec Interim Report 2011

Sales Revenue Index -06/2011

The owner of this announcement warrants that:

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