



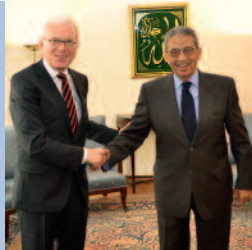
# KAS INTERNATIONAL

INFORMATION FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



#### RULE OF LAW:

*At a conference in Mombasa, Kenya, co-organised by the KAS, experts discussed constitutional and democratic change.*



#### EUROPEAN POLICY:

*The chairman of the KAS, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, met in Cairo with the secretary general of the Arab League, Amr Moussa.*



#### POLITICAL DIALOGUE:

*Some 130 people took part in the 5th NATO-India dialogue in New Delhi, organised by the KAS.*



#### DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION:

*Representatives of various religious communities debated the idea of secularism in Egypt at an event organised by the KAS office in Cairo.*

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Newly Published

## FREE MEDIA: A PILLAR OF DEMOCRACY

**The media are a pillar of democracy since they play a key role in its development. They inform, investigate and criticise. The boom in social media has caused profound changes. A large part of social and political communication now takes place digitally – and that was underscored recently by the events in the Middle East and North Africa. Using Asia as an example, several experts met on 24 January at the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin to discuss the consequences of the changes.**

Professor Martin Löffelholz of Illmenau Technical University, media law professor Peter Schiwy and the head of the KAS Media Programme for Asia, Paul Linnarz, agreed that the new forms of communication were creating new possibilities for communication and protest. But according to Linnarz, social media tend to focus on making personal matters public. Certain groups come together here representing specific interests.



*In a joint event with German broadcaster Inforadio, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung discussed the role of the media for the development of democratic and less democratic societies, using Asia as an example.*

This "individualisation of communication," as Schiwy called it, leads to a changing social situation. Löffelholz said this showed exactly why social media had been so successful in Asia.

*Continued on page 3*

## DEAR READER,



**"Irrespective of the question whether social media really can spur democratic change, new media seem to be influencing the development of political opinions and how democracy works over the long term."**

There is no question that free and independent media play an important role in the functioning of a democracy. A democratic system can neither develop nor survive without an independent media landscape and journalists who are free of censorship and intimidation.

But the debate over limits on freedom of the press and freedom of opinion has intensified. The planned media tribunal in South Africa caused an uproar in civil society at the end of 2010, while the new media law in Hungary also provoked strong reactions.

The new media have played an especially important role in the latest debate. What opportunities – and risks – Twitter, Facebook and others can provide in the political process was demonstrated by the upheavals in the Middle East and North Africa. In Egypt, a Facebook page set off a massive protest movement, culminating in the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak on 11 February. The new mass phenomenon of "mobile mobilisation" and the "Twitter revolution" was already born during protests in the Republic of Moldova in April 2009 – and then two months later in bloody clashes in Iran. Irrespective of the question whether social media really can spur democratic change, the new media seem to be influencing the development of political opinions and how democracy works over the long term.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung accompanies and supports the process of forming a political opinion as part of its broad-based support of the media. We have backed an independent and free media landscape around the world since the beginning of the 1970s, and have set up regional media programmes on every continent. Many events at home and abroad address questions about media law, media policies and media ethics, on political communication as well as on the role that journalists play in the political opinion process. Not least the events in Egypt have shown the power of the media and relevance of social networks. That is why we have decided to focus this edition of KAS International on the issue of media freedom.

As always, I hope you enjoy reading our magazine.

Berlin, April 2011

Dr. Gerhard Wahlers  
Deputy Secretary General, Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung



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The head of the KAS Media Programme Sub-Saharan Africa, Markus Brauchmann, the internet law expert Pria Chetty, moderator William Bird, cartoonist Jonathan Shapiro and the editor in chief of the Mail & Guardian Online, Chris Roper, discussed various issues as part of the Critical Thinking Forum in Johannesburg (see article below).

FOCUS ■

## FREE MEDIA: A PILLAR OF DEMOCRACY

Continued  
from Page 1 ►

"It provides collective reference points for Asian people." In 1996, Malaysia demonstrated the potential for change when it developed a digital corridor that aimed to turn the country into a centre of internet technology. In contrast to the traditional media, authorities allowed the internet to operate freely – thereby involuntarily handing a tool to the opposition to express its views. Soon, some 7,000 blogs sprang up largely undetected by the government – blogs which had an enormous influence on voters. In the end, the National Front party, which had been the governing party for 50 years, lost its two-thirds majority in parliament.

Social networks in Asia have had an impressive boom. In the Philippines alone, Facebook has grown

by 4,700 percent in the last two years; in India the growth rate stands at "just" 1,000 percent, still a substantial number. And yet the vast majority of people in Asia have nothing to do with these virtual networks. Illiteracy runs high, while many people in rural areas have no or only very limited access to the internet. Schiwy said the main reason why such surprises as in Malaysia would likely be less frequent was because those in power had adapted to the new medium. Thousands of webpages around the world are blocked or filtered, and the tendency is on the rise. But the internet and social media will prove impossible to stop. "Politics and business simply need the internet. It has by now become part of the basic infrastructure of every economy," said Löffelholz. "This creates an ambivalent situation for those who are in political control."



**International perspectives of internet policies – country reports from the US, Great Britain, Spain, Poland, India and South Korea**

*This publication presents current internet policy decisions from various countries. It lays out the laws on operation and use of the internet, along with copyright, data protection, privacy rights and fighting crime.*

## THE FIGHT FOR THE INTERNET: POTENTIAL AND PITFALLS

The fight over the internet was an issue that dominated the headlines of the international press in recent months. The KAS Media Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa addressed the sensitive issue at a podium discussion in Johannesburg with top-level experts. The event was co-organised by the respected weekly newspaper Mail & Guardian.

"Who is the sheriff in the wild, wild Web?" was the question moderator William Bird posed, effectively summing up the evening. The debate that followed provided food for thought for the entire region where the KAS is involved. Internet growth rates have been increasing at a breakneck pace across the African continent, changing communication for the long term. The opinions of the prominent participants were reflected in the wide variety of subjects addressed. Chris Roper, the editor in chief of the Mail & Guardian Online, called the internet the "next battlefield" of democratisation. With a view towards Egypt, he then headlined his article about the discussion "Twitter Will Save Africa." Jonathan Shapiro, the legendary South African cartoonist and strong backer

of press freedom, provided an overview of the internet's dangers and risks. He brought along a selection of his cartoons, critical of both the African National Congress (ANC) and the government, and showed the audience how his drawings have been placed on racist websites against his will. "Who protects us democrats against such violations?" he asked.

Internet law expert Pria Chetty proved that the "wild Web" could at times be brought under control. She said the distribution of domain names by an independent organisation were a concrete example. "But I still believe it's illusory that we can control and eliminate any rule violations on the web," she said. The many opinions offered by the public made the debate even more lively and underscored its importance. "We've raised new questions," Markus Brauckmann, the head of the KAS Media Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa, said. "And that's the right thing to do. The discussion must continue and we will contribute to that conversation over the long term." For the first time, the KAS Media Programme produced a highlight video, which can be seen at [www.kas.de/mediaafrica](http://www.kas.de/mediaafrica).



*The president of the Hungarian parliament, László Kövér, opened the IV. South East Europe Media Forum.*

## FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE

### IV. SOUTH EAST EUROPE MEDIA FORUM

Some 150 editors in chief, publishers, journalists and media experts convened in Budapest in early December 2010 for the 4th South East Europe Media Forum (SEEMF). The president of the Hungarian parliament, László Kövér, gave the keynote address. This year's media conference focused on the issue of freedom of information. While the right to freedom of information is an integral part of all Southeastern European countries, people frequently are unaware how it can be applied in practice. That is true of the media, as well as of public agencies and government institutions. The principle of official secrecy remains widespread.

