



KAS INTERNATIONAL

INFORMATION FROM THE **DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER:
At the EU-Latin America Forum, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel called upon Europe and Latin America to deepen their existing partnership.



RULE OF LAW:
The rule-of-law programme for sub-Saharan Africa is mainly concerned with supporting actors who are committed to the rule of law in the region.



POLITICAL DIALOGUE:
Through a sensitisation campaign, the KAS contributed towards ensuring peaceful local elections in Benin.



ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT:
The KAS office in Fortaleza took advantage of the World Water Day to bring the water problem home to people and politicians.

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SHALOM – ISRAEL'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

On May 8, 2008, Israel celebrated its 60th anniversary. Birthdays offer an opportunity not only to review the past but also to take a glance at the future. The Israeli public is doing both these days.

Pride is the emotion that Israelis mainly feel when they look back: Like Tel Aviv, which grew from a jumble of sand dunes into a modern metropolis with an impressive skyline in a manner that is somehow symbolic, the country developed into a democratic state with a flourishing economy despite all obstacles. Certainly, one of the secrets of its success is a good dose of optimism – from the start, the Israelis refused to wait for a politically favourable climate and did not allow themselves to be discouraged by setbacks. 'Jihijeh beseder' – everything will turn out all right in the end.

The beginning was anything but easy. Intended to regulate the period after the British mandate, the UN partition plan of 1947 envisaged two



Tzipi Livni, deputy prime minister and foreign secretary, at the KAS/JCPA conference on Israel's 60th anniversary in Jerusalem.

states in Palestine, one for the Arabs and one for the Jews. Yet on the very day when Israel was founded, the armies of the neighbouring Arab countries attacked the fledgling state. This was the curtain-raiser for a series of wars in which Israel was forced to defend its right to exist. And the danger persists. This is why Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel stated in her speech before the

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DEAR READERS,



Israel's 60th anniversary was celebrated in May not only in Israel but also in many other countries. For the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung the jubilee has a very special significance: against the background of the historic responsibility of our country, safeguarding the existence of the state of Israel is one of the essential and eminent tasks of German foreign policy.

The Jewish nation's dream of a home of its own came true six decades ago, but its dream of peace did not. Last year alone, the persistent conflict claimed the lives of far more than 100 Israelis. Nevertheless, Israel has succeeded in building up a modern and economically successful state.

As the only democracy in the Middle East, moreover, Israel keeps defending the democratic order in a largely undemocratic environment.

Pride in the country's achievements, its hope for peace, and the unusually friendly nature of the relationship between Israel and the Federal Republic of Germany emerged at a central meeting, 'Shalom – Israel at 60', that was held in Berlin on April 22nd by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung together with the Central Council of Jews in Germany. At the conference, more than 400 participants engaged in discussions with Israeli and German experts.

In her keynote address, Hildegard Müller MP, Minister of State at the Federal Chancellor's Office, described how deeply rooted German-Israeli relations are today. Quoting Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel's visit to Israel in March as an example, she stated that the institution of regular intergovernmental consultations marked a 'quality leap in German-Israeli relations'.

Exchanges between Israel and Germany are as lively and intense as ever not only at the governmental level but also in the economic, scientific, and societal field. Thus, the year of the jubilee has been proclaimed the German-Israeli Year of Science and Technology. Moreover, the German-Israeli Future Forum was established to promote innovative projects launched by pupils and young adults as well as by specialists from the media, the cultural field, the economy, and science. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung also concentrates increasingly on promoting exchanges of young multipliers between the two states. Through our work in Germany and Israel, we will do our best to ensure the success of the change of generations in German-Israeli relations.

Another of the foundation's tasks that is as important as ever is to promote peaceful coexistence among Israel and its Arab neighbours as well as among Israelis and Palestinians. Our offices in Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Amman cooperate closely on supporting the indispensable dialogue as well as constructive cooperation between the parties in the hope for peace. On its 60th birthday, we wish Israel with all our heart that this peace may come.

Berlin, June 2008

Dr Gerhard Wahlers | Deputy Secretary General



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Editor-in-chief

Dr Gerhard Wahlers

Editors

- Dr Helmut Reifeld:
Overall coordination
- Karolina Ryszka:
Assistance
- Dr Nino Galetti:
Media, energy and
environment
- Dr Karsten Grabow:
Political dialogue
- Dr Angelika Klein:
Dialogue on values and
religion, human rights
- Andrea Kolb:
Democracy and development
- Susanna Vogt:
Economic and social order
- Dr Jan Wojschnik:
Rule of law

Email contact:
name.surname@kas.de

Gestaltung

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**'The state of Israel has become part of normality.
I am glad I was born in a country where I can stay.'**
(Tom Segev)

ISRAEL'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

SHALOM – ISRAEL'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY

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Knesset on the occasion of the 60th anniversary that securing Israel's existence is part of Germany's 'raison d'état'.

The country is still confronted with grave challenges. Attaining peace with all Arab neighbours and especially with the Palestinians is probably the greatest challenge of all. There is still hope that a Palestinian state that lives in peace with Israel might yet be established with international help, although prospects are anything but good at the moment.

A particular threat to Israel emanates from Iran and its endeavours to obtain nuclear arms. However, this threat is directed not only at Israel but also at Europe, the USA, and the moderate Arab States. In the future, the problem will be to induce the community of states to formulate a common position in order to keep Iran from arming itself with nuclear weapons. Another challenge, domestic this time, lies in integrating the Arabs in Israel who are now claiming not only individual but also collective minority rights. Headed by Professor Dr Menachem Ben Sasson, the Constitutional Commission is endeavouring to draft a new constitution that will address this issue.

The Jerusalem office of the KAS has scheduled a number of events dealing with these key challenges for the year of the jubilee, some of which have already been implemented. Together with its long-standing partner, the Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs, the foundation held a meeting at which deputy prime minister Tzipi Livni and opposition leader Benjamin Netanyahu, among others, talked about the future. Mrs Livni emphasised that Israel had a twin-track responsibility for defending its right to exist while fighting for those values it shared with the democratic world. Mr Netanyahu focused on economic cooperation with Israel's Islamic neighbour countries. The source of danger was not Islam as such but its radical and fundamentalist offshoots, Netanyahu said, calling upon the moderate Arab states to do more about extremism.

Yet another event that was attended by the president of the Central

Council of Jews, Charlotte Knobloch, was dedicated to the future of German-Israeli relations. In addition, the integration of young Arabs in Israel was debated at a discussion with the minister in charge, Ghaleb Majadle, an Arab Israeli himself.



Meeting in the Chagall Room of the Knesset: Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel; David Tal, member of the Knesset; Dr Lars Hänsel; Dalia Itzik, president of the Knesset (left background). David Tal participated in a dialogue programme organised by the KAS in Berlin in January 2008. As chairman of the Committee for Knesset Affairs, he masterminded the statute change that made it possible for Mrs Merkel to speak before the Knesset: until then, only presidents were allowed to speak there.

Having been active in Israel for almost 30 years, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung fulfils its special obligation towards the country against the background of Konrad Adenauer's legacy by conducting a forward-looking German-Israeli dialogue in which the younger generation is increasingly involved. In the year of the jubilee, the foundation will highlight present and future challenges in order to contribute sustainably towards enabling Israel to cope with its specific challenges.

60 years of Israel – Mazal tov u behatzlacha!

'Walking through the Brandenburg Gate is still an emotional experience. There once was a divided Berlin in a divided Germany within a divided Europe! I need to remind myself of this to take fresh courage in the face of the dangers that are present in our world today. These days, I come to Berlin to strengthen my optimism. Who could ever have imagined that!' (David Harris, AJC director)

ISRAEL'S 60TH ANNIVERSARY



'THERE ARE MANY AIMS WE SHARE!' – TEN YEARS OF AJC REPRESENTATION IN BERLIN

RECEPTION BY THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE (AJC) AT THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG ON THE OCCASION OF THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AJC BERLIN OFFICE

'After the murder of millions of German and European Jews, the AJC was the first Jewish organisation that came to Germany and opened a branch in reunited Berlin. We are grateful for that.'

With these words the chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, welcomed his American guests to the academy of the KAS on March 12. More than 100 representatives of the American Jewish Committee, including the president of the AJC, Richard Sideman, its managing director,

David Harris, and the head of the Berlin office, Deidre Berger, had followed the invitation of the KAS chairman to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the AJC office in Berlin. Congratulating the AJC on its successful work in Germany as a forum of exchange and dialogue, Prof. Vogel pointed out that the partnership between the AJC and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, now almost three decades old, was marked by mutual trust: 'There are many goals we share. They include fighting anti-Semitism in Germany and in the world as well as promoting democracy and human rights.'

