



# KAS INTERNATIONAL

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



## POLITICAL DIALOGUE

*Conference in Beijing on the impact of the new government in China*



## EUROPEAN POLICY

*Grand opening of the KAS office in Athens with MP Antonis Samaras and Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP*



## MEDIA

*Record number of participants at the fifth African Media Leaders Forum in November in Dakar, Senegal*



## ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY

*Debate in San Francisco on the consequences of climate change and Germany's switch to renewable energies*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

■ Page 2
Editorial
■ Page 3
Focus
■ Page 5   Page 22
Political Dialogue
■ Page 8
European Policy
■ Page 10
Economic and Social Governance
■ Page 12
KAS Panorama
■ Page 14
Rule of Law
■ Page 16
Media
■ Page 18
Democracy and Development
■ Page 20
Environment, Climate and Energy Policy
■ Page 23
News from the Department of European and International Cooperation
■ Page 24
Newly Published

## CHALLENGES FOR SECURITY POLICY IN THE SAHEL

**For the seventh time, the regional programme Political Dialogue West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger and Togo) held its annual security policy conference. The gathering took place from November 21 to 23, 2012 in the Togolese capital Lomé. The defence committee of the Togolese parliament and the Ministry of Defence had organised the programme in cooperation with the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung.**

The meeting is a traditional and vital gathering for leading regional military officials and defence policymakers to discuss current security policy issues and other essential points on relations between civilians and the military. The meeting's goal is to involve the armed forces in stabilising and promoting the democratic process in West Africa.

Strategies on achieving a long-term resolution of conflicts in current areas of crisis such as Mali were central to the discussion. After all, the countries at the conference are affected by the developments in Mali because of their geographic location and their membership in the Economic Community of West African States

(ECOWAS). KAS Deputy Secretary-General Dr. Gerhard Wahlers was one of many who underlined that regional security problems in the Sahel required countries to act in a united fashion. The recommendations for action agreed upon by the participants emphasised improving conflict prevention and cooperation in the region, as well as rapid implementation of peace agreements and



*Dr. Gerhard Wahlers, deputy secretary-general of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, and participants in the international security conference in Lomé*

resolutions of the African Union and ECOWAS. The top priority was to hold an international conference with the goal of bringing peace to Mali.

The next security policy conference is scheduled in Niamey in April 2013 and will focus on analysing and combating terrorism in the Sahel.

## DEAR READER,



The situation is changing rapidly among Europe's neighbours. The upheaval in the Arab world which began in Tunisia and whose final outcome remains unclear, the Syrian conflict and the escalation of the crisis in Mali – all these events have proven to be new challenges for the old continent. The debt and budget crisis is also threatening to further restrict Europe's capacity to act. So European countries face a twofold challenge: to consolidate their actions on the inside while simultaneously forging new paths toward the outside.

This requires a more effective Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). In the past, this pillar of European integration was occasionally neglected – after all, when in doubt Europe could count on its closest ally, the United States, getting it "out of trouble" – a fact proven during the Balkan wars in the former Yugoslavia during the 1990s. Europe could focus on conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction; Washington was first and foremost responsible for the military aspect of conflicts. This certainty is no more since the United States has cut back on spending and is shifting its priorities towards the Pacific.

The result is that Europe is required to take more responsibility for its own security and to stabilise the situation among its neighbours. The NATO mission in Libya provided a taste of the future. While the US supported its European allies, France and Britain were in charge of political and military aspects of the mission. And the current conflict in Mali proves that Europe must be prepared if necessary to militarily defend its values and interests.

Europeans must intensify their cooperation on security and defence policy if they are to guarantee this in the future. They still frequently lack clout, perseverance and the will to act together. EU states should improve their capacity to act through the joint purchase and maintenance of military hardware, and the joint use of military skills – an approach that would benefit both NATO and Europe's US allies. Europe will find it impossible to assert itself in the 21<sup>st</sup> century without military power, even if modern-day security policy extends far beyond military policy, with civil conflict prevention and political dialogue becoming ever more important.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung takes all these aspects of security policy into account with its work around the world. Within Europe, we want to contribute to strengthening the CSDP and to maintaining the capacity to act for the EU and its member states. And through dialogue with our partners elsewhere in the world, we seek ways to prevent conflict and promote stability.

This edition of KAS International presents several of these projects. I wish you pleasant and interesting reading.

Berlin, March 2013

Dr. Gerhard Wahlers | Deputy Secretary-General of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

**Publisher**

Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.  
Department of European and  
International Cooperation  
Klingelhöferstraße 23  
D-10907 Berlin

**Editor in Chief**

Dr. Gerhard Wahlers

**Editors**

- Dr. Stefan Friedrich  
(Overall coordination)
- Silke David
- Isabel Peter
- Dr. Céline-Agathe Caro  
(European Policy)
- Sebastian Barnet Fuchs  
(Democracy and Development)
- Peter Girke  
(Rule of Law)
- David Gregosz  
(Economic and Social  
Governance)
- Dr. Christian Hübner  
(Environment, Climate and  
Energy Policy)
- Dr. Patrick Keller  
(Political Dialogue)
- Martina Wisser  
(Media)

Email contact:  
firstname.lastname@kas.de

**Translation**

Thomas Marzahl

**Design and Layout**

SWITSCH  
KommunikationsDesign,  
Cologne

© 2013  
Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V.



## GERMAN-BRITISH SECURITY DIALOGUE IN BERLIN

The KAS and the Royal United Services Institute invited politicians, military officials and experts from Germany and Britain to Berlin to a workshop on February 18. It focused in particular on mid-range planning for the armed forces and on potential synergies in regards to both countries' naval capacities. High-level officials such as Britain's Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Air Marshall Steven Hillier, and the Deputy Inspector of the German Navy, Rear Admiral Heinrich Lange, provided a great deal of insight at the discussion.



Air Marshall Stephen Hillier (left), Professor Malcolm Chalmers (RUSI)

## GERMAN-FRENCH STRATEGY FORUM

From November 28-29, 2012 the 14<sup>th</sup> German-French Strategy Forum took place at the KAS Academy, an event the foundation organises in alternating years in Berlin and Paris in cooperation with the French Institute for International Relations (Ifri). This forum offers legislators, government representatives and experts from Germany and France the opportunity to discuss long-term challenges for security and foreign policy. At this year's forum the participants shared their views on how effective Europe was on defence policy issues.



Ambassador Wolfgang Ischinger, former state secretary at the Foreign Ministry and chairman of the Munich Security Conference, in Berlin

## CONFLICT ANALYSIS AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE IN TANZANIA

The KAS explored the reasons for increased violence in Tanzania at a public event entitled "Violence, Disregard of the Law, Killings – Is Our Peace Under Threat?". More than 350 participants held a lively debate on possible remedies for the spiralling violence. The eleventh Maendeleo dialogue (which means development in Swahili) helped further understanding in conflict-ridden surroundings.



Sheikh Alhad Musa Salum, chairman of the Association of Koran School Teachers in Tanzania, during the discussion

## FOCUS



A lively discussion with police officers and members of civil society on security issues

## DIALOGUE BETWEEN CITIZENS AND THE POLICE

Across the Democratic Republic of the Congo, security is lacking for the Congolese people overall and private property is insufficiently protected. In many communities police forces are defenceless against the wave of crime; in some cases police officers are the perpetrators themselves. Within civil society a rising number of stakeholders are seeking to create dialogue between representatives of the police and government.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is working on promoting this process, and as part of the "Dialogue and Participation" project partly funded by the EU, 40 civil society and police representatives met in Kinshasa. The week-long seminar successfully covered issues such as methods of cooperation at a local level as well as ideas on how to prevent future conflicts. Local media carried extensive reports on the recommendations put forth by the symposium, thus reaching a large number of Congolese.

### +++ IN BRIEF +++

#### Cooperation on security in the western Balkans

The KAS and the Atlantic Council of Albania invited speakers and participants from Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Germany and the United States to discuss security issues in the region. The debate centred mostly on the inclination of some politicians in Albania and Kosovo to view both countries as one.

*Opposition leader Mugisha Muntu, former head of the army and president of the largest opposition party, the Forum for Democratic Change (FDC), spoke at a KAS event in Uganda in favour of a professional military.*



## ■ FOCUS

### INTERNATIONAL EXPERT CONFERENCE IN TUNIS

The crisis in the West African state of Mali has dominated recent debate on security policy among Mali's North African neighbours. Algeria and Libya are particularly affected, but so are Morocco and Tunisia. Has the crisis in Mali potentially spilled over into neighbouring countries? What about regional stability in the Maghreb? Does religious extremism have transnational potential? And how do developments in the Sahel affect relations between the African and the Arab worlds? These were some of the issues that regional analysts and experts from countries in the Maghreb and south of the Sahara explored at a conference in Tunis from February 15 to 16, 2013. The event "The Current Situation South of the Sahara and its Ramifications for Maghreb Countries" was organised by the KAS and the Observatory for Arab religions and civic freedoms (OaRL).