Six panel discussions addressed issues such as the right to freedom of information as a tool of investigative journalism as well as regional and international experiences with the matter. Problems with transparency of ownership and financial structure in the media field were also debated, as was access to the archives of the formerly communist intelligence services. The South East Europe Media Forum has become one of the biggest media events in the region in recent years. The meeting in Zagreb was the fourth such forum after conferences in Zagreb (2007), Sofia (2008) and Tirana (2009). The international conference is organised by the KAS Media Programme South East Europe along with the WAZ media group of Germany and the South East Europe Media Organisation (SEEMO).

## CYBERPOLITICS:

### NEW INFORMAL POLITICAL OPPOSITION GROUPINGS IN EGYPT



*An Egyptian activist explains strategies for political networking on the internet.*

In Egypt, a Facebook page set a massive protest movement in motion, which culminated in the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak on 11 February. The KAS office in Egypt had invited young internet activists to share their stories already in December. One of the main issues at the two-day workshop was the virtual distribution of political ideas and the organisation of political protests via social networks such as Facebook and Twitter. Many participants in the workshop played a role in preparing and carrying out the Egyptian internet revolution more than a month later.

Many participants in the workshop played a role in preparing and carrying out the Egyptian internet revolution more than a month later.

## PRESS FREEDOM IN UGANDA:

### JOURNALISTS AGREE ON KAMPALA DECLARATION

In a joint declaration Ugandan journalists and human rights activists expressed their concern about the state of human rights and press freedom in Uganda. In December 2010, they drew up a catalogue of recommendations and demands of politicians and the media. The declaration was written during a workshop the KAS held in cooperation with its Ugandan partner organisation – and with support from the German development organisation GIZ – on "Journalists as Supporters and Promoters of Human Rights." The declaration was introduced to the public at a discussion on the same issue, attended by the Ugandan information minister, Matsiko Kabakumba. The declaration calls on the government, parliament and justice system to better respect freedom and independence of the media, and recommends important strategies to improve professional and ethical standards in the Ugandan media.



*Ugandan Information Minister Matsiko Kabakumba responded to questions from the media at the sidelines of the event.*



*The beginning of a long-term cooperative process: A new programme to promote young journalists in the United Arab Emirates has begun in Abu Dhabi.*

MEDIA ■

## ADDRESSING FUTURE OPINION LEADERS

### NEW TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR YOUNG EMIRATI JOURNALISTS

The new programme for young Emirati journalists got underway in Abu Dhabi at the beginning of the new year with two introductory seminars on journalism. The KAS and its partner, the National Media Council (NMC), chose the best young journalists in these seminars to take part in a comprehensive training programme, which is modelled on the KAS Young Journalist Programme JONA. The high points this year include a programme on business journalism (held in March) and an intercultural cross-media seminar in October.

The courses which build upon each other provide journalists from the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

with the opportunity to obtain additional skills and qualifications. A German and an Arab media trainer lead the seminars, giving them additional intercultural flair. Teaching participants professional journalism skills is also a central aspect. The KAS Regional Programme Gulf-States aims use the course to provide the future elite in the region with a combination of professional training and enlarging people's horizons.

At the end of 2010, the KAS and the NMC also signed a declaration of intent in Abu Dhabi, with the aim of developing a joint training programme for young journalists from the UAE.

### + + + IN BRIEF + + +

#### **The future of communication and information in Latin America**

*On 6 November 2010 the Media Programme Latin America organised a forum on the future of communication and information in Latin America, as part of the annual meeting of the inter-American association of publishers SIP/IAPA. Leading academics from the region discussed the challenges for academic training for journalists.*

#### **Media freedom needs clear rules**

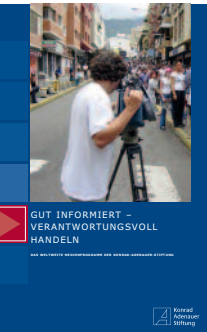
*The media programme Latin America organised a conference in the Brazilian capital Brasilia with this issue in mind. Using the example of Germany's broadcasting system, participants discussed regulatory issues and institutions, and debated their purpose, goal, structures and financing.*

## "EVERYTHING IS A STATE SECRET IN MOZAMBIQUE"

Media experts met at the end of November to discuss the situation of the media in Mozambique at an event the KAS organised with CEPKA, the Centro de Pesquisa Konrad Adenauer at the Catholic University in Nampula. One of the main topics was a 1979 Mozambican law on state secrets which to this day prevents unrestricted access to information. "In Mozambique, everything is a state secret," stressed the journalist and former president of the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA), Tomas Vieira Mário. "Ministers, governors, nearly everyone uses the law as an instrument to withhold information." This, he said, runs counter to the fundamental right to information.



*Participating journalists interviewed several panellists at the sidelines of the media conference in Nampula.*



*The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung works around the world for a free media landscape, for independent and quality journalism and for values-based political communication. From journalism programmes in Senegal to communications workshops in Argentina, discussions on current issues regarding media law in South East Europe to the role of social media in Asia, the issues and events cover a lot of ground and are always up to date. Using selected examples and detailed background information, the new brochure "Well informed – act responsibly" provides an overview of the foundation's projects and programmes in the media and political communication fields.*

Supporting democracy and the rule of law are among the central goals of the foundation's international work

## RULE OF LAW



*Practical legal training: Supervised by Dr. Augusto Durán (Uruguay, on the right), a group of students at the University Centro de Investigaciones y Docencia Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico City prepare their closing arguments for the university competition on "Administrative Law and Fundamental Rights."*

## JURISTS' TRAINING IN LATIN AMERICA

### A STATE GOVERNED BY THE RULE OF LAW REQUIRES JURISTS WILLING TO SOLVE CASES ON THE BASIS OF THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

A heavily theoretical legal education is not a characteristic unique to Latin American law schools. But the lack of practical teaching in many Latin American countries contributes a lot to the increasing gap between what people expect from the law and reality – resulting in increasing distrust of the law and justice systems. Most law faculties do not prepare their students to solve concrete cases using rule of law principles. This is particularly true with regards to the application of basic statutory law in light of national or international fundamental rights.

With its rule of law programme, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung aims to contribute to an improvement of this situation. The KAS has founded a Latin American group of experts on administrative law, with which it is developing programmes for practical legal training. The goal is to pave the way for the use of case-based teaching methods in legal training, and to raise awareness among budding lawyers to the importance of fundamental rights in practicing law.

The KAS Rule of Law Latin America programme organised a university competition on 24 November 2010 at the University Centro de Investigaciones y Docencia

Económicas (CIDE) in Mexico City, as a field trial of its first course units. The subject focused on reconciling administrative law and fundamental rights. Students from three renowned universities in the Mexican capital took part in the event. The students were supervised by a group of experts from Argentina, Costa Rica, Germany and Uruguay that included several university professors as well as a constitutional judge and a lawyer. Students had to work out solutions for specific administrative law issues that included human rights dimensions, present them to a jury and defend their work.

The competition was part of a weeklong series of events led by the group of experts in Mexico, addressing a key issue for the rule of law in Latin America – a judge's mandate to apply and interpret simple statutory law in light of fundamental rights standards of national constitutions or according to the American Convention on Human Rights. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights and its legal decisions are particularly important in this context. The Rule of Law programme also wants to contribute to a better understanding of these decisions through its training and education programmes.