Every year, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung launches a variety of initiatives to support reconciliation and understanding with Israel and the Jews worldwide. At an event called 'Shalom – Israel at 60', the foundation showed an exhibition presenting its most important projects for the jubilee year. Numerous charts, posters, and sound recordings documented the spectrum of the foundation's activity in the dialogue with the Jewish world.



Participants of the KAS-AJC exchange programme in 1982.

To this day, cooperation revolves around the exchange programme. Since 1980, members of Jewish communities in the United States have been visiting the Federal Republic every year, while young Germans travelled across the Atlantic to familiarise themselves with Jewish life in the United States. The director of the AJC, David Harris, emphasised that the programme had been contributing a great deal towards deepening transatlantic as well as German-Jewish relations. He was particularly happy to see that a new Jewish life was evolving in Germany, adding that the new Jewish communities were a remarkable result of the dialogue.



'THE FIRST ISRAELIS'

THE EARLY YEARS AS SEEN BY TOM SEGEV

On May 21, the Israeli historian Tom Segev (right) presented his book '1949: The First Israelis' at the academy of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin. In an address before some 300 guests that was exciting as well as personal, he built a bridge between the difficult early years and the modern and economically successful polity that is Israel today. The event was moderated by Prof. Dr Hans Jürgen Küsters (centre); the welcome address was given by Dr Hardy Ostry (left).



Hildegard Müller MP and Avi Primor, former Israeli ambassador to Germany, speaking at the KAS event 'Shalom – Israel at 60'.



GERMANY, EUROPE, AND LATIN AMERICA –

SHAPING OUR COMMON FUTURE IN PARTNERSHIP

Right: Keynote presentations were given by Soledad Alvear, senator of the Republic of Chile and president of the Christian Democratic Party of Chile (PDC), Germán Martínez, president of the Partido Acción Nacional de México (PAN), and Dr Benita Ferrero-Waldner, EU Commissioner for Foreign Relations and European Neighbourhood Policy in Brussels.

Speaking at an event held in Berlin on May 8 by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung together with the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the German Federal Parliament and the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel called upon all parties to 'infuse life' into the strategic partnership between Latin America and Europe.

Following an introduction by the chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Volker Kauder MP, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel talked about 'perspectives for a German and European Latin American policy' in a statement of principles in which she emphasised that pooling the interests of the Latin American states was crucial for the success of cooperation. Against the background of Asia's growing interest in the countries of Latin America, Mrs Merkel said, 'As long-standing partners, we Europeans need to work hard to ensure that we remain important partners'. Given the opportunities offered by the concept of social market economy particularly to the



poor, there were good chances of 'prosperous development on this intriguing continent'. The Federal Chancellor said she hoped that the balance of trade between the two continents would reach equilibrium. In addition, she proposed extending cooperation in research and education and enhancing the exchange of students and trainees.

A presentation of the Latin American strategy of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group by its foreign-policy spokesman, Eckart von Klaeden MP, was followed by a panel discussion on questions of political and economic relations. Among MPs from the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, as for example its development-policy spokesman, Dr Christian Ruck, the forum was attended by members of the Chilean and Mexican parliaments as well as German and Latin American business representatives.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LEGAL CERTAINTY IN MALAYSIA



Orang Asli at a seminar on land use rights in Malaysia.

In the view of Malaysia's native inhabitants, the Orang Asli, their natural living space is threatened increasingly. Reckless exploitation of the tropical rainforests that form their traditional homeland results in forced resettlements and expulsion. This not only affects the economic and social condition of the Orang Asli; the consequences for Malaysia's environment are devastating.

Together with local partners, the KAS office in Kuala Lumpur has taken up the issue and is now conducting a project unique so far to protect the Orang Asli and their rights and, in doing so, Malaysia's environment.

The project uses leading-edge satellite technology (GPS) to survey and map the native's traditional 'land-holdings' for the first time. The resultant maps may be used as a basis for registering land titles and asserting land use rights. The programme is already bearing fruit inasmuch as some land titles have been awarded.

By tradition, the Orang Asli are not strongly organised in the political field, yet many groups among them now act with greater self-confidence in claiming their land rights. The KAS will go on supporting the Orang Asli in this respect, thus contributing to the sustainability of development and the certainty of the law in Malaysia.

Willingness to conduct a dialogue on order policy is growing in the countries of central and southeast Europe because of social hardships and the highly unequal distribution of income.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

COMPARING ORDER-POLICY APPROACHES

SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY IN CENTRAL AND SOUTHEAST EUROPE

After the fall of the iron curtain, conducting a dialogue on economic models that attempt to reconcile growth with social equalisation proved difficult in the countries of central and southeast Europe. In the process of transformation, states there were primarily interested in moving from the command economy model of the eastern bloc to a liberal-market economic order. Their objective was to make sure that their economies would catch up with the member states of the European Union.

By now, however, many countries in central and southeast Europe are struggling against social hardships and enormous inequalities in the distribution of income. In that context, populist tendencies in politics constitute a growing danger, having already led to a crisis of confidence in the state in some cases. This being so, there is a growing demand for models like social market economy that might offer guidance, and there is a growing willingness to conduct a dialogue on order policy in these countries. From April 17 to

April 19, 2008, experts, partner representatives, and KAS representatives from central and southeast Europe met in Gdansk to discuss order-policy approaches and current developments in the field of social market economy in the region. The event was organised by the KAS Warsaw office and the KAS sectoral project Global Economic and Social Order in cooperation with the Gdansk Institute for Market Economy Research, a long-standing KAS partner, and the municipality of Gdansk.

Experts from Estonia, Poland, Bulgaria, Croatia, Belarus, Serbia, and Ukraine emphasised the need for strengthening the order-policy dialogue with their respective countries and enhancing regional networks in the field. In the workshop that followed, concrete approaches for the social market economy dialogue of the KAS were developed by KAS representatives from Riga, Warsaw, Vilnius (Belarus office), Kiev, and Belgrade together with partner representatives and experts.



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SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY IN MEXICO: THE CÁTEDRA KONRAD ADENAUER

For some years, the series of events entitled Cátedra Konrad Adenauer has been organised by a successful joint venture involving the Association of Christian Entrepreneurs (USEM), the ITESO elite university in Guadalajara, and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. The meetings provide a forum for entrepreneurs, academics, students, trade unionists, politicians, journalists, and interested members of the public for discussing social market economy as an economic model. The objective is to identify the specific problems of the Mexican economy and to discuss optional solutions which recognise the social responsibility borne by entrepreneurs, politicians, and society in general. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung substantially contributes to this discussion by providing expertise from Germany.

By now, the Cátedra is an established institution in Guadalajara. It brings together different social and political players. Speakers representing different institutions and convictions guarantee that current topics are discussed thoroughly. Not only are virtually all events fully booked; the fact of 62.832 downloads of papers from the website www.cka.com.mx in 2007 shows that the participants' interest is lively indeed. Mexico is a country with a great economic potential which, however, is confronted by profound social problems. All players involved must become aware of their economic and social responsibility, and the Cátedra Konrad Adenauer contributes greatly towards this end.



Tony Blair, special envoy of the Middle East Quartet; Prime Minister Salam Fayyad; PFI president Bassem Khoury; and Thomas Birringer, KAS representative, meeting in Ramallah

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY FOR PEACE AND STABILITY

QUARTET ENVOY TONY BLAIR AND PRIME MINISTER SALAM FAYYAD MEET AT THE KAS

An economic-policy programme of the private sector underpinned by the order-policy concept of social market economy: a result of years of cooperation which the Palestinian Federation of Industry (PFI) and the KAS office in Ramallah presented to the Palestinian and international public early in May.

Prime Minister Salam Fayyad accepted the agenda of the private sector on behalf of the Palestinian Authority and undertook to implement it. The international community was represented by the special envoy of the Middle East Quartet, Tony Blair. Praising the initiative of the private sector, Mr Blair stated that it was just in time for the international investors' conference on stabilising the economy of the Palestinian territories. Leading Palestinian decision-makers and representatives of industry, commerce, and the economy discussed their needs and concerns regarding impro-

ved framework conditions with Prime Minister Salam Fayyad, Economic Minister Kamal Hassouneh, Cabinet Minister Saadi Al-Krunz, and other government representatives.