*A number of experts debated the global security outlook in Tunis.*

### SEPARATION OF POWERS AND THE ROLE OF THE UGANDAN MILITARY

*Since the beginning of the year, the Ugandan parliament and executive arm of the government have conflicted with each other, making headlines in the country. Rumours about a possible coup made the rounds. The defence minister and high-level military officials, even the president threatened military takeover of government, if necessary. The KAS and the alumni association of Makerere University used the ensuing debate around the country as an opportunity to hold a public event where they assessed the issues of separation of powers and the particular role the army plays in a democracy – and to put it in the Ugandan context. The event at Makerere University on February 12, 2013 gave more than 200 representatives of the government, parliament, the military, media, and the academia as well as civil society the opportunity to explore the issue from a number of perspectives. People paid particular attention to opposition leader Mugisha Muntu, the former head of the army. He underscored the importance of the Ugandan constitution, which foresees a change of governments only through free and fair elections, while also limiting the power of the army.*

### MALI AT THE CROSSROADS

At the invitation of the KAS, some 130 experts and academics met in Dakar on February 21, 2013 to discuss the crisis in Mali and potential regional solutions. The KAS conference room was full to overflowing and many had to listen in while standing in the garden. The high level of interest shows the importance of the issue in Senegal as well, where the effects of the crisis are increasingly being felt.

Bakary Sambe, an academic specialising in history and religion, gave an overview of the historic and geostrategic factors behind the crisis, while law professor Fatou Kiné Camara analysed Mali's history and constitution during the Middle Ages, using it as a source that could potentially inspire solutions. The moderator of the debate was archivist Mbaye Thiam. University professors, politicians, writers and representatives of European and US institutions were in the audience; a number of Malians were also in attendance. They analysed the complexity of the multi-dimensional conflict and put it in an African



*History professor Aberrahmane Gaide gives his views on the crisis in Mali.*

and international context before finally laying out a variety of potential solutions. Everyone agreed that social injustice, poverty, unemployment and the crisis in education all had to be addressed if the region was not to turn into a breeding ground for extremist movements. The need to take action exists on many different fronts, from dealing with a weak State to the need to reform the armed forces to increasing African solidarity. But individual citizens are by far the most important. As long as Africans define themselves along the lines of ethnicity, language, culture and geography – and social tolerance remains lacking – the continent will remain susceptible to conflicts similar to those in Mali.

Political dialogue promotes an exchange of views, helps secure peace and establishes the necessary conditions for cooperation.

## POLITICAL DIALOGUE ■

### DEALING WITH THE COMMUNIST PAST

Albania's communist past weighs heavily on the country. Many victims of political persecution between 1944 and 1990 are not given enough of a voice, and politicians are too reluctant to take the initiative. But the past also shapes current politics. On the one hand it is about the strength of Albania's still young democracy and its evolution since the collapse of Communism; on the other hand it must involve justice for the victims of persecution facing severe hardship because of their misfortune. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung is working closely with representatives of Albanian civil society and researchers to spur a broader debate on the matter in society at large. A conference on December 17, 2012 for example unveiled three publications that were written with the assistance of the KAS.



From the left: Dr. Thomas Schrapel, head of the KAS office in Albania, moderator Luljeta Lleshanaku, Prof. Peter Maser, Albanian Education Minister Prof. Myrqerem Tafaj, and the German Ambassador to Tirana, Carola Müller-Holtkemper

### PAN PRESIDENT VISITS KAS MEXICO OFFICE



PAN president Gustavo Madero (l.) and Dr. Stefan Jost, KAS representative in Mexico

The president of the KAS partner party PAN, Gustavo Madero, paid a visit to the KAS office in Mexico City. Madero said he made this gesture to acknowledge how important the foundation's partnership was for the PAN, and how grateful he was for its support. The one-hour meeting covered areas where the two institutions could cooperate in the future. Training and promotion of young leaders as well as support for locally elected officials will make up a major share of the programme. The goal is to rebuild the party from the local level up following its defeat in the presidential polls last June. Both sides agreed that the PAN has to make far more efforts with regards to civil society and the pre-political sphere. One key related topic is the involvement of indigenous minorities in the PAN's work. This year, for example, plans are in the works for a special training programme for indigenous leaders.

### KAS PAYS VISIT TO EAST TIMORESE PRESIDENT

President José Maria Vasconcelos received the head of the KAS office in Indonesia and East Timor, Dr. Jan Woischnik, in December 2012. As a result of the visit, the KAS made arrangements to systematically cooperate with two centre-right East Timorese parties.

President Vasconcelos alias Taur Matan Ruak (the president's name when he was battling for East Timor's independence) welcomed Woischnik to his official residence. He thanked him for the efforts the KAS has made for the democratic development of the still young nation, as well as for television programmes on issues relevant to civil society produced and broadcasted by the KAS.



Dr. Jan Woischnik presents the September 2012 edition of KAS International Reports to East Timor's President José Maria Vasconcelos, alias Taur Matan Ruak. It published an article on political developments in East Timor last year.

From left to right: Andor Nagy MP, Arnold Vaatz MP, Bence Ervin Takács (moderator), Gergely Gulyás MP, Manfred Grund MP



## POLITICAL DIALOGUE

# GERMAN AND HUNGARIAN LEGISLATORS IN DIALOGUE

Eight members of the German Bundestag from the east of the country travelled to Hungary for political talks at the end of October 2012. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the FIDESZ party's political foundation, the Hungarian Civil Union (SZMPA), organised the podium discussion titled "A Dialogue Between Germany and Hungary". Among the participants were Arnold Vaatz MP, the deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group in the German Bundestag, CDU/CSU parliamentary party secretary, Manfred Grund MP, Gergely Gulyás MP, deputy chair

of the FIDESZ parliamentary group in the Hungarian National Assembly, as well as Andor Nagy MP, chair of the German-Hungarian group in the National Assembly. One of the main goals of the event was to encourage a frank discussion of the political situation in Hungary and to clear up any potential misunderstandings in German-Hungarian relations. In the lively discussion that followed, the legislators agreed that the Hungarian government should inform the public about important projects in a timely and comprehensive fashion, and that it needed a more predictable economic policy.

# CONFERENCE ON THE NEW CHINESE GOVERNMENT

The KAS office in Beijing held a conference on the implications of the 18<sup>th</sup> Communist Party Congress for China's domestic and foreign policy, organised in cooperation with Hong Kong Baptist University in December 2012. The event provided the chance to review the objectives of the fifth generation of leaders in a critical and multi-faceted fashion. Extensive discussions took place between Chinese and international experts on internal party conflicts as well as the Bo Xilai affair and how this could affect the legitimacy of the Chinese Communist Party. Another issue under debate was the new government's foreign and security policy priorities. According to Dr. Kuo-hsiang Sun, lecturer at the Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at Nanhua University in Taiwan, the People's Republic maintains its course towards regional dominance, while its foreign policy decisions are shaped by its interest in protecting territorial sovereignty, securing natural resources and maintaining Chinese nationalism.



Prof. Jean-Pierre Cabestan (at centre), Hong Kong Baptist University

## CUBA FORUM IN MEXICO CITY

The Cuba Forum of the KAS on January 28, 2013 was a platform of cross-party dialogue on Cuba's future. This is why it was a coup that – in addition to Cuban exiles from the US, Latin America and Europe – eight Cuban dissidents joined the forum live via Skype. Among them were Guillermo Fariñas and Ofelia Acevedo, the widow of the recently deceased dissident Oswaldo Paya. The conference covered Cuban civil society, new technologies and social networks, Cuba's position in international politics, the role of the Catholic Church and new freedoms enjoyed by Cubans. The development and growth of civil society was the common and overlapping theme of the panels. Cubans themselves have to make change their priority; it is not something that can be imposed from the "outside".



Dr. Stefan Jost, KAS representative in Mexico

An hour-long film, which can be seen on the internet, sums up the panel discussions. An e-book about the conference will also be published.



*Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan welcoming the chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, in Ankara*

POLITICAL DIALOGUE ■

## INTENSIFYING POLITICAL DIALOGUE WITH TURKEY

In October 2012, the chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Hans-Gert Pöttering, travelled to Turkey. At the centre of his visit were political talks in Ankara, where Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan received him.