## FIRST MEETING OF KAS RULE OF LAW ALUMNI IN ASIA

*The Rule of Law Programme Asia celebrated a first on 6 December 2010.*

*Nearly 30 KAS rule of law alumni met in Singapore for the first gathering of former fellows in the field of law. The alumni, who are now law professors, judges, lawyers, notaries and high-ranking government officials, came from Cambodia, China, Japan, South Korea and Vietnam to discuss current developments in constitutional law in their native countries. One of the speakers, professor Jürgen Bröhmer of the University of New England in Australia, discussed constitutional issues in Germany and Europe.*

*The KAS Rule of Law programme Asia presented a new publication at an evening reception attended by guests from Singapore's legal, academic and media establishment. The book contains a collection of 50 groundbreaking decisions on fundamental rights by the German Constitutional Court, which the Rule of Law programme had translated into English.*



*In his keynote address, the permanent representative of the German ambassador to Singapore, Jens Janik, highlighted the balanced decisions of the German Constitutional Courts that underscored the importance of fundamental rights as a central element of our stable social system.*



The participants  
of the conference

RULE OF LAW ■

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE IN KENYA

*The KAS Rule of Law Programme Sub-Sahara Africa organised a constitutional conference in Mombasa, Kenya, from 30 November to 3 December 2010, titled "Constitutional Change, Democratic Transition and the Role of the Judiciary in Government Reform: Questions and Lessons."*

*Taking place shortly after the promulgation of the new Kenyan constitution, this conference explored the role that legal scholars – and especially the judiciary – played in the development of the new constitution, so as to establish a basis for the establishment of the rule of law and a Kenyan government that conforms to the constitution.*

*The conference brought together representatives of government, parliament, the judiciary and lawyers, as well as of KAS cooperation partners and civil society, from Kenya, South Africa, Uganda, the Seychelles and South Africa. Among the key speakers at the event were Kenneth Marende, the Speaker of the Kenyan National Assembly; Justice J.B. Ojwang', High Court Judge in Mombasa; William Cheptumo, the assistant minister of justice, national cohesion and constitutional affairs of Kenya; Yvonne Mokgoro, retired judge of the Constitutional Court of South Africa and the chairwoman of South Africa's Law Reform Commission; professor Kivutha Kibwana, a special advisor to the Kenyan president on constitutional and legal matters; Justice Isaac Lenaola, the chairman of the Kenya Magistrates and Judges Association and Justice Fred Ochieng', the president of the East African Magistrates and Judges Association.*

### JUSTICE IN SIGHT

## DISCUSSIONS ON PALESTINIAN LEGAL REFORM



*Professor Khalil Hindi, the president of the University of Birzeit, and Justice Minister Ali Khashan attended the first day of the international conference on legislative reform.*

On 1 and 2 November, Palestinian and international experts met at Birzeit University in the West Bank to discuss the development of the legal system in the Palestinian Territories. The goal of the conference was to begin a debate on the nature of the legal reforms people desire – while also taking international developments into account. More than 100 attendees came to the meetings, where they were able to watch a lively discussion unfold. A variety of opinions and professional advice on reforming the Palestinian legal system were presented at a number of panel discussions. Two of the main points were the need to include civil society in ensuring the respect of fundamental rights and the professionalisation of Palestinian ministries.

### MOZAMBIQUE

## KAS KICKS OFF EU CO-FINANCED PROJECT ON ELECTORAL REFORM

In December 2010 the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung began a two-year project on electoral reform in Mozambique, co-financed by the EU and carried out with its partners, the Centre for Democracy and Development Studies (CEDE) and Centro de Pesquisa Konrad Adenauer (CEPKA). The chairman of the parliamentary commission, Alfredo Gamito, stressed the importance of the initiative when he introduced it to the public, pointing out that it enriched and legitimised the reform process.



Once a proposal for the reform of current legislation has been drawn up, it will be taken up in the provinces in the course of 2011 in discussions with parties and representatives of civil society organisations. Proposals from these workshops will then become part of a final published document that will be made available to the parliamentary commission responsible for this issue.



Former South African president Frederik Willem de Klerk and Dr. Werner Böhler, head of the KAS office in South Africa

## ■ DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

### WHAT UNITES US – NATION-BUILDING IN SOUTH AFRICA

**The FW de Klerk Foundation and the KAS co-sponsored a conference titled "The Things That Unite Us" on 2 February 2011 in Cape Town.**

This date was not chosen at random – it brought to mind the speech of the former president, Frederik Willem de Klerk, to the South African parliament on 2 February 1990, which began the process of democratic change in the country.

The conference was the beginning of an event series that aims to regularly address topical issues on the development of the South African constitution and national unity. In his keynote speech, de Klerk underscored the role the constitution had played as a key document in the successful

nation-building process. Prince Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chairman of the Inkatha Freedom Party, reminded participants in his speech of the necessity to overcome poverty and extreme social inequality, if there ever were to be a common national identity.

Prominent speakers, among them Morne Du Plessis, a former rugby player for the Springbok national team, Thabo Makgoba, Anglican archbishop, Kevin Chaplin, the founder of the South African Ubuntu Foundation, and Temba Nolutshungu, director of the Free Market Foundation, took up other important factors that promote social cohesion and can contribute to the development of a new national identity, such as sports, religions, economic interdependency, or the African ubuntu philosophy of life.

#### PARLIAMENTARY SIMULATION:

### PATHS TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION BY YOUNG PEOPLE

The KAS office in Senegal organised a simulation of parliament work on 20 and 21 January in Dindéfelo in the Kedougou region, to which it invited students and local decision-makers. The goal of the simulation was to help young people experience the complexity of the political decision making process. The participants who came from several cities and towns became "legislators" for the duration of the simulation, debating and voting on a bill. The event helped shape people's political opinions and taught them about democratic processes.



#### SEMINAR FOR WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS:

### WOMEN ON THE WAY TO THE TOP

*Together with its Israeli partner organisations Jasmin and the Centre for Jewish-Arab Economic Development (CJAED), the KAS holds an annual conference of businesswomen. The goal is to bring together women interested in business and to encourage them to found their own companies, as well as to support them to develop the companies further. The conference, in November 2010 in Herzliya, was entitled "Women on the Way to the Top" and focussed on the problems and challenges facing Jewish and Arab female entrepreneurs in the Israeli economy. Participants received advice on developing business contacts, networking with larger corporations and on state of the art marketing strategies. In addition to a boost in the number of participants to 350, the high calibre of the participants reflected the conference's growing importance in the Israeli business world. Prominent participants included opposition leader Tzipi Livni, the minister for industry, trade and labor Benjamin Ben Eliezer, and the minister for minority affairs Avishay Braverman. A reporter for the Arabic programme of Kol Israel radio moderated the conference.*





*Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering held talks in Cairo with the secretary general of the Arab League, Amr Moussa.*

## PÖTTERING VISITS THE NEW EGYPT

**On 5 and 6 March, the chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, the former president of the European Parliament, travelled to Cairo for talks with activists, representatives of the transitional government and other people involved in the reform process in Egypt.**

In a meeting with the departing secretary general of the Arab League, Amr Moussa, Pöttering spoke about the role political foundations play in the promotion of democracy. Moussa said he welcomed offers of assistance as long as the terms were not dictated from above.

The atmosphere was cordial and he said he experienced no animosity towards European supporters in his meetings in Cairo. "I was warmly welcomed on Tahrir Square, and was impressed by people's openness and optimism. It was an unforgettable experience that bodes well for the future," he said.