It has been many years since the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung began promoting the economic development of the Palestinian territories. The aim was to enable players in the economy to champion their objectives efficiently. The basis for this is a campaign developed for the entire region under the Middle East/Mediterranean Regional Programme of the KAS to promote social market economy as a model for the economic development of the Middle East and its integration in the global economy. Both the KAS and the PFI are equally convinced that the only foundation for successful economic and social development can be free competition.



Prof. Dr. Nguyen Thien Nhan, deputy prime minister of Vietnam, talking to Dr Willibold Frehner, KAS representative in Hanoi, and other participants of the conference.

ORDER POLICY IN ASIA

REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY IN VIETNAM

Guided exclusively by growth objectives in most cases, the economic policy followed by the countries of southeast and east Asia in the last few decades has led to considerable social and ecological upheavals. Against this background, there is a growing demand for consultation about alternative order models designed to reconcile ecological and social concerns with economic growth. In this context, interest is increasingly focusing on Europe, which looks back on a long tradition of scientific and political discourse about a sustainable social and economic order. This being so, experts on economic and social issues from Asia and Europe met with KAS representatives in mid-May 2008 at a regional conference in Hanoi, Vietnam, to discuss order-policy questions relating to

the region. For countries like Vietnam and China where state socialism used to rule, the role of the state in the economic process still is a problematic issue. A question that arises in this context concerns models of transition which might be implemented while the economy is transforming. Delegates underlined that it was impossible to begin by safeguarding prosperity through powerful economic growth and tackle redistribution afterwards. As the two processes were closely intertwined, they had to be implemented in parallel for development to be sustainable. A major part in this context is played by civil society which, next to the state and the economy, constitutes one of the eminent players in the field of societal and economic development. From 2009 onwards, the KAS will follow up these suggestions under its new programme, Social Order Policy in Asia.

In Africa south of the Sahara, there are a number of influential players promoting the rule of law. Supporting and enlarging this circle is one of the key concerns of the rule-of-law programme for sub-Saharan Africa

RULE OF LAW

RULE-OF-LAW PROGRAMME FOR SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Neither the rule of law nor constitutionality is commonplace in sub-Saharan Africa. There are various countries whose constitutions do not conform to the requirements of the rule of law, and even if this is the case, there is often a wide gap between text and reality of the constitution. Even where the separation of powers is laid down in the constitution, its implementation in practice is hampered by the powerful position of the president in most countries of the region.

Current hopes that the situation might improve are founded on the fact that a discussion about the rule of law has begun in many countries. In Nigeria, former president Obasanjo failed in an attempt to change the constitution so that it would permit him another term of office. Not only has a process of constitutional reform been launched in Malawi and Tanzania, there are many countries where civil society is exerting more and more pressure to enhance the rule of law and secure fundamental rights and democracy. The same



Working session during the conference on the rule of law in sub-Saharan Africa held in Mombasa, Kenya, in September 2007.

endeavour is reflected in the objectives and declarations of the African Union (AU) and NePAD.

In a growing number of countries, the courts are becoming less and less dependent from the executive power. This is reflected in rulings that go against governments, not only in South Africa but also, for

example, in Malawi, Zambia, Tanzania, Kenya, and Uganda. In West and Central Africa, too, there are signs that such processes are going on. The establishment of the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights constitutes yet another positive development. In 2006, 11 judges were appointed to this court and sworn in who are now getting ready for their duties.

When the actions of the state do not obey the rule of law, the consequences include corruption and lawlessness as well as lack of economic development and subsequent impoverishment. Africa is the poorest continent by far, a fact that is largely due to defects in the rule of law. There are many countries where corruption and lawlessness have led to increasing and widespread dissatisfaction in recent years. As they try to cope with the reality of malfunctioning government institutions, the people have arrived at the conviction that, while it is necessary to have a state, that state should function properly.

In the last few decades, representatives from politics, the administration, the judiciary, science, and civil society were induced by these circumstances to develop convictions based on the rule of law which they introduced in their respective environments. Supported by the international donor community, they succeeded in motivating many institutions of African states to side officially with the rule of law. To be sure, in some cases those actors fell victim to restrictions imposed by occasionally large elements in the governmental machine that did not aim for the rule of law. There are many institutions where we find, camouflaged by the official rule-of-law rhetoric, an intransparent amalgam of rule-of-law orientation and a self-privileging mentality which actually guides the actions of these institutions.

The section of the global KAS rule-of-law programme that deals with sub-Saharan Africa attempts to strengthen persons who are oriented towards the rule of law together with the institutions under their influence, to support their activities, and to convince



others to join their circle by setting up networks and providing information and consultation. Issues addressed by the KAS include human rights, judicial independence, the handling of laws, and regional integration.

Two or three international conferences are held every year to address rule-of-law issues of transboundary significance, such as regional developments in the protection of human rights. Players from the entire region of sub-Saharan Africa are invited to these conferences and given an opportunity to exchange views in discussions and conversations. Information trips to Germany – where the Federal Constitutional Court may be visited, for example – and to other countries are regularly organised for members of relevant professions who are introduced to the work done by similar institutions. Seminars are conducted in various locations, including a Congolese university where doctorate students, future functionaries in the administration and the judiciary, are sensitised to the rule of law in a seminar dealing with specific related issues; at a high pan-African court, where seminar participants are introduced to expert knowledge about complex questions of jurisdiction; or at the bar association of another African country, where issues related to the organisation of the association are debated. Lastly, the foundation publishes material on important questions relating to the rule of law which are made accessible to a wide public.

Through these measures, the KAS is making a contribution towards the development of the rule of law in Africa which, though small, is highly effective and important in the areas it targets.

The participants of the conference on the condition of the rule of law in sub-Saharan Africa, September 2007, Mombasa, Kenya.

LEGAL PROTECTION, LEGAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE RULE OF LAW

From March 29 to April 4, 2008, a delegation of members and consultants of the law committee of the European Parliament headed by Klaus-Heiner Lehne MEP, the coordinator of the EPP/ED parliamentary group in the law committee, paid a visit to India. In the course of a seminar and dialogue programme set up by the KAS office in India, the delegation addressed questions relating to the administration of Indian law, the development of competition law and the protection of intellectual property. Events were organised in cooperation with KAS partner organisations from the economy, the legal system, and legal science. Furthermore, delegates discussed issues of foreign and security policy with high-ranking Indian experts. The dialogue programme also featured a meeting with Mr T. K. Viswanathan, under-secretary at the Ministry of Justice, and a visit to one of the largest legal firms in India.



From left: Lambert Doorn MEP, Klaus-Heiner Lehne MEP, Jaroslav Zverina MEP, and Pravin H. Parekh, chairman of the Confederation of Indian Bar Associations and chairman of the Supreme Court Bar Association.

The freedom of the media is increasingly threatened. This is one of the conclusions drawn in the KAS Democracy Report which investigates the development of media freedom in 16 countries.

MEDIA

MEDIA FREEDOM DETERIORATES WORLDWIDE

'In Russia, working as a journalist is turning into an act of heroism.' With such drastic words, the chairman of the Foundation for the Protection of Glasnost, Prof. Alexei Simonov, painted a sombre picture of the freedom of the Russian media when he addressed the international conference on the Petersburg near Bonn at which the KAS presented its Democracy Report late in April. Prof. Simonov stated that self-censorship had taken hold in many editorial offices for fear of reprisals and intimidation.

The nationalisation of printers was giving the state an opportunity to exercise censorship indirectly, computer searches were commonplace, and critical organisations like the Journalists' Association were being undermined by setting up parallel structures. Mr Simonov's summary: 'When the freedom of expression was lost



in Russia, free elections were lost as well.' Members of the audience confirmed that this interaction did exist. Suthichay Yoon, the director of the Thai Nation Multimedia Group, said that no society could be entirely free without a free press. His equation: 'Democracy is the sum total of a free society, a free press, and freedom of opinion.'

Michael Mertes, under-secretary for federal affairs, Europe, and the media in North Rhine-Westphalia, similarly highlighted the overarching importance of 'strict segregation between the state and the media'. Constituting a bulwark against any abuse of power, the media were playing a crucial role as mediators between voters and politicians. Unfortunately, the

freedom of the press had been deteriorating worldwide in recent years.