Pöttering used the opportunity to explain how German political foundations worked and to highlight the work of the KAS in Turkey. Meetings with the president of the Turkish Parliament, Cemil Çiçek, at the country's parliament, as well as with the minister for EU Affairs, Egemen Bağış, followed. At the centre of the discussions was the status of EU accession talks, which are seen as an opportunity to enshrine the values the European Union and Turkey share. During his visit, Pöttering was awarded an honorary doctorate from Bahçeşehir University in Istanbul and met Patriarch Bartholomew I of the Eastern Orthodox Church.

Bağış accepted an invitation to travel to Berlin and give a speech at the Academy of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, where on October 31, 2012 he made the case for full EU membership for his country. On March 6, 2013 the Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Bülent Arınç spoke at the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin. He focused on the current economic and political crisis in Europe, and stressed that Europe had so far always emerged from every crisis far stronger.



*Deputy Prime Minister Bülent Arınç giving a speech on March 6, 2013 in the Academy of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin*

## GERMAN PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT TUNISIA AND ALGERIA

The deputy chair of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Andreas Schockenhoff MP, and Johannes Selle MP, a member of the Committee for Economic Cooperation and Development, travelled to Algeria and Tunisia from December 17 to 20, 2012 to inform themselves about security in the region, the process of political reform

and the status of the drafting of a Tunisian constitution. After talks with the Algerian foreign minister and the president of Algeria's National Assembly, the lawmakers met in Tunisia with Prime Minister Hamadi Jebali, Foreign Minister Rafik Abdessalam, the president of the Constituent Assembly of Tunisia, Mustapha Ben Jafaar, and the Minister for Good Governance, Abderrahmane Ladgham. Former PM Beji Caid Essebsi also received the lawmakers.

*Mohamed Larbi Ould Khelifa, the president of the Algerian National Assembly, presented a gift to the German guests as a sign of Algerian-German ties.*



Schockenhoff called on politicians and other decision makers in Tunisia to draw up a constitution that is as broad-based as possible.

> Political Dialogue section continued on page 22

*Greek Prime Minister Antonis Samaras and the chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, met for the opening of the newest KAS office in Athens.*

## ■ EUROPEAN POLICY



## HEAD OF THE EU TASK FORCE VISITS THESSALONIKI

The head of the EU's Task Force for Greece, Horst Reichenbach (see picture), spoke in early February 2013 to business representatives from northern Greece on the Task Force's consulting role and about his experience with the reform process in Greece.

The nearly 350 attendees used the Q&A session afterwards to ask a lot of questions – helping clear up a few prejudices and clichés on why the German EU official was involved in Greece.



## GRAND OPENING OF THE KAS OFFICE IN GREECE

Greek Prime Minister Antonis Samaras and the chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and former president of the European Parliament, Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, officially inaugurated the foundation's newest office in Athens on December 19, 2012 with a ceremony at the Acropolis Museum. The more than 300 guests included some 60 members of the Greek and European Parliaments. The foundation, which began operating the office in May 2012, has already undertaken a number of projects in cooperation with Greek partners on German-Greek understanding and is working on intensifying political dialogue with European partner countries.

## TALKS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN ATHENS

In mid-December 2012, the KAS invited a number of experts in economic policy, including journalists, ministerial officials, academics, legislators and legislative staff to a three-day workshop in Berlin and Athens in order to review the challenges posed by the renewal process in Greece. The goal of the event was to foster a better understanding of the country's political system, its economic problems and Greece's cultural heritage.

The delegation was confronted with a mixed message during political talks in both countries. On the one hand, Greece is making a great deal of effort to consolidate its economy. But these efforts are also harming the Greek people in a number of ways, and are a severe test for the Greek political party system. On the other hand, the structural reforms that will help spur growth have so far only been insufficiently implemented. And people outside Greece have hardly taken notice of the first successes of reform such as increasing the age of retirement to 67. The discussion with Greek intellectuals and journalists made



*Participants met in Athens with high-level officials such as the Deputy Minister of Development Notis Mitarachi. He pointed out that Greece had made massive consolidation efforts and appealed for more patience.*

clear the huge gulf between the State, political elites and the average Greek citizen. "Greece is going to remain an issue for several years," said one participant, summing up the workshop as people returned home from Athens.



*From the left: Wil Bakirov, president of the national Karasin University in Charkiv; Borys Tarasjuk, member of the committee for issues concerning European integration in the Ukrainian parliament; Gabriele Baumann, head of the KAS office in Ukraine; Oleksandr Sushko, scientific director of the Institute for Euro-Atlantic Cooperation; and Veronika Movchan, Academic Director, Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting*

## EUROPEAN PERSPECTIVES FOR UKRAINE IN 2013

### IS THE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT JUST AROUND THE CORNER?

The KAS held a roundtable discussion on February 8, 2013 titled "A European Perspective for Ukraine in 2013," which took place at the University of Kharkiv. Politicians and experts joined some 100 participants to discuss the potential signing of the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement as well as the country's priorities while it holds the chairmanship of the OSCE.

The discussion of the idea of a customs union with Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan – which is just 30 kilometres from the border with the Russian Federation – led to heated debate. The contributions people made underscored how necessary the Association Agreement with the EU was for democratic, legal and economic reforms in Ukraine, as well as



the importance of the Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA). That highlighted the advantages of the Association agreement, so that the discussion then took on a more pragmatic tone.

## SEARCHING FOR A EUROPEAN ECONOMIC MODEL

On November 29 and 30, 2012 the KAS and the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence at the University of Pavia in Italy held a conference on the question of whether the social market economy can serve as a joint economic and social model throughout Europe. This debate was spurred by the consequences of the financial and economic crisis – including how the crisis affects the common currency's future.

Experts from Germany, France, Italy and Spain as well as Brussels discussed historical ideas and concepts, the perception of business, Germany's experiences with social welfare reform and how the German model is currently viewed. The structural reforms and austerity measures being implemented in the countries hit hard by the crisis served as the backdrop to the discussion.



*The conference participants, including former president of the European Parliament (1997 – 1999) José María Gil-Robles (centre), in Cadenabbia. They discussed a European economic strategy capable of dealing with unemployment, guaranteeing social security and promoting prosperity.*



From the left: José Siaba Serrate, economist and member of CARI, Dr. Kristin Wesemann, head of the KAS office in Argentina; Dr. Adalberto Rodríguez Giavarini, CARI president and former Argentinian foreign minister; and Dr. Alfredo Gutiérrez, Universidad Argentina de la Empresa (UADE)

## TAKING STOCK OF POST-FINANCIAL CRISIS ARGENTINA AND THE G20

### "DEVELOPMENT IS ONLY POSSIBLE WHERE COOPERATION OCCURS"

There has been a widespread debate whether the financial crisis that shook the world in 2008 could have been predicted. Just about every country bore the consequences, ranging from shaken financial markets and attempts to blame each other to international relations that were called into question. Against this backdrop the G20, the group of the world's 20 biggest industrialised and emerging nations, met for the first time ever in the winter of 2008. The many negotiations that have taken place since then have shown how many competing interests are involved. That is a quite unsurprising conclusion since the crisis affected every country in different ways, and they had to react according to their specific social, economic and political situations.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, analysts José Siaba Serrate, a member of the Argentinian Council for Foreign Relations (CARI), and Alfredo Gutiérrez Girault, director of the economic and financial studies programmes of the Universidad Argentina de la Empresa

(UADE), wrote a study that summarises the G20 agenda of the last five years. In it, Argentina's role in international relations becomes clear – as well as the changes it has pushed through. "Argentina has to coordinate its activities with other emerging countries, especially those in Latin America," Girault said in his presentation. The G20 represents an ideal platform. "Sitting at one table with other countries is an incomparable opportunity," he said. But one cannot expect miracles. Serrate agreed. "The G20 is an international forum, nothing more and nothing less." Just because there is the political will to reach an agreement does not always mean positive results can be achieved.

The study provides the basis to discuss future developments both in the European Union and in bilateral relations between Argentina and Germany. In his opening remarks the president of CARI, Adalberto Rodríguez Giavarini, provided an apt description of the situation. "Development is only possible where cooperation occurs."

## BOOSTING GROWTH – PROMOTING SMES

### ANTONIO TAJANI ENCOURAGES YOUNG TUNISIAN ENTREPRENEURS

A delegation of 40 business people accompanied the deputy president of the European Commission and Commissioner for Enterprise and Industry, Antonio Tajani, to Tunis on November 28, 2012 on what was billed as a "Mission for Growth." The commissioner met with a variety of Tunisian government representatives. He also accepted an invitation from the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Tunis to take part in an evening conference along with a number of young entrepreneurs, members of the Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'Entreprise (CJD), the Tunisian chapter of the AIESEC student organisation as well as high-

level politicians and diplomats. The discussions, which had the motto "Strengthening Growth – Promoting SMEs," focused on the importance of the middle class for the Tunisian economy. "The dreams of Tunisian youth has to be turned into something concrete," Tajani said in his speech. A policy of growth was a good strategy to combat the current crisis, he said. The event also took stock of the investment climate in Tunisia.