Pöttering said that Germany and Europe could help meet the goals of the revolution not just with money but also in particular with ideas. The political foundations of the Christian parties could, in addition, show how religious values could be compatible with a modern democratic party.

### UPHEAVAL IN THE MIDDLE EAST

## CHALLENGES FOR GERMANY AND THE EU

In the context of the KAS European Policy discussion group, political experts and researchers met on 22 February 2011 in Berlin to discuss changes in North Africa and the Middle East as well as the implications and challenges for Germany and the EU. The director general for Near and Middle Eastern Affairs at the German Foreign Ministry, Andreas Michaelis, stressed that a central reason for the uprisings in the region was because "rulers who are only minimally grounded (in reality) are confronted with a substantial desire for change among the people."

A particular focus of the discussion was the question what problems and tasks now lay ahead for the region, as well as for Germany and the EU. Michaelis, along with the head of the KAS Regional Programme for Dialogue with the Maghreb, Thomas Schiller, called for stronger measures by the EU to stabilise the political situation in the affected countries. Financial assistance from Germany and the EU should help countries establish democratic systems, since participants in the debate believed there were few prospects of true regime change taking place. Dr. Sigrid Faath, associate fellow at the German Council on Foreign Relations, pointed to the future role the military in Egypt would play and the regional tendency towards a cult of personality of political leaders. Faath said that German political foundations could however play an important role in the development of democracy, since their already well-established local networks allowed them to create long-term positive change.



*Ambassador Andreas Michaelis said a real change of power had yet to take place in the Middle East.*



## "EXPERIENCING EUROPE"

*In a joint project with the University of Latvia and the Estonian Jaan Tõnissoni Institute, the KAS Baltic States office drew up a teacher's manual entitled Experiencing Europe for courses on Europe and European policy. The manual helps teachers convey European issues to their students in an interactive and reflective manner.*

*Some 20 European experts and teachers from Germany, Estonia and Latvia worked for more than 10 months on the project, which the KAS office in Riga had initiated. In August 2010, the Latvian education minister, Tatjana Kože, presented the results to the media.*

Selected events

KAS PANORAMA

LATIN AMERICA

**4 Minimum Wage, Poverty and Social Inequality**

Forum  
San José, 13 April 2011

**12 Third Seminar of the Research Network "Education and Unions"**

Seminar  
Rio de Janeiro, 18-20 April 2011

**12 The Role of Christians in the Consolidation of Democracy in Latin America**

Seminar  
Asunción, 26-29 April 2011

**2 Migration in Central America**

Presentation of the new issue in the publication series Análisis Político – Book Presentation  
Guatemala, 17 May 2011

**4 The first year of the Chinchilla government**

Forum  
San José, 1 June 2011

**12 18th Brazil-Europe Forum: Brazil and the European Union in the current political system**

Forum  
Brasília, 15-16 June 2011

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

**16 Lecture Event with Hans-Gert Pöttering: "Europe – Where is the passion?"**

KAS and the London School of Economics  
London, 5 May 2011

**39 Peace, Not Walls. Remembering the Construction of the Berlin Wall 50 Years Ago**

Exhibit  
Tbilisi, 16 May 2011

**21 Building Bridges in Europe**  
Literature, Values and European Identity

Conference  
Tallinn, 16-19 May 2011

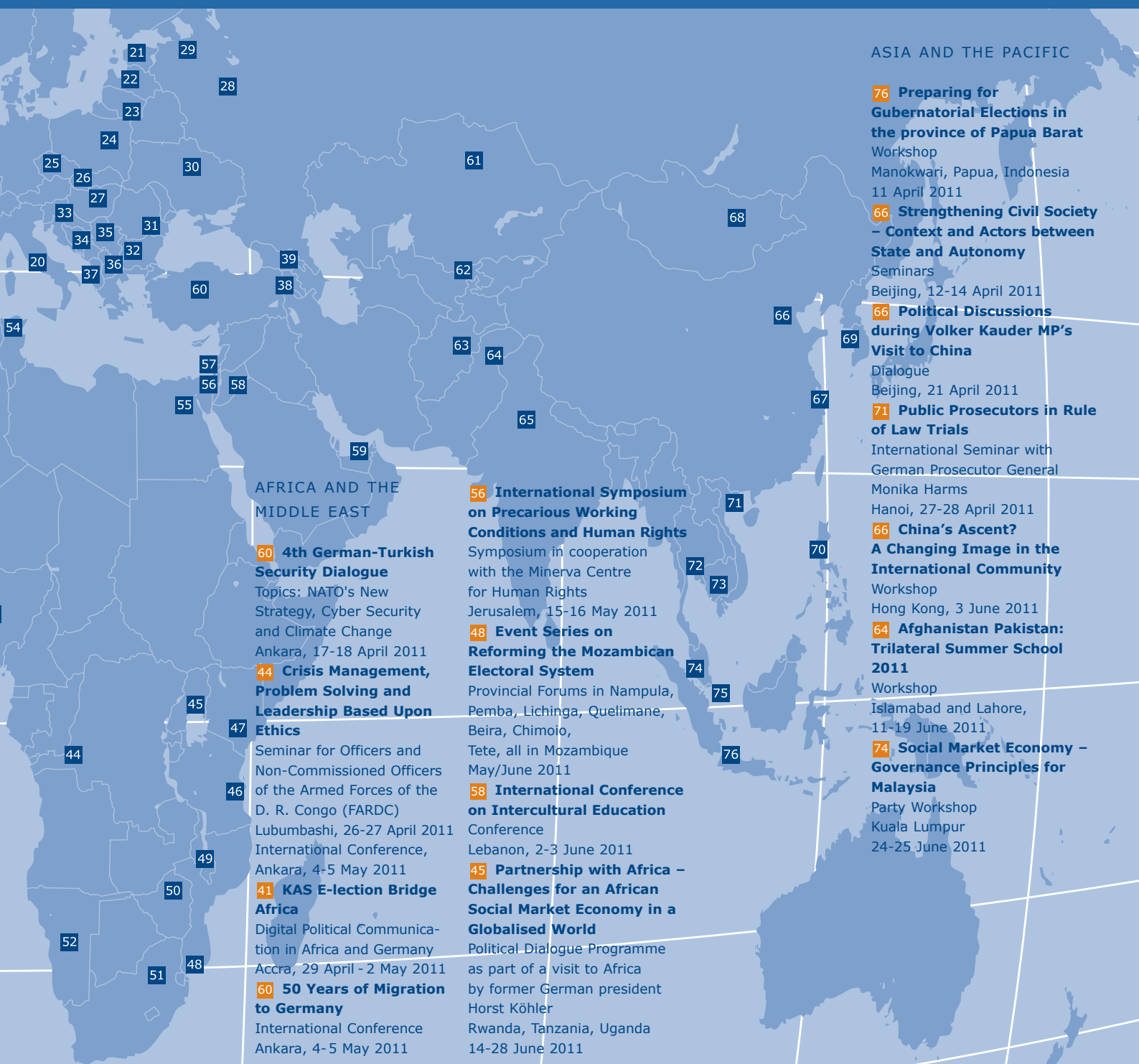
**24 Poland's EU Presidency and 20 Years of the Treaty of Neighbourly Relations and Cooperation**

German-Polish conference  
Cracow, 20 May 2011

**17 The Polish EU Presidency**

Event with the Polish Defence Minister Bogdan Klich  
Lecture Series in cooperation with the European Security Foundation  
Brussels, 21 June 2011