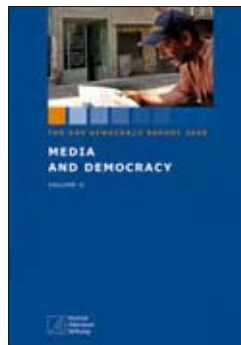
There were flaws even in countries where the working conditions of media representatives might be properly called good, as Prof. Dr Ellen Mickiewicz of the Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy pointed out. She criticised that newspaper editors were being increasingly hampered by economic pressure in the exercise of their function as warners and controllers. According to Mr Yoon, it is nothing less than the 'credibility of the media' that is at stake.

Both speakers believed that one way out was to broaden the spectrum of information so as to reach a wider audience. 'The different views of all strata of society need to be reflected', Mr Yoon said. At the same time, this step should be accompanied by a 'vibrant web appearance'. The internet was turning into a stage of crucial importance for the perception of the role of the media in a democracy. Referring to the ever-growing popularity of grassroots journalism such as that practised by millions of bloggers, Mr Yoon said that the internet might enhance democracy if the classic media would let themselves be inspired by it.

The chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, pointed out that the KAS was sus-



tainably contributing to the development and stability of democracy in more than 100 project countries through its four regional media programmes and a multitude of national projects. Related measures included promoting the legal framework conditions for media diversity, training independent and critical journalists, and extending the network connecting media representatives worldwide.



Analysing the development of the media, the 2008 Democracy Report contains detailed studies of the status of media freedom in 16 countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia, East and Central Europe, and the Middle East. The report will appear in fall of 2008.

The conference was opened by KAS chairman Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel (left) and Michael Mertes, under-secretary of state in North Rhine-Westphalia (centre).

The Thai media entrepreneur Suthichay Yoon (right) views the internet as a major pillar of media freedom.



A young journalist receiving her attendance certificate.

EQUIPPING YOUNG JOURNALISTS FOR GLOBALISATION

Reporting on economic subjects is one of the core elements of the media world. Together with the International Leadership Institute of the United Nations University in Amman, the KAS Middle East/Mediterranean Regional Programme organised a conference entitled 'Media in the New Global World Order: Media, Economy & Development'. Young journalists from all over the world, from South Africa via Bangladesh to Egypt, were enabled to report on globalisation objectively and fairly. The conference was followed by a four-day training course during which the young journalists conducted their own researches in Jordan and produced a magazine.

INVESTIGATING JOURNALISTS' ACCESS TO INFORMATION

How difficult is it for a journalist to get information? In Chile, that question is answered by the 4th information barometer (Barómetro de Acceso a la Información). Related investigations have been conducted by the Fundación de la Prensa in Chile for four years. Presented recently in Santiago de Chile, the last study was supported by the KAS Media Programme. One of its conclusions is that ministries and political parties are worst at providing information, while the Central Bank and the Competition Court are best.



The KAS study shows how difficult it is for journalists to obtain information.

For the study, about 400 journalists from all important Chilean media were asked about their problems with access to information. In this way, around 50 public and private institutions from politics and the economy were evaluated with regard to whether they provide information and how reliable and/or correct this information is. This makes the information barometer a major indicator for the condition of the democracy. After all, a free flow of information not only safeguards transparency and pluralist development, it also constrains corruption and supports its exposure. The KAS plans to extend these investigations to other countries in Latin America next year.

SEMINAR ON ELECTION COVERAGE

In Georgia, the presidential elections held early in January revealed noticeable flaws in the coverage of the media. In the run-up to the Georgian parliamentary elections on May 21, 2008, the KAS consequently conducted a seminar at which journalists were trained in dealing with critical problems in campaign and election coverage. Ulf Mauder, foreign correspondent for dpa in Moscow, presented German campaign and election coverage practices to 16 newspaper, radio, and TV journalists from all over Georgia and talked with them about the differences and common features of electoral campaigns in Georgia and Germany.

STRATEGY MEETING OF KAS MEDIA EXPERTS

On the occasion of the presentation of the KAS Democracy Report, the heads of the regional KAS media programmes met for their annual strategy workshop. What emerged from the talks was that journalists in different regions of the world are confronted by similar problems. It is a global phenomenon that the freedom of the media is endangered by propaganda, corruption, and threats against critical journalists.

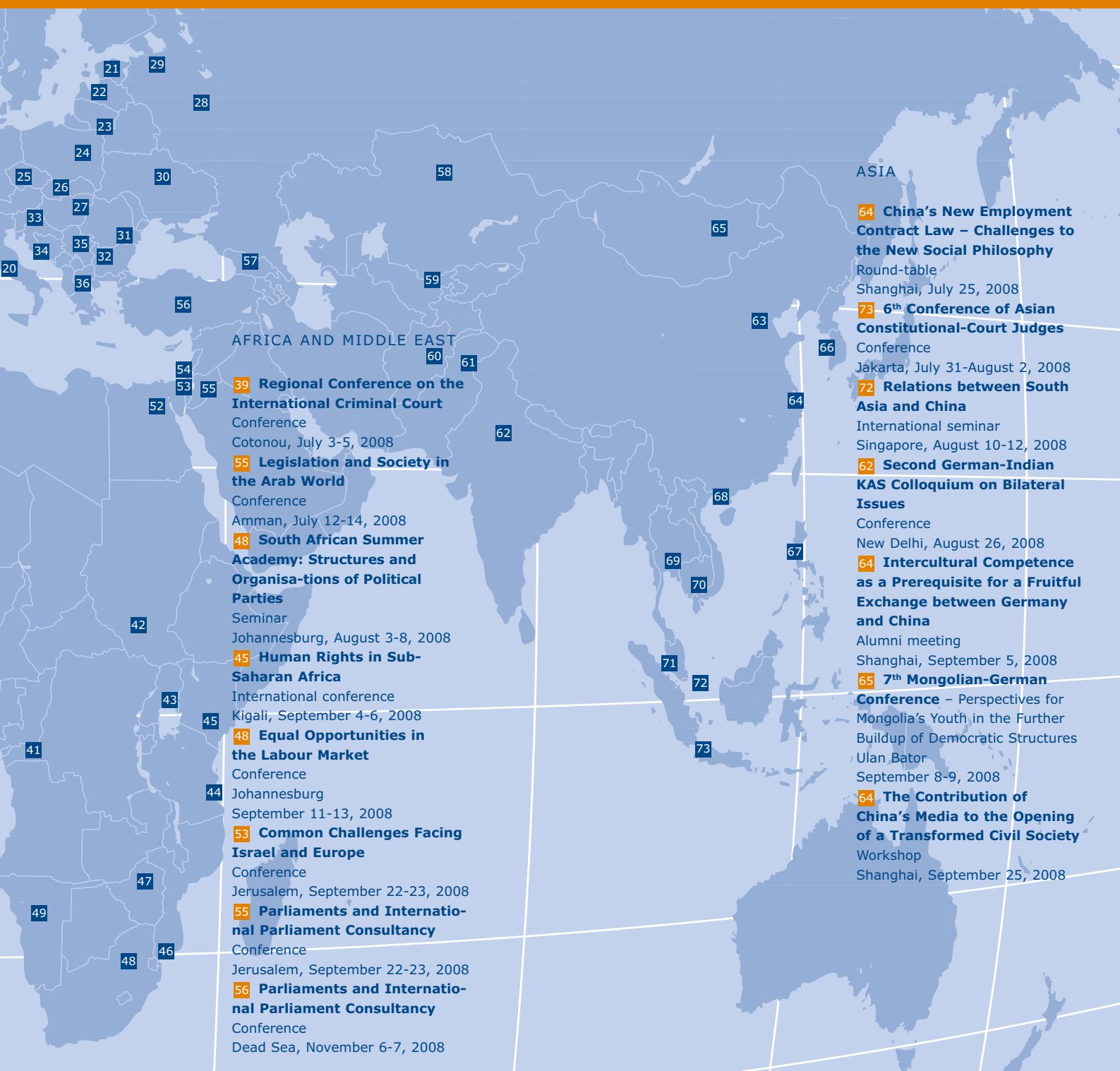


From left: Dr Nino Galetti (Media Programme coordinator), Werner vom Busch (head of the Asia Media Programme), Dr Karla Sponar (head of the Latin America Media Programme), Dr Dirk Förger (head of the Southeast Europe Media Programme), Frank Windeck (head of the Sub-Saharan Africa Media Programme).