Antonio Tajani speaking to Tunisian young entrepreneurs and guests from politics and the diplomatic corps



## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY ■

*Economists and theologians from Asia, Africa and Latin America met at the KAS office in Brussels to jointly work on solutions for a stable global economic system based upon the ethical principles of Catholic social teaching.*

## CONFERENCE: ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

# "NOT JUST NEIGHBOURS IN THE GLOBAL VILLAGE BUT BROTHERS"

Economists and theologians from around the world travelled to Brussels in November 2012 to debate the normative roots of the social market economy. The conference organised in cooperation with Ordo Socialis and the Catholic Social Sciences Centre (Katholische Sozialwissenschaftliche Zentralstelle) addressed the issue of how to apply the ethical principles of Catholic social teaching to business, and how they can be used in different cultural contexts.

The goal of the interdisciplinary dialogue was to see where the positions of representatives from industrialised and emerging nations intersect or converge, and to try to jointly determine how to begin a global system of governance.

The reports from a variety of countries show that putting ethical guidelines into practice is dependent on personal virtue and a government-run legal system. Globally, mandatory agreements that guarantee free trade, fair competition, careful stewardship of natural resources and financial markets that serve the goal of a social market economy are sorely lacking.

All of these issues need to be addressed at the political level so that the increasing process of globalisation takes place humanely – not least in order to fulfil the sense of justice of people who are questioning the effectiveness of market economy structures because of the financial and economic crisis.

## INDONESIA, THE ECONOMIC MIRACLE

# OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY

*From left: Dr. Jan Woischnik, head of the KAS office in Indonesia and East Timor; Dr. Anies Baswedan, president of Paramadina University and Prof. Marcus Marktanner at the grand opening of the post-graduate school on social market economy in Bandung in November 2012*

Indonesia's economy is growing by six percent a year, the size of the country's middle class with a lot of disposable income is increasing and direct investors from abroad are setting their sights on the island archipelago. But the economic success story also brings rising socio-economic challenges with it. Since 2009, the KAS has used post-graduate courses to present an economic and social model that is sustainable and socially just, and has the goal to create prosperity.

More than 170 professors and instructors from economic departments at universities around the country as well as business journalists from Indonesia have taken part in the week-long seminars held in cooperation with the respected University of Paramadina. In June 2012, a ten-day programme in Germany was added as a complement, which saw five participants selected to travel to Stuttgart, Munich and Berlin.



At the end of November 2012, two more one-week training courses took place, this time for a group of 40 western Indonesian academics and journalists. Professor Marcus Marktanner from the American Kenesaw State University led the training, which provided participants with a history of the social market economy and described its characteristics. At the end of the meeting, participants agreed that this kind of economic and social model could help Indonesia address some of its current social and economic challenges – as long as Indonesia's specificities are taken into account.

**Selected Events**

(The numbers inside each **A** square denote the office abroad that is in charge, a **D** denotes an event in Germany)

■ **KAS PANORAMA**

**LATIN AMERICA**

**4 Training of young electoral observers**

with partner organisation Iustitia et Pax Panama, February to November 2013

**4 Association agreement between Central America and the EU: trade and the environment**

in cooperation with ICAES Online course San José, April to June 2013

**2 Challenges for the justice system in Guatemala**

in cooperation with the Guatemalan Constitutional Court Quetzaltenango, Guatemala April 6, 2013

**13 4<sup>th</sup> Academy on political communication**

in cooperation with INCEP Seminar for party communications officers Guatemala City, April 15 - 19, 2013

**6 Constitutional Reforms in Honduras**

Seminar Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Honduras April 22 - 24, 2013

**6 Doing business sustainably: extraction of natural resources and improving infrastructure in a socially just and environmentally friendly manner**

Seminar Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil June 2013

**EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA**

**30 School of European policy**

Seminar in cooperation with the youth wing of the People's Movement of Ukraine Kiev, April 5 - 7, 2013

**34 Croatia and the EU**

Conference in cooperation with CES Dubrovnik, April 11, 2013

**19 Getting to know European neighbours: the 1980s in Germany and Italy**

Seminar series Rome, April 16 and May 7, 2013

**D German-Syrian cultural dialogue**

Reading and discussion with Fawwaz Haddad, Heinrich Kreft, Carsten Wieland Berlin, April 23, 2013

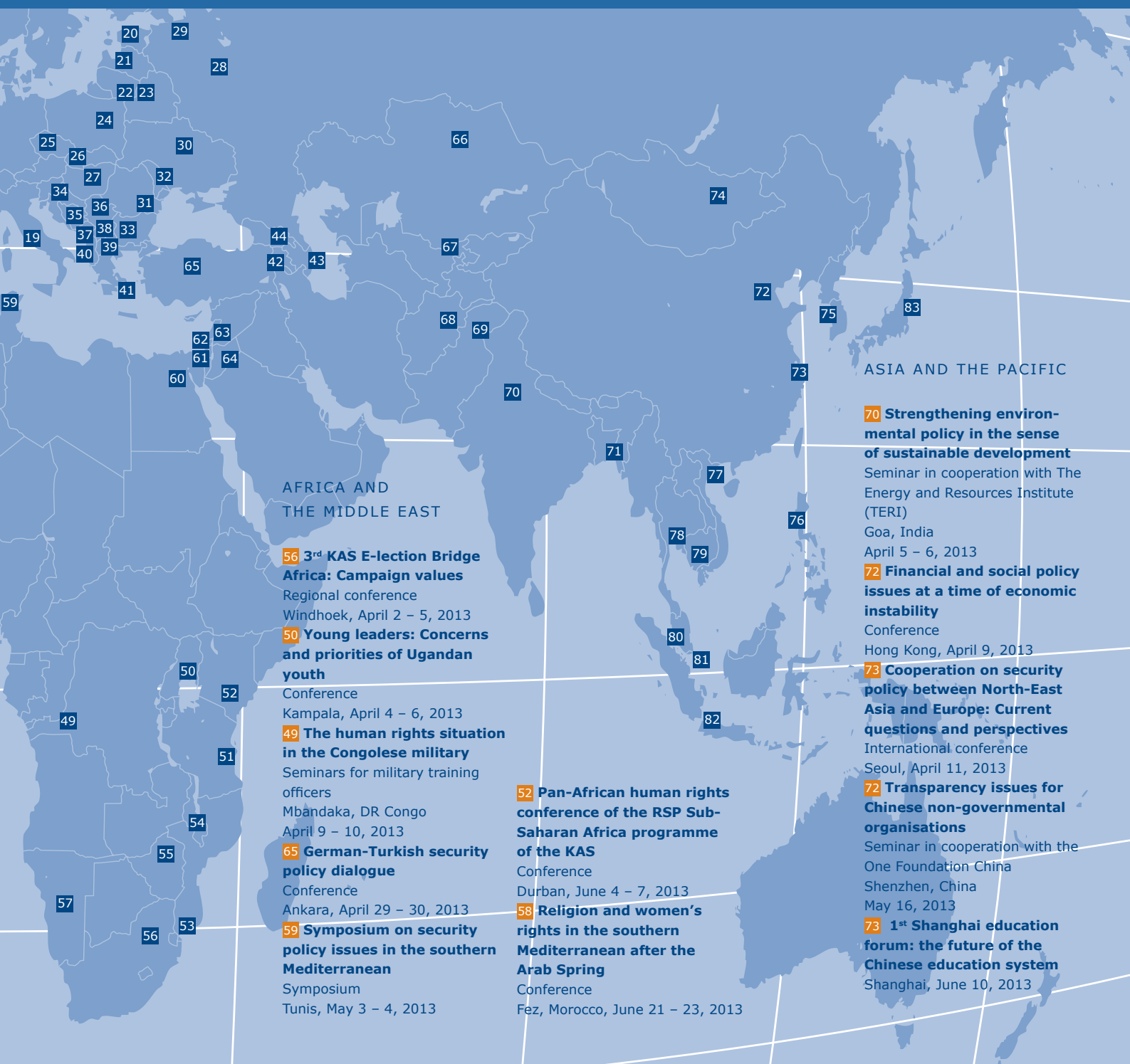
**30 Ethics of journalism**

Event in cooperation with the academy of the Ukrainian press Lviv, April 24 - 25, 2013