FIELD AND LIAISON OFFICES OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG | **LATIN AMERICA** **1** Mexico, Mexico City (office and regional rule of law programme) **2** Colombia, Bogotá **3** Ecuador, Quito (office and regional programme political participation of indigenous peoples) **4** Peru, Lima **5** Bolivia, La Paz (office and regional rule-of-law programme South America) **6** Argentina, Buenos Aires (office and regional media programme) **7** **EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA** **8** Estonia, Tallinn **9** Latvia, Riga **10** Lithuania, Vilnius (office and liaison office for Belarus) **11** Poland, Warsaw **12** Czech Republic, Prague **13** Slovak Republic, Bratislava (office and regional rule-of-law programme Southeast Europe) **14** Bulgaria, Sofia (office and regional media programme) **15** Croatia, Zagreb **16** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo (office and regional rule-of-law programme Caucasus) **17** **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** **18** Senegal, Dakar **19** Ghana, Accra **20** Benin, Cotonou (regional programme political dialogue West Africa) **21** Nigeria, Abuja (office and regional rule-of-law programme Saharan Africa) **22** Mozambique, Maputo **23** Malawi, Lilongwe **24** Zimbabwe, Harare **25** Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg (office and regional media programme) **26** Tunisia, Tunis **27** Egypt, Cairo **28** Israel, Jerusalem **29** Palestinian Territories, Ramallah **30** Jordan, Amman **31** Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (regional programme) **32** Afghanistan, Kabul **33** Pakistan, Islamabad **34** India, New Delhi **35** PR China, Beijing and Shanghai **36** Mongolia, Ulan Bator **37** Republic of Korea, Seoul (3 regional programmes: politics, media, and rule of law) **38** Indonesia/East Timor, Jakarta



of-law programme Mexico, Central America, Caribbean) **2** Guatemala, Guatemala City **3** Honduras, Tegucigalpa **4** Costa Rica, San José **5** Venezuela, Caracas **10** Chile, Santiago de Chile **11** **12** Brazil, Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro (office and regional programme social order policy, Latin America) **13** Uruguay, Montevideo **14** Mexico, Mexico City **15** USA, Washington **16** Great Britain, London **17** Belgium, Brussels (European office) **18** France, Paris **19** Spain, Madrid **20** Italy, Rome **21** Germany, Berlin **22** Austria, Vienna **23** Czech Republic, Bratislava **24** Slovakia, Bratislava **25** Poland, Warsaw **26** Hungary, Budapest **27** Hungary, Budapest **28** **29** Russian Federation, Moscow and St Petersburg **30** Ukraine, Kiev **31** Romania, Bucharest (office and regional programme) **32** Bulgaria, Sofia **33** Serbia, Belgrade **34** Republic of Macedonia, Skopje **35** Albania, Tirana **36** Republic of Macedonia, Skopje **37** Albania, Tirana **38** Armenia, Yerevan **39** Georgia, Tbilisi (office and regional programme Southern Caucasus) **40** Nigeria, Abuja **41** D.R. Congo, Kinshasa **42** D.R. Congo, Kinshasa **43** D.R. Congo, Kinshasa **44** D.R. Congo, Kinshasa **45** Uganda, Kampala **46** Tanzania, Dar Es Salaam **47** Kenya, Nairobi (office and regional rule-of-law programme Sub-Saharan Africa) **48** Mozambique, Beira **49** Mozambique, Beira **50** Mozambique, Beira **51** Mozambique, Beira **52** Namibia, Windhoek | **NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST** **53** Morocco, Rabat (regional programme political dialogue, Maghreb) **54** Tunisia, Tunis (regional programme political dialogue, Maghreb) **55** Tunisia, Tunis (regional programme political dialogue, Maghreb) **56** Turkey, Ankara | **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC** **61** Kazakhstan, Astana **62** Uzbekistan, Tashkent (office and regional project Central Asia) **63** Kazakhstan, Astana **64** Afghanistan, Kabul **65** Kazakhstan, Astana **66** China, Beijing **67** China, Beijing **68** China, Beijing **69** China, Beijing **70** Philippines, Manila **71** Vietnam, Hanoi **72** Thailand, Bangkok **73** Cambodia, Phnom Penh **74** Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur **75** Singapore, Singapore

Political dialogue promotes the exchange of views, peace and the conditions necessary to working together.

## ■ POLITICAL DIALOGUE



## 5TH NATO – INDIA DIALOGUE

**The KAS held the 5th NATO – India Dialogue on 1 February 2011 in New Delhi. High-ranking officials from Germany, India and the NATO alliance attended the conference, with more than 130 participants from the political, diplomatic and academic communities, as well as the media and interested individuals.**

Against the background of the adoption of the new NATO Strategic Concept – agreed in November 2010 – the gathering focused on the growing importance of NATO and India in the global security architecture, from stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, stabilising Afghanistan and Pakistan through regional cooperation, to fighting global terrorism and piracy.

The 5th NATO-India Dialogue gave the participants the opportunity to comprehensively discuss the NATO document soon after its adoption. They also got a close look at how the alliance works and its thought processes – which not only led to more understanding for NATO on the Indian side but also paved highlighted the potential and perspectives for future official cooperation between NATO and India.

Aside from Ambassador Martin Erdmann, Germany's permanent representative at NATO, and Dirk Bregelmann, NATO's assistant secretary general for political affairs and security policy, attendees included Germany's ambassador to India, Thomas Matussek, Professor Amitabh Mattoo, the honorary secretary general at the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS), and Lt. General (Ret.) PK Singh, Director of the United Service Institution of India.

*From left to right:  
Dr. Beatrice  
Gorawantschy, head  
of the KAS India  
office, Ambassador  
Thomas Matussek,  
Ambassador Martin  
Erdmann, Professor  
Amitabh Mattoo and  
Lt. General (Ret.)  
PK Singh, Director  
United Service  
Institution of India*

## ISRAELI-JORDANIAN COOPERATION

**At the end of November 2010, the KAS Israel office held a workshop on regional cooperation between Israel and Jordan with its partners, the Amman Centre for Peace and Development (ACPD) and Netanya College.**

Given the tense situation it was quite remarkable the conference was able to take place. Aside from existing cooperation on security matters, this workshop was one of the few current links between Israel and Jordan. Amid a positive atmosphere, the gathering spurred cooperative ventures on renewable energy, climate change and water supply, proving that cooperation on the basis of joint interests is the right approach. Although concrete cooperation is not possible because of political pressure

in Jordan, participants said they wanted to start working on planning smaller projects so they could then implement them when the situation allowed.



*Workshop participants*



*The Pakistani Foreign Minister Shah Mahmood Qureshi giving the keynote speech at the bilateral conference*

POLITICAL DIALOGUE ■

## KAS BUILDS BRIDGES BETWEEN KABUL AND ISLAMABAD

**Afghanistan and Pakistan should strengthen and expand their cooperation so that freedom and stability return to the region. This was one recognition at the bilateral conference "Pakistan – Afghanistan: Towards Mutual Security, Stability and Trade," held jointly on 12 and 13 November 2010 by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI).**

For two days, around 70 Afghan participants from government, parliament, universities and the media debated the issues of security, stability and trade with their Pakistani colleagues. The conference, which the KAS conceived, was the biggest exchange between the two neighbouring states convened by a non-governmental organisation in the last decade.