Selected events

KAS-PANORAMA





1 Mexico, Central America, Caribbean) 2 Guatemala, Guatemala City 3 Nicaragua, Managua 4 Costa Rica, San José 5 Venezuela, Caracas 6 Colombia, Bogotá (office and regional rule-of-law programme South America) 14 Argentina, Buenos Aires (office and regional media programme) | **EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA** 15 Armenia, Yerevan (office and regional media programme) 16 Bulgaria, Sofia (office and regional media programme) 17 Cambodia, Phnom Penh (office and regional media programme) 18 China, Beijing (office and regional media programme) 19 Colombia, Bogotá (office and regional rule-of-law programme) 20 Costa Rica, San José (office and regional media programme) 21 Czech Republic, Prague 22 Slovak Republic, Bratislava (office and regional media programme) 23 Lithuania, Vilnius (office and liaison office for Belarus) 24 Poland, Warsaw 25 Czech Republic, Prague 26 Slovak Republic, Bratislava (office and regional media programme) 27 South Africa, Johannesburg (office and regional media programme) 28 South Korea, Seoul (office and regional media programme) 29 Switzerland, Bern (office and regional media programme) 30 Taiwan, Taipei (office and regional media programme) 31 Tanzania, Dar Es Salaam (office and regional media programme) 32 Tunisia, Tunis (office and regional media programme) 33 Uganda, Kampala (office and regional media programme) 34 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo 35 Serbia, Belgrade (office and regional media programme) 36 Vietnam, Hanoi (office and regional media programme) 37 West Africa, Accra (office and regional media programme) 38 Zimbabwe, Harare (office and regional media programme) 39 Africa/Middle East, Cotonou (office and regional media programme) 40 Nigeria, Abuja 41 D.R. Congo, Kinshasa 42 South Sudan, Yei 43 Uganda, Kampala 44 Tanzania, Dar Es Salaam (office and regional media programme) 45 Namibia, Windhoek | **NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST** 50 Morocco, Rabat 51 Tunisia, Tunis 52 Egypt, Cairo 53 Egypt, Cairo 54 Egypt, Cairo 55 Israel, Jerusalem (office and regional media programme) 56 Israel, Jerusalem (office and regional media programme) 57 Israel, Jerusalem (office and regional media programme) 58 Kazakhstan, Astana 59 Uzbekistan, Tashkent (office and regional project Central Asia) 60 Afghanistan, Kabul 61 Pakistan, Islamabad 62 India, New Delhi 63 India, New Delhi (office and regional project Central Asia) 64 China, Shanghai (office and regional project Asia) 65 China, Shanghai (office and regional project Asia) 66 China, Shanghai (office and regional project Asia) 67 China, Shanghai (office and regional project Asia) 68 China, Shanghai (office and regional project Asia) 69 China, Shanghai (office and regional project Asia) 70 China, Shanghai (office and regional project Asia) 71 Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 72 Singapore, Singapore (3 regional programmes: politics, media, and rule of law) 73 Indonesia/East Java, Jakarta (office and regional project Asia)

Political dialogue serves to exchange views, secure peace, and lay the foundations for trustful cooperation.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE

YOUNG LATIN AMERICANS TALK WITH THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR

On the occasion of the 5th EU-Latin America-Caribbean Summit, the KAS conducted a number of events for junior politicians and politically engaged young people from Latin America together with its Peruvian partner, D-CADA-Ciudadano.

The highlight was a 'political breakfast' with Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel on May 17. The chancellor took somewhat more than an hour of her time to talk with the participants. Mrs Merkel stated that strategic cooperation with Latin America is important for Europe. The participants of the breakfast circle were impressed by the seriousness with which the chancellor listened to them. Never before they had a meeting with a leading politician that took such a course. It was a very special experience for them that the chancellor expected them to make political judgments and asked probing questions whenever she wanted more precise information.

Before this meeting, an international youth forum took place at which the foreign-policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Eckart von Klaeden, presented the Latin American strategy of the parliamentary group. He emphasised that the Euro-Atlantic influence would be smaller in future. For this reason, both Europe and Latin America would have to remember their partnership, their shared values, and their cultural ties. The attention being paid in Germany and Europe to the 'new' Latin America that was increasingly aware of its own identity and enjoyed high rates of economic growth was still inadequate.

The president of the European Parliament, Prof. Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering, highlighted at the forum the importance of human dignity and the rule of law for the development and consolidation of democracy. He said that the principles of the rule of law should apply even to the fight against the enemies of democracy, clearly referring to Latin America where the norms of the rule of law are often disregarded in the pursuit of terrorists and criminals. Prof. Pöttering suggested



A participant of the youth forum hands over the results of the workshop to Prof. Pöttering.

that regional integration might guarantee peace and development. He emphasised that Europe, though not Latin America's teacher, was in a position to communicate approaches and experiences about how to implement the process of unification. Mr Pöttering added that Europeans should not forget how long and difficult the path to European unification had been whenever they expected another region to integrate.

1ST ADENAUER FORUM IN BUCHAREST

At the first Konrad Adenauer Forum on European politics in Bucharest, Romania's president, Traian Basescu, talked about 'Romania's security after the NATO summit'. His judgment of the results of the summit early in April was positive throughout because they reflected Romania's security interests. Although Romania had advocated speeding up the accession of Ukraine and Georgia to the NATO, President Basescu emphasised that this support was not a hostile move directed against Russia. The 1st Adenauer Forum marked the launch of a series of KAS meetings designed to introduce European issues into the public debate in Romania. The forum met with great public interest. No fewer than three Romanian TV stations covered the event live, and another four carried detailed reports.



President Traian Basescu and Holger Dix, head of the KAS office in Romania, at the Adenauer Forum.

KAUDER IN LATIN AMERICA

At the invitation of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung the chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Volker Kauder, visited Mexico and Brazil early in April in the company of the deputy chairman of the KAS, Anton Pfeifer, and the German MPs Andreas Schockenhoff, Ingrid Fischbach, and Enak Ferlemann.

In Mexico, the highlight was an exchange of views with President Felipe Calderon about German-Mexican relations, the responsibilities of the two countries in the current international panorama, and the perspectives of the coming EU-Latin America summit in Lima. A conversation with Mexico's foreign minister, Patricia Espinosa, similarly addressed these aspects. The intense bilateral relations between the CDU and Mexico's ruling party, the PAN, formed the background of an extensive dialogue with the chairman of the PAN, German Martinez.



Volker Kauder being welcomed by the Mexican president, Felipe Calderon Hinojosa.

The second part of the trip took the delegation to Rio de Janeiro and Brasilia. In Rio, the programme featured meetings with the German-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce, whereas the delegation's stay in Brasilia was dedicated to contacts with the government and parliament which culminated in a conversation with the Brazilian president, Luis Inácio Lula da Silva, and his foreign secretary, Celso Amorim. Further talks with MPs, representatives of the judiciary, political parties, and think tanks completed the programme.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE

NEW THINK TANK ESTABLISHED IN COLOMBIA

KAS LEADS INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM

Programmes, not persons; concepts, not rhetoric: these are aims of a new think tank that was established in late April in Bogotá. In a time of parliamentary crisis in which more and more connections between politicians and paramilitary leaders are coming to light, the KAS and its partners intend to set a signal and bring political contents to the fore again. The objective is to strengthen public confidence in the democratic institutions of the country, especially the parties and parliament.

After months of negotiations, a new think tank, Corporación Pensamiento Siglo XXI, was founded with the KAS standing sponsor. The chairman of Colombia's conservative party, Efraín Cepeda, praised the project as an important signal set at the right time to confront Colombia's political challenges. He expressed his gratitude to the international partners for their confidence in his party and endorsed the vision of an independent professional think tank as a long-range contribution towards more programme-based party policies. The think tank is supported by the International Republican Institute (IRI) whose president, Lorne Craner, had arrived from the USA for the opening ceremony. Moreover, other international organisations have already expressed their interest in supporting the work of the think tank. The Hanns-Seidel-Stiftung also forms part of the alliance.



The chairman of the Partido Conservador, Efraín Cepeda, at the founding ceremony of the think tank in Bogotá on April 23, 2008.

The new institution is the product of a merger between a precursor organisation that was founded with the support of the KAS as early as 2004 and bore the same name, Corporación Pensamiento Siglo XXI, and the conservative party's Academia del Pensamiento Conservador y Humanista. Housed under a single roof and with its resources pooled, the institution will provide more visibility and acceptance for scientific analyses and strategic political consultation in Colombia's conservative spectrum.