**18 European Roundtable 2013: Rebuilding Europe**

Conference Granada, Spain April 28 - 30, 2013

**FIELD AND LIAISON OFFICES OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG | LATIN AMERICA** 1 Mexico, Mexico City 2 Guatemala, Guatemala (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 3 Latin America) 7 Ecuador, Quito 8 Peru, Lima 9 Bolivia, La Paz (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 10 Chile, Santiago de Chile (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 13 Argentina, Buenos Aires (office and regional media programme) | **EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA** 14 Latvia, Riga 21 Lithuania, Vilnius 22 Belarus, office: Vilnius 24 Poland, Warsaw 25 Czech Republic, Prague 26 Slovak Republic, Bratislava 27 Hungary, Budapest (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 32 Moldova Republic, Chişinău 33 Bulgaria, Sofia (office and regional media programme) 34 Croatia, Zagreb 35 Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 43 Azerbaijan, Baku 44 Georgia, Tbilisi (office and regional programme Southern Caucasus) | **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** 45 Senegal, Dakar 46 Tanzania, Dar Es Salaam 51 Kenya, Nairobi (office and regional rule-of-law programme Sub-Saharan Africa) 52 Mozambique, Maputo 53 Malawi, Lilongwe (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) | **MIDDLE EAST** 58 Morocco, Rabat 59 Tunisia, Tunis 60 Egypt, Cairo 61 Israel, Jerusalem 62 Palestinian Territories, Ramallah 63 Libanon, Beirut (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 67 Uzbekistan, Tashkent (office and regional project Central Asia) 68 Afghanistan, Kabul 69 Pakistan, Islamabad 70 India, New Delhi (office and regional programme policy participation Indígenas) 77 Vietnam, Hanoi 78 Thailand, Bangkok 79 Cambodia, Phnom Penh 80 Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 81 Singapore, Singapore (3 regional programmes: politics, economics and culture)



Guatemala City | 3 Honduras, Tegucigalpa | 4 Costa Rica, San José | 5 Venezuela, Caracas | 6 Colombia, Bogotá (office and regional rule-of-law programme  
 11 Brazil, Rio de Janeiro (office and regional programme social order policy, Latin America) | 12 Uruguay, Montevideo (office and regional programme political  
 USA, Washington | 15 Great Britain, London | 16 Belgium, Brussels (European office) | 17 France, Paris | 18 Spain, Madrid | 19 Italy, Rome | 20 Estonia, Tallinn  
 Budapest | 28 29 Russian Federation, Moscow and St Petersburg | 30 Ukraine, Kiev | 31 Romania, Bucharest (office and regional rule-of-law programme Southeast  
 36 Serbia, Belgrade | 37 Montenegro, Podgorica | 38 Kosovo, Pristina | 39 Republic of Macedonia, Skopje | 40 Albania, Tirana | 41 Greece, Athens | 42 Armenia,  
 Ghana, Accra | 47 Benin, Cotonou (regional programme political dialogue West Africa) | 48 Nigeria, Abuja | 49 D.R. Congo, Kinshasa | 50 Uganda, Kampala  
 55 Zimbabwe, Harare | 56 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg (office and regional media programme) | 57 Namibia, Windhoek | **NORTH AFRICA /**  
 and regional rule-of-law programme North Africa/Middle East) | 64 Jordan, Amman | 65 Turkey, Ankara | **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC** | 66 Kazakhstan, Astana  
 programme SAARC) | 71 Bangladesh, Dhaka | 72 73 PR China, Beijing and Shanghai | 74 Mongolia, Ulan Bator | 75 Republic of Korea, Seoul | 76 Philippines, Manila  
 media, and rule of law) | 82 Indonesia/East Timor, Jakarta | 83 Japan, Tokyo (office and regional programme social order policy, Asia)

Democracy and the rule of law are central to the foundation's international work.

## ■ RULE OF LAW

### OPENING A NEW OFFICE

## NEW RULE-OF-LAW PROGRAMME FOR THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

The chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and former president of the European Parliament, Hans-Gert Pöttering, inaugurated the new regional Rule of Law programme Middle East/North Africa and the KAS Lebanon office in Beirut. At the forum called "A Rule of Law System as a Condition for Democracy and Development in the Middle East" Pöttering provided details on the new regional programme. Prof. Ibrahim Najjar, the former justice minister of Lebanon, spoke out in favour of judicial independence and the reforms necessary in Lebanon for that to be achieved.

The 150 guests included legislators, ambassadors and leading members of the justice system. Pöttering encouraged both jurists and politicians in Lebanon as well as representatives of other countries in the

Middle East and North Africa to push through the needed reforms with determination, and said the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung would lend its full support to the process.

While in Lebanon, Pöttering held political talks with the Lebanese President, General Michel Sleiman, the president of the parliament, Nabir Berri, and several government and opposition politicians. He also met with the Patriarch of the Maronite Church, Cardinal Bechara Rai. Overcoming the political crisis in Lebanon was a core issue of his talks, as well as the country's difficult situation, which has been exacerbated because of the arrival of several hundred thousand Syrian refugees.



From left: Peter Rimmele, head of the Rule of Law programme Middle East and North Africa in Lebanon; Dr. Gerhard Wahlers, deputy secretary-general of the KAS; Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP and Lebanese President General Michel Sleiman

### + + + IN BRIEF + + +

#### Conflicts of interest in politics and administration

*On December 5, 2012 the KAS presented the results of a comparative study in Brussels on the problems with conflicts of interest in Romania, Croatia and Moldova. The occasion was a conference on the issue of clientelism in politics and administration organised by the KAS Rule of Law programme South-East Europe and the Romanian NGO Expert Forum. Politicians and civil society representatives met to discuss best practices for implementing policies that would either prevent conflicts of interest when people holding political office are simultaneously involved in business activities or would prevent someone from illegally holding several public offices at the same time.*

## FIFTH COLOMBIAN-VENEZUELAN CONFERENCE ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

The Vth Colombian-Venezuelan conference on Constitutional Law, which was organised by the Rule of Law Programme Latin America, the KAS Venezuela Programme and Andrés Bello Catholic University, discussed current constitutional developments in Venezuela. The hosts and their visitors from Colombia's Externado University debated what effect Venezuela's special approach is having on the constitutional order and the legal system, be it for example its opposition to an independent constitutional court, the restrictions on individual civil liberties for the sake of social policy goals or the consequences of Venezuela denouncing the American Convention on Human Rights.

"A sad day for democracy in Latin America!" is how the KAS representative in Venezuela, Georg Eickhoff (at the lectern), sharply criticised the recent transfer of the presidency of the regional CELAC alliance to Cuba.



*The Inter-American Court of Human Rights engaged in dialogue at the 2012 conference of Latin American Constitutional Court judges.*



**RULE OF LAW** ■

*From left to right: Jorge Tomás Larrieux, judge at Uruguay's Supreme Court, Asdrúbal Aguiar, Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Venezuela; Marisol Peña Torres, judge at the Chilean Constitutional Court; Néstor Pedro Sagüés, Constitutional Law specialist from Argentina; Diego García Sayán, president of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; Matthias Herdegen, University of Bonn, and Claudio Nash, Universidad de Chile*

## XIX MEETING OF LATIN AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGES

The challenges for globalised legal and political structures are increasingly affecting Latin America. That was the main issue on the table at the XIX Meeting of Latin American Constitutional Court Judges, which took place in November 2012 in cooperation with the Chilean Constitutional Court in Viña del Mar. In his keynote address, German Constitutional Court Justice Peter Müller described to the court presidents and judges the role of the German Constitutional Court on the global stage of international finance with its decisions on the European debt crisis. A further crucial issue on the agenda of Latin American constitutional courts is the role of socio-economic rights as a precondition for a

sustainable democracy and a constitutional order governed by the rule of law. In this context, the dilemma facing the judges became clear: how can they contribute to closing the gap between the constitutional postulate and the continuing deficits in terms of human rights and minimum social standards? Another aspect that played a central role was the jurisdictional dialogue between the Inter-American Court for Human Rights and the national supreme and constitutional courts. Also, the justices exchanged their views on the (limited) progress some States have made adapting the make up of state institutions to the ethnically pluralistic reality of the continent.