*From left to right: Prof. Andreas Rödder (University of Mainz), Prof. Jean Paul Cahn (Paris-Sorbonne University), and Thomas Birringer, head of the KAS Regional Programme Gulf-States*

In his keynote address Pakistan's foreign minister, Shah Mahmood Qureshi, paid tribute to the efforts

by the KAS. He underscored the importance of exchanges between the people of both nations so that each side could better understand the various viewpoints and opinions of the other. He said that strengthening the dialogue process between members of parliament on both sides was particularly essential. The head of the Afghan delegation, Mohammad Masoom Stanekzai, security advisor to Afghan President Hamid Karzai, pointed to the many positive developments of bilateral relations in the last two years.

The German ambassador in Kabul, Dr. Michael Koch, highlighted the many years of friendship between Germany and both countries and welcomed the positive trends in Afghan-Pakistani relations. Further participants in the conference included the future Afghan ambassador to Germany, Professor Abdul Rahman Ashraf, the Pakistani ambassador in Kabul, Mohammad Sadiq, and the Pakistani legislator and former information minister Sherry Rehman.



## GERMAN-EUROPEAN-GLOBAL ASPECTS OF GERMAN REUNIFICATION 20 YEARS ON

*In cooperation with the Paris-Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi, the KAS Regional Programme Gulf-States held a colloquium on 1 November 2010 on European and global aspects of German reunification 20 years ago. Among the speakers were Professor Andreas Rödder (Johannes-Gutenberg-University Mainz), Professor Adolf Kimmel (University of Trier) and Professor Anne-Marie Le Gloanec (Sciences Po, Paris). The conference concluded with a lecture by the deputy chairman of the Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage, Dr. Zaki Nusseibeh, who provided an Arab perspective on the events in Germany and their international consequences.*

## SOUTHEAST ASIAN INTEGRATION PROCESS

The Indonesian government is chairing the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 2011. Indonesia has given its presidency the motto "The ASEAN Community in a Global Community of Nations." The foreign policy section of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung co-organised a one-day conference in January in Jakarta, offering representatives from academia, politics and civil society a platform to explore issues relevant to the southeast Asian integration process. The progress made towards realising the ASEAN community by 2015 and Indonesia's claim to leadership in the region stood at the centre of the debate.



■ POLITICAL DIALOGUE

## PROMOTING TURKISH-ARMENIAN DIALOGUE

The KAS office in Ankara held a workshop on 2 December 2010 titled "Turkish-Armenian Relations: One Year After the Protocols," organised in cooperation with the International Strategic Research Organisation (USAK).



*At a KAS workshop, some 50 experts from Turkey and Armenia as well as international observers discussed the current situation and the outlook for Turkish-Armenian relations and their effect on the region.*

Experts from Armenia and Turkey as well as a number of international observers analysed the current state of Turkish-Armenian relations and suggested ways to continue the process of rapprochement.

Both sides underscored how bilateral relations had positively evolved in the two years since protocols were signed that established diplomatic relations and re-opened borders. It however also became clear that despite mediation efforts by the US and EU, reconciliation and normalisation of Turkish-Armenian relations still had a long way to go. A condition for substantial improvement was to first establish mutual understanding through the gradual easing of tensions and rapprochement, as happened at the workshop.



## CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONGRESS IN COLOMBIA

The Colombian Conservative Party (PCC) organised a party congress in February 2011, with support from the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and its partner organisation Pensamiento Siglo XXI, which addressed the party's ideological orientation. Nearly 300 delegates discussed various issues with a number of experts, some of whom were not members of the party. The head of the KAS office in Colombia, Stefan Jost, held one of the keynote speeches on the current ideological debate and its consequences for the party. This event is to lead to a further programmatic congress, which will define the party's positions on current issues in Colombian politics. A special guest was President Juan Manuel Santos. He spoke about the policies of the governing National Unity coalition, where the PCC is one of the two major partners, and also answered critical questions.

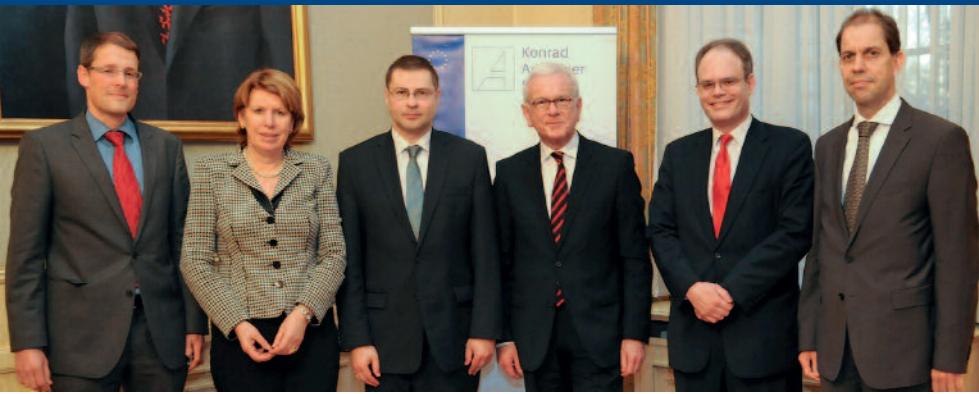
*From left to right: Academy President Carlos Martínez Simahan; Senate Vice President Carlos Ramiro Chavarro Cuellar; Parliamentary President Carlos Alberto Zuluaga Díaz; President Juan Manuel Santos; party president José Darío Salazar Cruz; president of the Pensamiento Siglo XXI Jaime Arias Ramírez, and the head of the KAS office in Colombia, Stefan Jost*

### Saxony state premier Tillich visits the United Arab Emirates

*With his trip to the United Arab Emirates in November 2010, the premier of Saxony, Stanislaw Tillich, responded to an invitation from the Regional Programme Gulf-States to exchange views with several KAS partners in the region. In an address to representatives of think tanks, universities, economic policy institutes and the media, he spoke in favour of expanding economic and educational ties between both regions. Thanks to the comprehensive KAS network, the guests from Saxony were able to gain a substantial understanding of Emirati politics and society.*



*Saxony State Premier Stanislaw Tillich in conversation with the German ambassador to the UAE Klaus-Peter Brandes and Thomas Birringer, the head of the KAS Regional Programme Gulf-States*



Right to left:  
Dr. Gerhard Wahlers, Deputy Secretary General of the KAS; Johannes Laitenberger, head of cabinet to European Commission President José Manuel Barroso; Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, former European Parliament president and KAS chairman; Valdis Dombrovskis, Latvian prime minister; Corien Wortmann-Kool MEP, deputy chairwoman of the EPP group in the European Parliament, and Wolfgang Landmesser, from the WDR/NDR radio and TV bureau, Brussels.

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GOVERNANCE ■

# EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL GOVERNANCE AFTER THE FINANCIAL CRISIS

The financial crisis has shown that basic political principles cannot be weakened. Since the end of World War II, the Social Market Economy model has – in various manners – stood for high economic growth and employment rates, and thus has meant prosperity as well as political and social stability in Europe. On the basis of its "Guidelines for Prosperity, Social Justice and Sustainable Economic Activity," the KAS aims to encourage a political discussion within the EU and to win over allies worldwide for the Social Market Economy societal model.

Political dialogue on Social Market Economy stood at the centre of the KAS international conference in Brussels from 8 to 10 February 2011, entitled "European and Global Economic Governance after the Financial Crisis." The goal was to facilitate an exchange of experiences between KAS staff working abroad and experts from academia and politics, and to provide new impulses for worldwide political dialogue after the financial crisis.