POLITICAL DIALOGUE

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UPADD PARTIES OF WEST AFRICA

From April 23-25, the West African member parties of the Union des Partis Africains pour la Démocratie et le Développement (UPADD) met in Niamey, the capital of Niger, for their annual meeting that was arranged jointly with the KAS regional programme Political Dialogue West Africa.

Delegations from Senegal, Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali, and Cote d'Ivoire discussed the progress and problems of political decentralisation in the region together with other subjects. In the delegates' view, high illiteracy rates, the scarcity of well-trained candidates for public offices, tensions between formally democratic local constitutions and traditional clan structures, and the scanty financial endowment of local governments constitute the greatest challenges to the goal of decentralisation. At the end of the conference, the UPADD parties called upon the governments of the region to step up their endeavours to improve the conditions for local self-government and political decentralisation.



UPADD conference in Niamey. From left: David Robert, head of the KAS office in Benin; Bernhard Ehui, PDCI, Cote d'Ivoire; Hama Amadou, chairman of UPADD West Africa; Joseph Gnoulonfou, secretary general of UPADD West Africa.



Participants of this year's Windhoek Dialogue meeting.

10TH WINDHOEK DIALOGUE: DECLARATIONS ON ZIMBABWE AND ANGOLA

On May 1-3, 2008, the 10th Windhoek Dialogue took place, hosted jointly by the Robert Schuman Foundation and the KAS. These international conferences, which have been taking place for twelve years now, provide a platform for members of the EPP/ED group in the European Parliament and the decision-makers of those African parties who formed the network Union of African Parties for Democracy and Development (UPADD/UAPDD) in Windhoek in 1996.

Chaired by the president of the joint parliamentary assembly of the EU and the ACP (African, Caribbean, Pacific) countries, Michael Gahler MEP, and UPADD chairman Isaias Samakuva, the 10th Windhoek Dialogue adopted a declaration on Zimbabwe and the elections of March 29, 2008. It noted with regret that violence and intimidation before the polls had hampered free and fair elections. As the results had only been announced 32 days after the election, their credibility appeared questionable. The composition of the newly-elected parliament reflected the desire for change of the Zimbabwean voters. It was emphasised that the new parliamentary majority in Zimbabwe had a right to being respected and allowed to fulfil its constitutional duties. The Zimbabwean government was requested to admit international, regional, and local observers to the second round of the presidential elections. Moreover, the participants of the Windhoek Dialogue demanded that not only EU but also international observers should be invited to the elections in Angola.

Youth in politics:
participants of
the workshop in
Battambang.



POLITICAL DIALOGUE

YOUTH IN POLITICS

PILOT PROJECT IN BATTAMBANG PROVINCE IN THE NORTHWEST OF CAMBODIA

Politics in and through youth organisations of different parties is part of everyday political life in Germany – but not in Cambodia. To enable young people to articulate their concerns better and give a voice to youth-policy issues within their own party, the KAS, the Cambodian NGO Buddhism for Development (BfD), and the youth organisation of the Swedish Christian Democrats (KDU) organised workshops lasting several days that addressed young members of the three parties represented in parliament, the CPP, the FUNCIN-PEC, and the SRP, at the BfD training centre in Battambang in April 2008.

Such political programmes are rare. It is true that young people are active in the political parties of Cambodia, but youth organisations as they are understood in Germany or Europe, with a self-interpretation and political concepts of their own, have remained rudimentary so far. The same holds true for the content of youth policy. Although a ministry for education, youth, and sports exists, young people have no opportunity to voice their concerns through party youth organisations.

The general level of education is still very low because schools and universities were completely destroyed by the Khmer Rouge. This is why many young people lack theoretical background knowledge as well as the fundamental prerequisites for constructive political work. The participants of the 'Youth and Politics' workshop differed widely in the scope of their education and in their political biographies. They shared one thing, however: they all hoped and expected to acquire more knowledge about politics and political work so as to leave their own mark on politics at some time in the future.

This is where the programme of the KAS, the BfD, and the KDU comes in. For several days, the organisers worked with the young people on subjects like building and structuring youth organisations. Participants identified youth-specific problems and drafted party programmes. Moreover, the organisers attempted to motivate the participants to develop divergent opinions and discuss them among themselves. The programme is scheduled to enter its 'production phase' shortly, its objective being to make politics by and for young people part of political reality.

POSTERS FOR ELECTION SENSITISATION

Before the local elections in Benin, relations between the government camp and the opposition were extremely strained, and there was an hostile mood in the country. Thus, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung decided to contribute towards peaceful elections together with its partner organisation, SOS Civisme. Billboards like the one from Abomey shown in the photo promoted tolerance and peaceful democratic rivalry among political competitors through easily-understood illustrated messages.



Reconstruction needs democracy,
democracy needs education.

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT



*Ravindra Kumar,
editor-in-chief
and CEO of The
Statesman in
Calcutta; Prof.
Dr Beate Neuss.*

EDUCATION AS A KEY ELEMENT OF DEVELOP- MENT COOPERATION

Education is more than a fundamental right and a key qualification for a self-determined life. Education deficits crucially hamper people in their economic, social, political, and ecological development, particularly in developing countries. Moreover, they constitute one of the major causes of poverty, social instability, and bad governance. The KAS promotes the development of university education and scientific cooperation. For this purpose, Prof. Dr Beate Neuss, deputy chairperson of the KAS, visited India in March this year. To encourage cooperation in the field of science between India and Germany, she went to New Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai, and Pune to promote the scholarship programme of the KAS. She visited seven of India's large universities, including the Jawaharlal Nehru University, Delhi University, Jamia Millia Islamia, and the Indian Institute of Technology in Madras.

In pursuit of the same intention, Prof. Dr Beate Neuss went on to Mongolia, where she was presented with the Mongolian Parliament Certificate of Honour and the 'Order of Freedom' by the chairman of the Democratic Party, Elbegdorj, as a mark of distinction for the successful work of the KAS. For 15 years, the foundation has been building a network of regional education centres in Mongolia that is modelled on the German system of political education. In the future, the KAS plans to concentrate more on young politicians as a change of generations is impending in politics.

PROJECT TO PROMOTE WOMEN LAUNCHED IN ZIMBABWE

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is continuing its work in Zimbabwe in the middle of a political, economic, and social crisis. A project to alleviate poverty by training and educating women in rural areas was launched in April. Funded by the EU and the German Federal Ministry for Development Cooperation, it is run by the KAS together with its long-standing partner, the Self Help Development Foundation (SHDF). The objective is to reinforce the participation of women at the local level in the Midlands and Matabeleland provinces.

KAS RESUMES WORK IN COTE D'IVOIRE



After six years of civil war, Cote d'Ivoire has entered a process of peace at last. To support that process, the KAS resumed its activities in the still-divided country. To prepare for the presidential elections scheduled for November 2008, members of the KAS partner organisation SOS Civisme and

radio journalists attended a training course on electoral-law issues in March. The radio programmes that were produced during the course to enhance election sensitivity will be aired in the run-up to the polls to promote peaceful and transparent elections and a high turnout.

In 2002, activities of the KAS in Cote d'Ivoire which until then had been organised from the political education programme for West Africa based in Benin were suspended because of the civil war. The Ouagadougou peace agreement of 2007 provides for demobilising the troops, integrating the rebels in the national army, and holding a census in preparation for the presidential elections.

EPP/ED VISITS TBILISI

RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN THE CAUCASUS AS A MODEL FOR A POLITICAL CULTURE OF PLURALISM

On March 17-18, the first regional dialogue meeting between the Orthodox Church and the EPP/ED group in the European Parliament took place in Tbilisi, Georgia. Chaired by Marian-Jean Marinescu, deputy chairman of the EPP/ED group, and by Metropolitan Emmanuel, archbishop of France and representative of the ecumenical patriarch with the European Union, the event was supported by the KAS.

The discussion about the political situation in the region and the opportunities of spiritual leaders to influence societal developments was attended by representatives of the Armenian Apostolic, Catholic, and Lutheran churches, the Muslim and Jewish communities, and politicians from Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

At present, territorial conflicts over Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Nagorno-Karabakh represent the greatest obstacle to peace and democratic stability in the southern Caucasus. By way of contrast, the churches and religious communities impressively avowed peaceful coexistence. Under its regional political dialogue programme for the southern Caucasus, the KAS intends to familiarise the South Caucasian communities with the values on which this coexistence is based so as to promote a 'culture for peace'.