## CONSTITUTIONALISM IN SOUTH EAST ASIA



*Participants in the roundtable discussion on the constitution and protection of fundamental rights in ASEAN*

*The administrative court system in Thailand has established a reputation of relative non-partisanship and independence. Its members have repeatedly criticised how the constitutionally guaranteed protection of fundamental rights is inadequately applied. A one-day workshop at the end of November in Bangkok gave judges and*

*employees the chance to look at different examples of constitutions from around the region as well as the German Basic Law in order to raise more awareness of the possibilities – and pitfalls – of constitutional law, and how it can effectively protect fundamental rights. The background for such analysis is the growing regionalisation of approaches happening in Thailand as well as the fact that Thailand could serve as a regional role model given the system of protection of civil rights and freedom enshrined in its constitution. The discussion also focused on the current issue of a possible constitution for ASEAN and how to achieve such goal.*



*Children of the Black Hmong minority on the way to school in Sapa, Vietnam*

## LEGAL AID FOR ETHNIC MINORITIES IN VIETNAM

*The KAS office in Hanoi and the Vietnamese Jurist Association organised a seminar in the north of the country from November 12 to 14, 2012 on basic legal principles and legal training education in Vietnam. Ethnic minorities in northern Vietnam continue to have inadequate access to legal assistance.*

*The government is aware of the problem and to that end the Vietnamese parliament passed a law in June 2012 on strengthening the implementation of legal rights and legal education at the local level.*

## FORUM "JOURNALIST – AN OBSOLETE JOB DESCRIPTION?"

Print media are facing a crisis around the world because of the internet's advance and more freely available information. But participants of the forum "Journalist - An Obsolete Job Description" on November 19 and 20 – organised by the Media Programme Latin America of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung - discussed the need for well educated and professional journalists in the future, and how the job of journalist will change. Altogether 15 experts from across Latin America took part in the event.

Communications expert Prof. Wolfgang Donbach stressed that high-quality reporting required well-trained journalists. Gastón Roitberg, a journalist from the Argentinian daily newspaper La Nación, said that in addition to access to technology and information, a "passion for the job" was one of the most important criteria if one wanted to be a journalist.

The participants agreed that the trend towards digitalisation of the media had to be better taken account of. Owners of media companies also were not doing enough to train new journalists in order to better combine the theory and practice of journalism.

*The head of the Media Programme Latin America, Peter-Alberto Behrens (on the left) is opening the forum "Journalist – an Obsolete Job Description?".*

## YOUNG JOURNALISTS PAY A VISIT TO THE KAS IN RAMALLAH

On January 9, 2013 a group of students from the Henri Nannen Journalism School in Hamburg visited the KAS office in Ramallah. The 20 young journalists took this opportunity to talk to the head of the KAS office, Dr. Hans Maria Heÿn, as well as representatives of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Negotiations Support Unit (NSU) and Palestinian journalists.

Dave Hutton, the acting deputy director of UNRWA, gave the German visitors an overview of his organisation's principal responsibilities. Among them are the establishment of adequate medical care as well as academic training facilities and structures in the Palestinian Territories. Xavier Abu Eid from the Negotiations Support Unit gave journalists a sense of the political situation in the Palestinian Territories.

*Dr. Hans Maria Heÿn responds to questions on the current political situation in the Palestinian Territories.*



### KAS NEWS JOURNALISM WORKSHOP IN MYANMAR

*The KAS Media Programme Asia organised a workshop in February 2013 on the challenges for news journalism in Myanmar, a reaction to the changed legislation governing media there. Since February, private companies have been able to apply for a licence that allows them to publish daily newspapers in Myanmar. Previously, private companies were only allowed to publish weekly or monthly newspapers. With its decision, the government of Myanmar has taken an important step towards liberalisation of the media. For the first time the opportunity exists for a minimum of diversity in the media.*

*The KAS addressed the challenges that journalists face when writing for a daily newspaper at its three-day workshop in Yangon. Cooperation partners were the Myanmar Journalists Union and the media company Eleven Media. Since 2012, the publisher has been a member of the long-time KAS partner Asia News Network. During the workshop, ANN was represented by Pana Janviroj, president and COO of the Thai newspaper The Nation.*







*The African media landscape in all its diversity – the African Media Leaders Forum in Dakar, Senegal*

MEDIA ■

## AFRICAN MEDIA LEADERS FORUM IN DAKAR

# PROMOTING DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE MEDIA AND POLITICIANS

The need for African media networks continues unabated. The African Media Leaders Forum in November 2012 – now in its fifth year – again broke all records with 400 participants from nearly 50 countries.

The conference, which the African Media Initiative (AMI) organised with support from the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, took place in the Senegalese capital Dakar. The gathering's growing significance as Africa's most important media marketplace became apparent because so many politicians attended. Several media and communication ministers from a variety of African countries took part, as did the president of Senegal, Macky Sall, to enter into

dialogue with the journalists and owners of the media companies attending.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung's Media Programme Sub-Saharan Africa utilised the forum for an in-depth exchange with participants on African media legislation, which in many countries in part still dates back to colonial times.

Markus Brauckmann, the departing head of the media programme, had already called for more freedom for journalists working in Africa at the conference's opening panel. At the conference, Brauckmann also used the opportunity to hand over the reins of the programme to his successor, Christian Echle.

## BULGARIA'S POLARISING PRINT MEDIA

### 2012 annual report of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the foundation Media Democracy

Bulgarian print media are extremely polarising on political issues. That is the main conclusion of a study by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the Bulgarian foundation Media Democracy in 2012 presented at a news conference in Sofia on January 17, 2013. Many newspapers provide quite positive reports on the country's leading politicians, including Prime Minister Bojko Borissov, but other media outlets express a very negative opinion. The study found that very few publications in Bulgaria take a middle-of-the-road approach. In contrast to the top officials, political parties are generally depicted in a much more negative fashion. "Especially in an election year, it is important for the parties to actively engage in public relations to explain their goals to the people," said Christian Spahr, head of the KAS Media Programme South-East Europe.



*The research director of the study, Orlin Spassov, and the head of the KAS Media Programme South-East Europe, Christian Spahr*

## CIVIC PARTICIPATION IN THE INTERNET AGE

On December 6, the KAS in Costa Rica and the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) organised a public debate on "Social Networks and Civic Participation." The goal of the forum was to determine the advantages and disadvantages of online social networks as a means for civic involvement.



*Politicians, experts and internet activists discussed the link between political participation and social networks.*

Renowned experts took part in the event, including Roberto Gallardo, minister for planning and economic policy in Costa Rica, and Cristian Cambronero, head of the reputable advertising agency BigWebNoise. The spirited debate proved how topical the issue is for Costa Ricans at the moment, and their concerns for the implications.



Participants in the fourth training course in early December, in the courtyard of the Maison de l'Elu in Marrakesh

## DECENTRALISATION – A TRUMP CARD FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

Decentralisation and regionalisation have become key words in Morocco since the referendum on the new constitution in July 2011. Since then, municipalities have gradually been granted more financial and executive decision-making powers allowing them to work in relative independence.

As a pilot project, the Moroccan Interior Ministry has established a Maison de l'Elu, or centre for elected officials, in Marrakesh. Such institutions have since been set up in other communities as well. The Maison de l'Elu of Marrakesh and the KAS organised six training courses on local self-administration in Germany in which some 200 newly elected mayors and other local elected officials took part. Dr. Georg Kristian Kampfer, a lawyer and political scientist, who developed the training courses, led

them and integrated current issues into the training sessions as well.

The participants drew a number of parallels during the many in-depth debates, while also proposing potential solutions for their problems and suggesting improvements to the economic, social and political situation in their respective regions. Among these issues, some are of special importance, such as civic participation within the local self-administration, audits, financial oversight and transparency as well as public-private partnerships. Those topics will be addressed in 2013 in a new series of courses. Some are considering offering these courses at some of the new Maisons de l'Elu in other Moroccan regions.

### + + + IN BRIEF + + +

#### Symposium on the meaning of federalism in South Africa

*After the end of apartheid, the South African administrative apparatus was in need of comprehensive restructuring. The four original administrative areas were expanded to nine provinces in 1994 when the former black homelands were incorporated. But the dispute over the legitimacy of these administrative units has never ceased. A Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung symposium on February 18, 2013 in Cape Town stressed the importance of federalism in order to maintain democracy in South Africa. The event also was the first in a collaborative partnership between the KAS and the Parliamentary Institute of South Africa (PISA).*

## HONOURING CIVIL SOCIETY ENGAGEMENT IN THE GULF REGION

Political, business and civil society officials attended the Fourth Civil Society Leaders Awards in early December ceremony which the independent think tank Tawasul organised in cooperation with the KAS Regional Programme Gulf-States. The award had been advertised in the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Votes from politically involved citizens made up 40 percent of the results; a decision by an international commission made up the remaining 60 percent. An initiative that supports people in financial trouble and a group that promotes raising awareness and interest for environmental issues in Omani society shared the award for the best civil society organisation.

Further winners included the Clean Oman campaign, which aims to use social networks to sensitise the people of Oman on environmental topics. Honourable mentions went to a women's organisation from Bahrain and the Kuwaiti initiative for human rights called Group 29.



Members of the Dar Al Atta initiative and the Environment Society of Oman accept the award for Best Civil Society Organisation.