The conference began with an evening panel discussion and welcome by Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, former European Parliament president and KAS chairman. That was followed by a keynote address by Valdis Dombrovskis, the prime minister of Latvia, who travelled to Brussels as a guest of the KAS. Corien Wortmann-Kool MEP, the deputy chairwoman of the EPP group in the European Parliament, and Johannes Laitenberger, head of cabinet to European Commission President José Manuel Barroso, provided comments. At the centre of the experts' conference that followed stood the exchange of views and experiences with external experts on competition between economic systems. Participants also discussed pathways to development for emerging economies, as well as dialogue on values-based economic models, particularly within Islamic countries. The gathering then concluded with a strategy meeting between KAS staff from China, the Czech Republic, Guatemala, Latvia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria and South Africa as well as the Regional Programme Gulf-States, the KAS Programme on Political Dialogue Asia and its Regional Programme Social Order Policy in Latin America (SOPLA).

### + + + IN BRIEF + + +

#### **Economic forum in Malawi: The importance of civil service**

At an event co-organised by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, the Malawi Economic Justice Network and the Economics Association of Malawi in mid-November 2010 in the country's economic capital Blantyre, the main speaker, Professor Blessings Chinsinga (pictured) of Chancellor College, underscored the importance of qualified and efficient civil servants for a country's economic development. Chinsinga pointed out that experienced civil servants were leaving the public sector and that not enough young people were prepared to work in the field. Public sector jobs were primarily filled for political reasons and not according to qualifications. In addition, he denounced a lack of focused and systematic leadership since donors and international institutions often influence national politics.



#### **German-French dialogue in Bordeaux on the economy at a time of high relevance**

In mid-January 2011, the 6th German-French KAS Dialogue took place, with the title "The European Economy and Globalisation. Challenges at the Beginning of 2011." Among the speakers were Erich Fritz MP and Alain Lamassoure MEP as well as economists and entrepreneurs from Germany and France. Experts reviewed the challenges for globalisation for the European economy from a German-French perspective, against the background of the not yet overcome economic and financial crisis, as well as France's G8 and G20 presidency this year. The issues discussed mostly focused on European positions in the G8 and G20, the effects of global currency imbalances on the euro, as well as the chances for a European economic and budgetary policy.

■ DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION

## 11TH CONVERSATION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

**"CHRISTIANS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. BETWEEN TRADITION, PERSECUTION AND A NEW ERA."**

The Middle East is changing. How does that affect Christians in the region? Among the participants in the 11th Mülheim Conversation on the Middle East – held by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the Catholic Academy Mülheim "Die Wolfsburg" in November 2010 were Professor Fouad Ibrahim (at right in picture) and the Coptic priest Boulus Shehata (at left), who gave a presentation on the Copts in Egypt. Many countries suppress religious freedom, or people are prohibited from practicing their Christian faith in public. Many Christians flee as a result. Government representatives and other politicians stressed that Europe had to unite in their actions to improve religious freedom in the Middle East.



## INFORMATIONAL VISIT FROM THE AACHEN DIOCESE TO KAS BOGOTÁ OFFICE

A delegation from the Diocese of Aachen led by the bishop and deputy chair of the German Bishops' Conference, Dr. Heinrich Mussinghoff, paid a visit to the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung office in Bogotá for a lively and extensive exchange of opinions. The meeting provided an opportunity for Stefan Jost, the head of the KAS office in Colombia, to present the various aspects of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's work, as well as the reform policies of the government of President Juan Manuel Santos, the chances for a peace process in Colombia and an assessment of the country's prospects.

The Aachen Diocese is responsible for the partnership of German Catholic churches with Colombia. Bishop Mussinghoff was accompanied on his trip by the partnership representative, Father Dr. Stefan Dückers, as well as by Thomas Hoogen, in charge of global church affairs, and by the bishop secretary, Vicar Alexius Puls.



Bishop Yohanna Qoulta, Prof. Kamal el-Menoufy and Sheikh Mahmoud Ashour (from left) discussed the relationship between state and religion in Egypt.

## THE SECULAR STATE AND CITIZENS' RIGHTS IN EGYPT

Increasing tensions between Egypt's Muslim majority and the Christian majority characterised the year 2010. Many observers say this has been caused by an Islamisation of society and a lack of separation between church and state. However, the notion of secularism in Egypt is often misunderstood as religious animosity. That led the KAS office in Egypt and the Centre for Political Research and Studies to invite a prominent representative from the Christian and the Muslim community to take part in a political debate. The event showed the scepticism that exists towards misunderstood notions of secularism. But it also showed a great deal of approval for the idea of a mature citizen and of religious equality.



Stefan Jost, Alexius Puls, Bishop Dr. Heinrich Mussinghoff, Father Dr. Stefan Dückers, Thomas Hoogen (from left to right)



**Religion and political culture: East meets West, Questions on the Future, vol. 1**  
*Religione e cultura politica: l'Est incontra l'Ovest, I quesiti del futuro, vol. 1*

Markus Krienke, Wilhelm Staudacher (publishers/editors), Rome 2010, in German and Italian





*Yevstrati Sorya (Ukrainian-Orthodox Church, Kiev Patriarchate), Markiyano Trofimiuk (Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church), Olexandr Sayets (Institute for Religious Freedom), Anna Hermann (presidential office), Nico Lange (KAS), Lyubomir Husar (Greek Catholic Church), Mitrofan Yurchuk (Ukrainian-Orthodox Church, Moscow Patriarchate)*

## JOINT DECLARATION IN KIEV

Representatives of the Orthodox churches of the Kiev and Moscow Patriarchates, the Autocephalous Church, of the Greek-Catholic and the Roman-Catholic churches, and of the Jewish community met in Kiev for a roundtable discussion organised by the KAS in December 2010. The participants agreed to a joint declaration in which they called on the Ukrainian government to respect the country's centuries-old multi-confessional tradition, and to create the conditions necessary for the churches to co-exist peacefully. After he took office in the spring of 2010, President Viktor Yanukovich pushed one-sided policies that have given rise to interreligious tensions.

### Plea for interreligious dialogue

*A plea for interreligious dialogue was issued on 14 and 15 December 2010 at the KAS office in Dakar. An international colloquium discussed countries where religious communities live relatively well side-by-side: Cameroon, Israel, Ivory Coast, Mali and Senegal. Speakers did not shy away from difficult issues, such as prohibiting the construction of a church in a Muslim city or the instrumentalisation of religion for political purposes. In four workshops participants developed strategies on how people from the many faiths attending the workshop – Judaism, Christianity, Islam, various African religions – can react appropriately to existing or developing tensions in order to prevent religious conflicts.*



*The apostolic Nuntius in Dakar, Monsignore Louis Mariano Montemayor (left), and Professor Paul Fenton, Paris-Sorbonne University and University of Jerusalem, who is also a rabbi*

### DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION

## FREEDOM – A FUNDAMENTAL VALUE IN BELARUS

The chairman of the Movement for Freedom and Belarus' most prominent opposition figure, Alexander Milinkevich (see picture), visited Berlin, and spoke strongly in favour of supporting the democratic forces and civil society in Belarus. He called on the Western community to act decisively and fight dictatorship. The European idea continues to be highly attractive in Belarus. A dialogue with Europe would help overcome



dictatorship, even if the regime of Belarus is doing everything in its power to stifle contact with Europe. The deputy parliamentary leader of the CDU/CSU in the Bundestag, Arnold Vaatz, said strengthening contacts between the people in Belarus and Europe was essential. That tactic could force the resignation of the regime. It is however especially important that the democratic opposition in Belarus agrees on common goals and presents a united front.

The chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and former president of the European Parliament, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, spoke in his welcome address of the need to provide democrats facing persecution with both non-material and material support. The KAS will do so by providing support to prisoners, their families and lawyers, and by intensifying the work by its local office with the democratic opposition in Belarus. He said that nothing provided more strength than the desire for freedom.

Effective policies on climate change must combine environmental protection, energy supply and economic growth in an intelligent manner.

## ■ ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND ENERGY

# ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

## COHERENT POLICIES BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Protection of the environment is an urgent political issue with high currency. Hardly a day passes without another scientific study or press report on the threats posed by one of the biggest environmental issues, climate change, or its already visible consequences. Politicians must develop coherent international and national policies to deal with these societal and economic challenges. That goal brought experts from politics and academia to Berlin on 24 January. State Secretary Ursula Heinen-Esser summed up the suc-



From left to right: Dr. Kurt Christian Scheel (Federation of German Industries), Thomas Bareiß MP (Chairman of the Energy Coordination Group of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Franz Lamprecht (deputy editor in chief, *Energiewirtschaftliche Tagesfragen* (et) magazine), Ursula Heinen-Esser, MP (parliamentary state secretary, German Federal Ministry for the Environment), Dr. Christian Hey (secretary general of the expert commission on environmental issues for the German government)

cesses achieved at international environmental conferences in 2010, among them the climate treaty negotiations in Cancún and negotiations on biodiversity in Nagoya. The chairman of the energy coordination group of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Thomas Bareiß MP, spoke about Germany's energy concept, which has established goals for changing to a sustainable energy supply that can only be described as unique in the world.



Law professors and students from China and Germany, along with energy law experts and representatives of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Shanghai

## CONFERENCE

# COMPARING GERMAN AND CHINESE ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY LAW IN NANJING

From 24 to 25 February, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung Shanghai and its partner, the German-Chinese Institute for Economic Law, organised an international conference to exchange views on energy and environmental law in Nanjing. Professors, researchers and students from Germany and China gave presentations on the laws with which both countries are trying to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, while at the same time maintaining a reliable energy supply for industry and the people. They discussed advantages and disadvantages of current legislation in both countries, and looked for issues where each country could learn from the other's experiences. Beyond the dialogue on legal issues, participants drew up the political conditions necessary to restructure the Chinese energy sector in an efficient manner. Among the proposals were increasing the use of market mechanisms and limiting the influence of state-owned energy companies.

## + + + IN BRIEF + + +

### Dialogue Programme Environmental and Climate Protection

On 21 December 2010, the KAS office in Santiago de Chile organised a half-day seminar on environmental and climate protection, together with the foundation's new partner organisation in Chile, the *Centro Democracia y Comunidad* (CDC), its long-time partner *Cooperación Ambiental del Sur* (CAS) as well as the UN's *Economic Commission for Latin America* (ECLA). The event, part of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development's dialogue programme, presented the results of the latest UN climate summit that had taken place in early December in Cancún, and analysed its effects on Chile. María Ignacia Benitez (pictured) gave the keynote speech, which was followed by a panel discussion with politicians, academics and civil society.



The KAS has projects in more than 100 countries around the world where it is working for peace, freedom and justice.

## NEWS FROM THE EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT

### NAMES AND FACES



#### STEFAN REITH

- Has headed the KAS office in Tanzania since January
- Was previously assistant to the secretary general and deputy head of the office of the board of directors
- Contact: stefan.reith@kas.de



#### THOMAS AWE

- Took over as head of the KAS office in Beijing on March 1
- Headed the KAS office in Shanghai until December 2010
- Contact: beijing@kas.de



#### MARIA ZANDT

- Is a trainee in the Regional Political Dialogue Programme for West Africa, based in Benin since January 2011
- Was until recently a junior consultant in good governance at the OECD
- Contact: maria.zandt@kas.de



#### DR. MARCO ARNDT

- Has headed the KAS office in Bulgaria since March
- Directed the Civic Education Centre in Dortmund from 2004 to 2010
- Contact: marco.arndt@kas.de



#### DR. NORBERT WAGNER

- Has headed the KAS office in France since March
- Previously ran the KAS office in the United States
- Contact: norbert.wagner@kas.de



#### KATJA CHRISTINA PLATE

- Takes over the KAS office in Italy on April 1
- Previously headed the Regional Programme Political Dialogue Southern Caucasus
- Contact: katja.plate@kas.de

### STAFF CONFERENCE TEAM ASIA AND PACIFIC IN NEW DELHI

Some 30 members of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's Asia and Pacific team joined representatives from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German Chancellery for a one-week staff meeting in New Delhi entitled "Are we falling behind? The role and importance Germany and Europe play in Asia." They discussed developments and challenges in the Asia-Pacific region and the plans for the future by the local KAS office.



The conference was opened on 27 February 2011 by Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and former president of the European Parliament, and Dr. Gerhard Wahlers, deputy secretary general of the KAS and head of the department of European and International Cooperation. Later in the conference, Pöttering gave a speech entitled "Europe as a Global Player – Challenges for the European Foreign Policy." All of the foundation's partner organisations in India took part in the conference, as did 250 high-ranking guests from the political, diplomatic, business, academic and media world.

The KAS chairman also met for talks with Indian President Pratibha Patil, with Meira Kumar, speaker of the Lok Sabha, or Indian lower house of parliament as well as with Pallam Raju, state minister for defence and Shiv Shankar Menon, the Indian government's national security advisor.



Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP meets Indian President Pratibha Patil.



SELECTED NEW PUBLICATIONS

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF **EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**



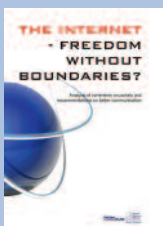
**GOOD GOVERNANCE**

This brochure explains the importance of decentralisation and local government for development work. It also presents a number of best practice examples from KAS projects from 10 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America where it is clear that local authority is an essential part of democratisation and the expression of a subsidiary understanding of society.



**AFRIKAS II**

The new edition of AfriKAS II features articles on subjects ranging from climate change and the African Union to conflict prevention, mobile media and current trends in international development policy. In the second half, our offices abroad have written short reports that illustrate political, economic and social developments and events in 20 African countries.



**THE INTERNET – FREEDOM WITHOUT BOUNDARIES?**

In this book, the KAS along with the Media Plan Institute presents the results of a study and workshop on the trends and issues discussed on the main web news portals in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It also includes recommendations on how journalists can practice free and responsible journalism on the internet through self-regulation.



**"REALITY CHECK" – MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY IN UGANDA JUST BEFORE THE ELECTIONS**

Parliamentary and presidential elections were held in Uganda in February. Yoweri Museveni will remain president for another five years, meaning he can now extend his tenure to 30 years. The English-language publication "Reality Check" by the KAS office in Uganda addresses the current state of multi-party democracy with an anthology by experts in the field.



**DEMOCRACIA CRISTIANA – CULTURA POLÍTICA Y GOBERNANZA**

The articles in this publication by Felipe Gaytán Alcalá describe the influence of Christian-Democratic values on Mexico's political culture through an analysis of election results as well as the tension and changes that result from the inclusion of the ethical and political dimension of these values in governing the country.



**LEARNING FROM EVALUATION**

For the second time since 2008, the Evaluation Task Force of the Department of European and International Cooperation at the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has published the brochure "Learning from Evaluation". It provides experts and the general public with the most important results and recommendations of evaluations the KAS carried out in international projects in 2008 and 2009.