From left: Katja Plate, KAS local representative; Metropolitan Emmanuel, representative of the ecumenical patriarch; Marian-Jean Marinescu MEP; and Paolo Licandro MEP.



KAS SUPPORTS THE INTRODUCTION OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN RUSSIA

The representative of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in the Russian Federation, Dr Lars Peter Schmidt, was received in April at the Danilov monastery in Moscow by Metropolitan Kyrill, the head of the foreign affairs office of the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC). Paying tribute to the foundation's work in recent years, the Metropolitan expressed an interest in enhancing cooperation with the KAS.

18 years after the end of communist rule, church attendance has revived in Russia. The Christian faith and its values are experiencing a renaissance. Religious education is to become an established part of the Russian school curriculum again. Metropolitan Kyrill and Lars Peter Schmidt agreed that the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung will be advising the ROC in conjunction with this project.

Towards a 'culture for peace' by way of political education and inter-religious dialogue.

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

POLITICAL EDUCATION FOR IMAMS

New KAS programme in Egypt

In Muslim societies, leaders in prayer (imams) play an important role. In addition to fulfilling their pastoral duties, they settle family conflicts, help solve personal, financial, and occupational problems, and enjoy great influence as political and societal multipliers. In Egypt, their authority as opinion-leaders often exceeds that of schools, universities, and even families. As they are often out of their depth with those duties, it is all the more amazing that no education courses are being offered in Egypt that are tailored to the imams' needs.

This is the starting point for politologists Abdul Monem Al-Mashat and Kamal Menoufy. The Cairo Centre for Civic Education and Development which they founded early in 2008 cooperated with the Egyptian office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung on developing a series of workshops on issues of political education which specifically targets Egyptian imams. The first of these workshops took place at the Salah Ed-Din Mosque in Cairo in March. For five days, participants, scientists, and experts discussed

globalisation and human rights, reform policy, the role of women and, not least, the idea and practice of inter-religious understanding. Training modules in rhetoric, conflict-solving, discussion management, and media work were offered as well.



The target group addressed by the KAS under this programme is new for Egypt, and it is anything but simple. Nevertheless, the measure of frankness, knowledge, and willingness to discuss matters displayed by the participants was gratifying, raising hopes that a generation of cosmopolitan and moderate clerics might be arising in Egypt and beyond.

Courses in regional studies for imams

The KAS has conducted similar training courses for imams in Turkey. In cooperation with the Presidium for Religious Affairs (Diyamet), imams that were about to go to Germany for four years were informed by German-Turkish teachers about German politics, economy, culture, and religion, with a focus on integration and Islam.

In conjunction with the 2010 football world championship in South Africa, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung supports the process of discussion about sustainable and environmentally-friendly concepts.

www.kas.de

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

GREENING 2010 – KICK-OFF FOR A GREEN FOOTBALL WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN SOUTH AFRICA

Under the project Greening/Green Goal 2010, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung supports the implementation of sustainable environmental-protection measures in the context of the 2010 football world championship together with the NGO Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA).

To realise the project, the KAS and SEA agreed to cooperate with the Western Cape province and the municipality of Cape Town. The objective was to develop, in a series of five workshops that were held between August 2007 and March 2008, a Green Goal 2010 action plan that could be realised because it was covered by the budget of Cape Town. A particular challenge confronting the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung was to harmonise the activities of the relevant provincial and municipal departments in each area. Unlike the rest of South Africa, where the ruling party ANC predominates, Cape Town is the only metropolis that is governed by a coalition of opposition parties.

In mid-March, the KAS organised the final workshop in the building of the South African Football Association. Next to the local organising committees of the FIFA and the UNDP, all nine cities that will host the world championship were represented. On the German side, the Eco Institute, the South African-German Chamber of Foreign Trade, the GTZ, the KfW, and InWent attended. As in all the other events of the series, the environmental ministry was represented as well. The key objectives of the two-day workshop included presenting the concept for Cape Town, learning about the progress of planning at the other host cities, and developing a unified communication strategy.

Completed a short while ago, the 160-page action plan will be presented to the public during the nation-



nal environmental week in June by the mayor of Cape Town, Helen Zille, and the Minister for Environment and Tourism of the Western Cape province, Tasneem Essop.

Prof. Dr Norbert Lammert, president of the German Federal Parliament and deputy chairman of the KAS, informed himself about the state of the championship preparations when he visited Cape Town in April. A guided tour of the Sea Point Stadium which is still under construction was followed by a presentation of Greening 2010.

The Greening/Green Goal 2010 project is a major contribution made by the KAS towards advancing the discussion about sustainable and environmentally-friendly concepts for the 2010 world championship and securing the involvement of relevant players from civil society and public institutions. The Green Goal 2010 action plan constitutes a concrete framework that may become the foundation for a sustainable world championship in 2010.

The president of the German Federal Parliament, Prof. Dr Norbert Lammert (centre), gathering information about the state of preparations for the football World Championship of 2010.

WORLD 2010

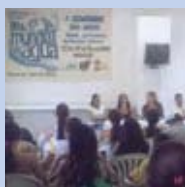


WORLD WATER DAY 2008 – CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT

Since 1993, the World Water Day has been held each year on March 22. Instituted to highlight the importance of water, it is a reminder of the fact that 1.2 billion people do not have access to clean drinking water. The KAS office in Fortaleza (Brazil) once again took advantage of the World Water Day this year to bring the water problem home to political players and the population.

Under the motto 'Civic involvement in water monitoring and management', the KAS organised a number of events at which a brighter light was thrown on both the urban and the rural aspects of the water issue, concrete action options for a committed society were outlined, and practical hints were given on how to use water properly. Thus, the KAS presented the 'Project for water and environmental development' (PRODHAM) under which the citizens of the Brazilian state of Ceará are shown how to manage small water tanks in their municipalities on their own, thus contributing to the regeneration of the natural water reserves.

In parallel, the KAS and its cooperation partner, Ceará Periferia, organised a photo exhibition on the flood of 2004. The photos graphically demonstrate that water is a many-faceted issue: next to the difficult question of securing the supply of drinking water, there is the problem raised by increasingly heavy rainfalls and tempests which devastate the land on which people live and threaten their health by Dengue and yellow fever and other epidemics. For this reason, this aspect of the water issue presents a particular challenge to municipalities and urban planners. The water supply is not the only problem; there is also the issue of providing drainage and other equipment for urban areas so that they may withstand heavy weather.



Access to clean drinking water is not assured for an estimated 1.2 billion people.

ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT



CHINA: STRATEGIES FOR CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE ENERGY SUPPLY

China cannot be ignored in any discussion about climate change. Ranking second among the top emitters of CO₂ after the USA, the People's Republic plays a key role in the reduction of pollutant emissions. Tied to this is the question of securing the energy supply. As commodities grow scarcer worldwide, China's hunger for resources continues unbridled. At the invitation of the KAS, climate-protection experts and political decision-makers from China and Germany met in Beijing in April to discuss the feasibility of joint strategies for solving the challenges of the future.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT'S ENERGY SUPPLY

Egypt is one of those developing countries whose energy demand is rising steeply. Consequently, the importance of the debate about nuclear power plants and renewable energies is growing. Together with the relevant think tank of the Egyptian cabinet, the KAS held an international conference in Egypt to discuss the political, economic, and societal constraints applying to a sustainable energy policy for the land on the Nile. Participants were unanimous that the potential of renewable energies should be exhausted further in the future.



Joachim Pfeiffer MP, energy coordinator of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, explaining Germany's energy policy.

'Those who are free have the duty to intercede for the freedom of those who are deprived of their freedom.' (From the party manifesto of the CDU)

HUMAN RIGHTS

'IMPLEMENT THE HUMAN RIGHTS PROVISION IN THE ASEAN CHARTER!'

This was the motto of the 15th human-rights colloquium that was held in Manila by the consultation institutes and human-rights organisations of the ASEAN countries from April 30 to May 2, 2008. For eight years, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has been the key partner of the Institute for Strategic and Development Studies (ISDS) for this event.

In his opening address, Enrique Manalo, under-secretary for foreign affairs of the Philippines, emphasised the great importance accorded by his country to improving the protection of human rights within the region. In Article 14 of the charter adopted in November 2007, the ASEAN states undertook to set up a regional institution for this purpose. However, Mr Manalo did not omit to mention the problematic case of Burma, similarly a member of ASEAN.