## PRESENTATION OF THE 2012 DEMOCRACY INDEX

The 2012 Latin America Democracy Index was presented on November 21, 2012 in cooperation with the Academia de Centroamérica. Former PUSC (Partido Unidad Social Christiana, the Costa Rican Social Christian Unity Party) legislator Constantino Urcuyo presented the index to the public at the University of San José. He stressed that Costa Rica had made great strides, but it still faces major problems with security, unemployment and poverty. Many Costa Ricans were surprised at the high ranking for the country, given its current challenges. Costa Rica's major television stations and newspapers reported on the event.



Costa Rica's top ranking in the Democracy Index attracted a great deal of attention.

## YOUNG PEOPLE WORK FOR PEACE IN MYANMAR

More than 70 members of young peoples' organisations from around the country spoke during a youth forum from January 25 to 28, 2013 in Yangon on the role that young people and youth organisations can play in promoting reconciliation and ending armed conflict. Some of the attendees travelled for days from conflict areas to reach the event. The hope is to strengthen solidarity and tolerance through the development of pan-ethnic networks among young peoples' organisations, and thereby promote reconciliation and the peace process. The young people drew up a list of recommendations for a government-led peace process, which they



are presenting to government representatives and legislators. Min Ko Naing (pictured above), a leader of the 1988 student democracy movement, spent nearly 20 years behind bars as a political prisoner. At the forum, he called on representatives of the young people's organisations to actively work towards reconciliation in divided Myanmar.

## DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

### MYANMAR'S NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION VISITS BERLIN

Win Mra, the chairman of the National Human Rights Commission, gave a presentation in Berlin on February 20, 2013 at the Academy of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung on the status of human rights in Myanmar and the commission's work. He said that two years after the end of military dictatorship, Myanmar was on the right path but was still far from its goal.



Myanmar's delegation on human rights, including chairman Win Mra visiting Berlin

He said the commission was proud of having raised awareness among the people of Myanmar on the importance of human rights. In the year 2012, the commission received nearly 3,000 reports of problems, including many complaints about the government's work. "People are interested in the work that we are doing," said Mra, adding that the commission enjoyed a high level of trust.

Among the major tasks ahead was to ensure that further prisoners are freed from detention – following the 29,000 already liberated in 2012 – and that aid organisations receive unrestricted access to crisis-hit areas. Win Mra also said the commission was working on convincing the government that ensuring human rights had to be accompanied by economic and social reforms.

### FORUM AT LAKE ATITLAN ON SUSTAINABLE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

In mid-December 2012 the FEDEPMA Association of cooperatives in Guatemala organised a forum with the KAS on sustainable local development for local politicians, members of development councils as well as for cooperatives and people interested in the issue. The gathering took place during the busy coffee harvest time. In addition to its support for member cooperatives in the production and marketing of coffee, honey, textiles and soy products, it offers members and residents of participating communities an education and training programme on political participation at the local and national level. Last year, FEDEPMA helped young adults develop proposals on community



Team FEDEPMA working for sustainable local development

youth policy, which they then discussed with local politicians. The forum provided a look back at the year and at FEDEPMA's twelve years of engagement for local development.

## ■ ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY

### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LEGISLATION IN EUROPE AND ASIA

Protection of the environment and the legal issues that make up this protection are playing an increasingly important role in politics. Climate change and its consequences, along with the effects of a growing Asian economy and population, have significantly raised awareness of environmental issues among the people. Comprehensive and critical reporting by the media on the environment and legislative action by the State accompanies this process.

A conference in Hong Kong in December 2012 brought together jurists from a variety of countries to report

on developments on the environment in their respective fields, with the goal of gaining a better understanding of developments, challenges and approaches to problem solving, be they similar or different. The main challenge was to highlight the role of legal instruments in helping to effectively implement government measures to protect the environment. The gathering was also an opportunity for 20 KAS alumni from the Rule of Law programme to meet for the second time since 2010.



*KAS Rule of Law alumni from Cambodia, China, Japan, South Korea and Vietnam*

### INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE MEKONG REGION



*Marc Spitzkatz, the head of the Rule of Law Programme Asia, met jurists and environmental experts to discuss transnational cooperation in utilising river systems.*

Environmental protection does not stop at the border – it requires transnational cooperation. The same idea applies to the Mekong region in Southeast Asia. The ecosystem of the Mekong River, a river that starts in the Himalayas before eventually flowing into the South China Sea in Vietnam, plays a particularly important role for countries that border the river and for residents there. This is why the countries of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam long ago formalised their cooperation; the Mekong River Treaty is now at the centre of this arrangement.

But ASEAN's environmental policies and the fact that Southeast Asian countries are strongly involved in global environment treaties also make a difference. Two conferences in Vietnam and Cambodia had already spurred a discussion between experts and stakeholders to promote regional cooperation on environmental protection as well as the legal ramifications. The event in Thailand complemented a series of discussions on issues of environmental law in the Mekong region. As part of debates the KAS organises on environmental law, experts from a variety of countries met in Bangkok from November 8 to 10, 2012 to discuss transnational cooperation in the Mekong region on environmental protection.

### BRAZIL AND THE SUSTAINABILITY AGENDA

#### CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE STATE, PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY



*Fatima Berardinelli, managing director of the Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI), and Felix Dane, who heads the KAS office in Brazil*

On December 19, 2012 the Brazilian Centre for International Relations (CEBRI) and the KAS put on a seminar in Rio de Janeiro about Brazil and the sustainability agenda. The goal was to discuss Brazil's role in the fields of environmental policy and sustainability – a particularly relevant discussion given how rich Brazil is in natural resources.



*The discussion among experts was organised by the German-American Chamber of Commerce (AHK) in San Francisco and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. From the left: Rene van den Hoevel (AHK), Prof. Rudolph Dolzer and Dr. Lars Hänsel, the head of the KAS office in Washington*

## U.S. DISCUSSION ON THE GERMAN TRANSITION TO RENEWABLES

In the U.S., the debate over the consequences of climate change and the appropriate political response to energy policy has received new impetus. Recent natural disasters like Hurricane Sandy have contributed to this shift in opinion. While scepticism on climate change remains pervasive, interest is growing in pioneering technologies for the extraction of energy. With this in mind, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the German-American Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco organised an event on January 31, 2013, which brought energy experts together to discuss Germany's transition to a sustainable energy supply. One of the speakers presenting the German point of view was Professor Rudolph Dolzer, an expert on energy policy and global developments in the energy market. He addressed the background and political context on the decision to move toward renewables. He also illustrated the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead as a result of this decision.

## ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND ENERGY POLICY

## STUDY TOUR BY CHINESE CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT EXPERTS

Solving global climate and environmental issues would be impossible without the active contribution of the People's Republic of China – which is why Europe



and China must expand their exchange of information in this field. This idea was behind a trip by young Chinese climate and energy experts (see picture) to Germany and Brussels from January 12 to 18, 2013, where they discussed these issues with influential climate and environmental policy experts. The latest developments in Germany's climate policy – against the background of the shift to renewable energy sources – were at the centre of the week-long seminar. A particular focus was the strategies and approaches municipalities and companies can develop to adapt to the situation. The trip also served to inform about current developments and plans in China to establish effective plans to protect the environment and climate. China's evolving civil society is playing an important role in this process.

### + + + IN BRIEF + + +

#### **Presentation of the "Declaration of Iquitos on Climate Change and Sustainability" in the Andean Parliament**

*On December 6, 2012 the former Peruvian environment minister and vice president of the Andean Parliament Dr. Antonio Brack presented the "Declaration of Iquitos on Sustainability in the Amazon Basin." The declaration is the outgrowth of a conference organised by the KAS last August in Iquitos, Peru, and was drawn up by experts and parliamentarians from Christian-Democratic parties from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador. The goal was to strengthen regional cooperation on sustainable development among countries in the Amazon Basin.*

#### **18<sup>th</sup> UN Climate Change Summit in Doha, Qatar**

*The KAS attended the United Nations summit on climate change in Doha, Qatar in 2012, the third time the foundation attended such a gathering after Cancún in 2010 and Durban in 2011. At a workshop, a number of contributors discussed a current KAS project on climate change developed by the Rule of Law programme sub-Saharan Africa, and which Prof. Christian Roschmann introduced. One of the academic advisors on the project was Prof. Oliver C. Ruppel of the University of Stellenbosch in South Africa, who is also a member of the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). The second part of the workshop addressed the initiative to reduce bureaucracy by the University of Applied Sciences for Medium-Sized Companies (FHM) in Bielefeld. A team that includes Prof. Volker Wittberg and representatives of the German Environment Ministry are in the process of developing a sustainability compass. The strategy was presented to the public at a side event in the EU pavilion at the UN climate conference.*

## ■ POLITICAL DIALOGUE

> *Continued from page 7*

### MIGRATION TO MAURITANIA

Mauritania is currently dealing with an unprecedented wave of migration from sub-Saharan Africa, which is putting a severe burden on the weak economy and lack of human resources, as well as the nearly non-existent infrastructure. Refugees escaping the crisis in northern Mali have been fleeing to Mauritania. Social tensions have also risen because ethnic groups have returned from Senegal. Many of them had been expropriated and expelled between 1989 and 1991.