From left: Prof. Herman Kraft (ISDS executive director), Prof. Carolina Hernandez (ISDS president), Holger Haibach MP, Enrique E. Manalo, Dato' Seri Mohamed Jawahr Hassan (president of the Institute of Strategic and International Studies, Malaysia), Clauspeter Hill (KAS).

By way of contrast, Holger Haibach MP, deputy chairman of the human rights committee of the German Federal Parliament, described Europe's human-rights policy, adding that he thought it desirable to intensify cooperation between the ASEAN and the EU. Furthermore, the parliaments of the ASEAN member countries should assume greater responsibility and gradually take leave of the principle of non-interference so that steps could be taken against human-rights infringements in individual member states.



From left: Henri Bohnet, KAS representative; Emir Dobjani, ombudsman of the Albanian Republic; Günter Nooke, human-rights commissioner of the German Federal Government; Ixhet Memeti, ombudsman of the Macedonian Republic.

FOR HUMAN-RIGHTS COMMISSIONERS IN MACEDONIA AND ALBANIA

KAS STUDY AND DIALOGUE PROGRAMME

Human-rights commissioners did not exist in the Balkan countries before the nineties. Yet their importance is increasing: because of the ongoing transformation phase and the multi-cultural structure of Albania and Macedonia, 'ombudsmen' play a crucial part in implementing the European human-rights standards.

The KAS invited the human-rights commissioners of the two countries to visit Berlin in order to offer them an opportunity to familiarise themselves with the German model of human-rights protection. A parallel intention was to alert German decision-makers to the human-rights situation in Albania and Macedonia. The federal government's commissioner for human-rights policy, Günter Nooke, clearly stated that to enhance the efficiency of human-rights protection, the standards applying in all countries must be the same – in Germany and the USA as well as in China or the Balkans. He particularly stressed the role of human-rights education as a preventive measure. The discussion clearly showed that both West Balkan countries are seriously endeavouring to enforce Western standards in the field.

'QUO VADIS CUBA?'

'Transition scenarios after the Castro era' was the title of a meeting that was held by the Robert Schuman Foundation and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung on May 13-14 in Brussels. In the presence of CDI co-president Vicente Fox and the deputy chairman of the EPP/ED group in the European Parliament, Jaime Mayor Oreja, human-rights organisations discussed matters with representatives of the Cuban exile government. Everyone agreed that it was still too early to evaluate Raúl Castro's course. For the European attitude to change, unambiguous signals would be needed especially in the context of human and civil rights; however, no such signals have appeared so far.

From left: Vicente Fox Quesada, CDI co-president; Jaime Mayor Oreja, deputy chairman of the EPP/ED



group in the European Parliament; Hans-Hartwig Blomeier, head of the Latin America division of KAS, Berlin.

By conducting projects in more than 100 countries, the KAS actively promotes peace, freedom, and justice worldwide.

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT

NAMES AND FACES

**MICHAEL DÄUMER**

- Will direct the KAS office in Amman/Jordan from June 2008.
- Previously he served as KAS representative in Madrid/Spain.
- Contact: michael.daeumer@kas.org.jo

**DR STEFAN GEHROLD**

- Will direct the KAS office in Dakar/Senegal from July 2008.
- Previously he directed the offices in Zagreb/Croatia and Prague/Czech Republic.
- Contact: stefan.gehrold@kas.de

**BRITTA GUTSCHMIDT**

- Will serve as trainee in Jakarta/Indonesia from August 2008.
- Previously she headed the development-policy working group of the CDU in Bonn.
- Contact: britta.gutschmidt@kas.de

**DR GEORG EICKHOFF**

- Will direct the KAS office in Caracas/Venezuela from August 2008.
- Previously he served as personal assistant to the education minister of Baden-Württemberg, Dr Annette Schavan. For four years, he held the office of mayor of Aulendorf.
- Contact: georg.eickhoff@kas.de

**ANNA REISMANN**

- Will serve as trainee at the Ukraine office of KAS from August 2008.
- Previously she worked as intern in the International Cooperation Department in Berlin and the KAS office in Costa Rica.
- Contact: anna.reismann@kas.de

**REINHARD WESSEL**

- Will direct the KAS office in Zagreb/Croatia from September.
- Previously he served as educational assistant at the KAS liaison office in Berlin and at the Hermann-Ehlers-Akademie, which he directed later on. Most recently, he directed the KAS education institute in Bremen.
- Contact: reinhard.wessel@kas.de

NEW PUBLICATION: CONSTITUTIONALISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Clauspeter Hill/Jörg Menzel, Singapore, April 2008 (Vol. 1: Constitutional Texts of Southeast Asian Countries; Vol. 2: Monographs Introducing Constitutional Orders; Vol. 3: Overarching Subjects of Constitutional Law – appears in September 2008).



Volume 1 of this three-volume publication contains the constitutions of ten Southeast Asian countries. Given the fact that there were some countries whose constitution was either not available in the English language or not available at all on the international market, this constitutes a major step ahead. Thus, for example, the Laotian constitution needed to be revised grammatically, while that of Cambodia had to be translated from scratch. These English-language versions are the first thoroughly revised translations of the two constitutions ever to be published. The second volume contains introductions addressing the history and essential structural elements of the constitutional orders of each country. As scientific studies of the constitutional law of Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Brunei, and East Timor are few in number or nonexistent and the body of literature dealing with these subjects is limited, this publication offers the first systematic introduction to the constitutional order of some of these countries. Due to appear in September 2008, the third volume will discuss examples of overarching constitutional-law questions and analyse some of the issues involved comparatively.

All in all, the publication shows that constitutional law is now more important than it was in the region. Thanks to its voluminous bibliography, it serves the purposes of teaching as well as further comparative research in this field.

Another innovative feature of this publication lies in the fact that it offers the texts of ten Southeast Asian constitutions, introductory contributions, and papers on individual subjects (Vol. 3) in a single series of publications.

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Everything worth knowing about the international cooperation of the KAS

<http://www.kas.de/international/>





SELECTED NEW PUBLICATIONS FROM THE **DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**



PARTIES AND KAS PARTY COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA

This brochure is a collection of papers presented by KAS representatives in Latin America at a conference held in Santiago de Chile in October 2007. Together, they form a survey of current developments within the parties as well as of the activities of the KAS in the field of party cooperation in Latin America.

■ **Obtainable (in German) at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.13827/>



AFRICA BEYOND AID

An Africa that neither needs nor wants foreign aid was the reference model discussed at two conferences which provided the material for this publication. Instead of focussing on more financial aid as the key development strategy, the authors analyse the effectiveness of various models and strategies of development aid and study the impact which curtailing or even eliminating such aid would have on Africa.

■ **Obtainable at:** www.thebrenthurstfoundation.org

JUSTICE – POLITICAL, SOCIAL, JURIDICAL



This book reviews various concepts of justice from the viewpoint of different religious and cultural traditions and a variety of methodological perspectives (history, theology, philosophy, political theory, social science, and literary criticism). It relates contemporary principles of the Indian constitution to these traditional concepts of justice, seeking reconciliation wherever a conflict results.

■ **Obtainable at:** www.sagepub.co.uk

COOPERATION WITH ELITES AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION



Since its international cooperation began, it has been one of the key duties of the KAS to support young people who might one day belong to the elite, and to cooperate with selected representatives of existing elites in developing countries. This study is intended to provide guidance, besides investigating new options in which the KAS might have in its cooperation with elites.

■ **Obtainable (in German) at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.13376/>

GLOBALISATION AND ECONOMIC SUCCESS



What should Africa do to take advantage of the opportunities offered to the continent by international trade and access to international markets? Should the African governments succeed in dealing with globalisation in a way which enables their citizens to profit from the global economy, this would reduce poverty enormously. This book is the product of three conferences that focused on the question of how Africa might profit from international economic opportunities.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.thebrenthurstfoundation.org>

EDUCATING LEADERS FOR SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION



This publication presents the results of a series of seminars entitled 'Alleviating poverty – a responsibility of the elites' that was conducted by Don Bosco Jugend Dritte Welt (JDW) and the Don Bosco Mission (DBM) in cooperation with the KAS. The main aim of the project was to strengthen the contribution made by secondary and tertiary education.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.13249/>