The situation spurred the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung to cooperate with the Centre Maghrébin des Etudes



*In the middle: Prof. Did Ould Saleck, the director of CMES*

Stratégiques (CMES) to hold the first Mauritanian conference on migration from December 18 to 19, 2012 in Nouakchott. The participants drew attention to the lack of a long-term strategy on migration in Mauritania.

Against this background the seminar can be viewed as a success for having both

raised awareness of the problem and pointed out potential solutions.



*The participants in the Germany seminar with the mayor of Wiesbaden, Helmut Müller*

### KAS GERMANY SEMINAR FOR TUNISIAN PARTY REPRESENTATIVES

In November 2012 the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Tunis invited selected party representatives to travel to Germany. The 12-day Germany seminar was held in the context of the German-Tunisian transformation partnership, which aims to strengthen democracy and the rule of law as well as to promote a market economy structures. Fifteen national, regional and local representatives of the newly-founded Nidaa' Tounes (meaning Tunisia's Reputation) took up issues related to coming to terms with the past, the development of the German party system and how to organise party-related work.

### ELECTORAL REFORM EVENTS IN ECUADOR

In preparation for the presidential and parliamentary elections in Ecuador on February 17, 2013, the KAS in Quito and the National Democratic Institute (NDI) laid out the rules and changes to Ecuador's electoral law in a brochure, and held nearly 30 information sessions from the end of November until Christmas 2012 throughout the country.



*The KAS and its partners also informed legislators from the Ecuadorian parliament on current electoral law.*

The objective of the series was to inform journalists from Ecuador about the tough legal restrictions placed on journalists and reporting during the campaign. Training courses on how to "correctly" report during the campaign and protect them from criminal persecution also took place.

Representatives from all the parties and the public were able to obtain information on what changes had been made to the party lists in regional elections and what the effects had been of President Rafael Correa establishing a proportional voting system according to D'Hondt.

#### + + + IN BRIEF + + +

#### Promoting Christian Union Representatives in Central America

*The young leaders programme of the Confederación Centroamericana de Trabajadores (CCT) union supports a renewal of the Christian union movement. In 2008, the KAS and ICAES (Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Sociales, or Central American Institute of Social Studies) began to expand its civic education programme for young adults. The goal of these courses is to provide Christian Democratic union leaders with programmatic arguments and hands-on tools that can be used for work within the union and can help provide information to the public. From February 11 to 13, 2013 the ICAES organised another training programme. Union officials from the next generation from six Central American countries attended.*

The KAS works for peace, freedom and justice in more than 100 countries worldwide.

## NEWS FROM THE EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION DEPARTMENT

### NAMES AND FACES



#### Hans-Hartwig Blomeier

- Will take over the KAS office in Great Britain in April
- Headed the KAS office in Uruguay since 2012
- Contact: [hans.blomeier@kas.de](mailto:hans.blomeier@kas.de)



#### Maximilian Hedrich

- Has been working as a trainee in the KAS office in Poland since February
- Worked as a desk officer on the European Team since March 2012
- Contact: [maximilian.hedrich@kas.de](mailto:maximilian.hedrich@kas.de)



#### Ronny Heine

- Will lead the KAS office in Pakistan beginning in April
- Was the KAS representative in Saxony-Anhalt since 2007, and as such headed the Civic Education Centre Schloss Wendgräben
- Contact: [ronny.heine@kas.de](mailto:ronny.heine@kas.de)



#### Franziska Porst

- Began a traineeship in the KAS office in Benin in March
- Completed a Master in Contemporary European Studies at the Universities of Bath and Siena
- Contact: [franziska.porst@kas.de](mailto:franziska.porst@kas.de)



#### Nicole Stopfer

- Will hold a trainee position with the KAS office in Mexico from May
- Previously worked for the delegation of the European Union in Washington
- Contact: [nicole.stopfer@kas.de](mailto:nicole.stopfer@kas.de)



#### Reinhard Willig

- Took over leadership of the KAS office in Peru in March
- Was a desk officer for the Latin America team, as this chiefly responsible for the countries of the Cono Sur (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay)
- Contact: [reinhard.willig@kas.de](mailto:reinhard.willig@kas.de)

## OMANI OFFICIALS VISIT THE GERMAN CAPITAL

A delegation of five Omani dignitaries from the State Council and the Shura Council paid a visit to Berlin in late November to better get to know Germany and its political system. The participants held meetings with legislators from the German Bundestag and Bundesrat as well as officials from the Chancellery and the Berlin city-state Parliament, which provided the participants with a comprehensive look at the complex German democracy. The high point of the trip was a meeting with the president of the Bundestag, Dr. Norbert Lammert. A conversation with Dr. Gerhard Wahlers, the deputy secretary-general of the KAS and head of the Department of European and International Cooperation, also underscored the good relationship between the two countries. Wahlers said the foundation was keen on promoting mutual interests while recognising differences, and thus work together for the stable development of Oman.



Ralf Wieland, the president of the Berlin House of Representatives (centre), and Andreas Gram, vice president (centre right)

## DIALOGUE PROGRAMME FOR GREEK JOURNALISTS

As the German Bundestag debated the granting of a new aid package to Greece in late November and early December 2012, the KAS invited representatives of Greek media to take part in a dialogue programme in Germany. The programme gave participants the opportunity to explore the German perspective on the European debt crisis, and to hold lively debates on the matter. Greek journalists were also able to expand their network to include journalists and politicians in Germany. The high point of the programme was a visit to the Bundestag plenary session when Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble gave a statement on the Greek bailout package. Meetings with the chief government spokesman, Steffen Seibert, and Dr. Nikolaus Meyer-Landrut, the head of the European Department at the Federal Chancellery, followed. The journalists also had further appointments at the Federal Press Conference, the offices of Die Zeit, Der Spiegel, Bild and Financial Times Deutschland as well as with Joachim Pfeiffer MP, the economic policy expert of the CDU/CSU parliamentary group.



Greek media representatives in Berlin



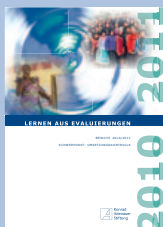
## A SELECTION OF NEW PUBLICATIONS

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



#### **ARMED CONFLICTS IN SOUTH ASIA 2012**

On the occasion of the seventh annual conference, the regional SAARC project of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies (IPCS) jointly published an anthology of the same name, which was presented to the public on January 29, 2013. The conference and the publication are both aimed at analysing the evolution of armed conflicts in South Asia, as well as to discuss future scenarios and potential strategies for solutions.



#### **LEARNING FROM EVALUATION**

The Evaluation Section has for some six years now summarised the most important results of the external evaluations of our international projects that have taken place. The third edition of the Learning from Evaluation brochure has just been published. It presents short reports on a selection of evaluations that took place between 2010 and 2011, as well as a complete overview of all the evaluations that occurred in this period. A further focus of this edition is monitoring implementation.



#### **ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Cambodia has issued an English-language handbook for political parties on the environment, energy and climate change. The book contains definitions, concepts and background information on global, regional and national questions about energy security, environmental policy and climate change as well as practical questions for political parties on the development of European and Asian party identities, programmes and positions on environmental and energy-related issues.



#### **REALITY CHECK**

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and its partner, the Uganda Media Development Foundation (UMDF), published a study on the evolution of the Ugandan media landscape on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Ugandan independence. The book, written by renowned media expert Dr. Michael Kakooza, provides momentum for the debate on how free and independent Ugandan media are. The review occurs from a historical perspective as well as in the context of the current discourse on Uganda's political rulers.



#### **SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY: WHAT DOES THAT REALLY MEAN?**

The social market economy has proven itself a successful economic and social model in international comparison. Despite this fact, many people have a hard time explaining the reasons behind Germany's long-term economic success, and how to provide a more detailed explanation of the term. That is where the publication begins, teaching the basics of social market economy by laying out the essential principles of the German economic system.



#### **THE PHILOSOPHICAL PREREQUISITES FOR MODERN CRIMINAL LAW**

When a renowned legal scholar from Germany sits down with a colleague with a Ph.D. in legal philosophy from Argentina to discuss issues you are guaranteed a fascinating book. The reader finds out more about what makes the two academics – the German legal scholar Günther Jakobs and his Argentinian colleague in legal philosophy, Esteban Mizrahi – so passionate. Reading it is also an opportunity to get to know two countries, Argentina and Germany.