



KAS INTERNATIONAL

NEWS FROM THE DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER:
The visit by Dr Angela Merkel, the Federal Chancellor, to Japan coincided with the announcement on expansion of KAS activities in Japan.



RULE OF LAW:
The XIV Meeting of Constitutional Court Judges held in Peru discussed international jurisdiction on human rights – an issue of great relevance in Latin America today.



MEDIA:
Stjepan Mesic, the Croatian President, opened a KAS international conference on "Media and Democracy in South-East Europe".



PARTY AND PARLIAMENT CONSULTANCY:
The KAS Summer Academy held in Johannesburg offered a training programme in the area of political communication for African opposition politicians.

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INDIA IS READY FOR GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

In his address to the Foundation's Academy, Palaniappan Chidambaram, the Indian Finance Minister, spoke on "60 years of Indian independence – from internal reforms to an international political role". In his welcoming address, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, the Chairman of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, emphasised the global responsibility that accompanied the economic and political opening of India. He said that, given the scale of the challenges all over the world, no country would be in a position to put the foundations of global governance in place on its own. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung supports these processes as a task central to its international work. Finance Minister Chidambaram acknowledged that his country had a global responsibility. He said that there would be active support for the reform of multinational organisations and that climate protection and ensuring energy supplies, including the use of nuclear energy, were key issues to be discussed with India's strategic partners, which



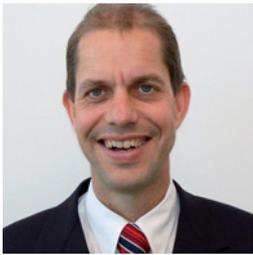
From left to right: Dr Gerhard Wahlers, KAS Deputy Secretary General, Meera Shankar, Indian Ambassador to Germany Indian Finance Minister, Palaniappan Chidambaram, Prof. Dr Bernhard Vogel, KAS Chairman

includes Germany. India was, he said, ready to be an equal partner in shaping an open system of international trade based on defined rules. However, it would first be necessary to make further progress in bringing about internal economic and social reforms. He stated that sustainable and socially balanced growth would only be achieved provided that economic structural change was

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EDITORIAL

DEAR READERS,



development cooperation is today increasingly understood as the task of working with reliable partners towards the objective of shaping the globalisation process. Of particular relevance in this context is cooperation with partner countries that can initiate processes of change beyond their national borders. The prerequisite for this cooperation is dialogue and discussion on a basis of trust.

In the wake of the German G8 presidency in 2007, the "Heiligendamm Process" initiated a new dialogue with the major emerging countries on global issues. The group involved known as the outreach countries is made up of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa. As global actors, they are increasingly having an impact in various areas of the political process and are of significant importance as regional centres of gravitation. In particular, the rapid rise of the Asian heavyweights China and India is a strategic challenge for the industrialised countries of the West.

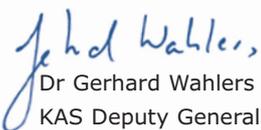
The growing influence of the outreach countries also means they will need to take on greater global responsibility and make constructive contributions to finding solutions to international problems. These countries must, according to Robert B. Zoellick, the President of the World Bank, grow into "responsible stakeholders" and be integrated into global structures.

The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has been active in the outreach partner countries for many years. The KAS has always maintained close contacts with these countries and is highly respected by them. This was demonstrated once again by the visit to the Berlin KAS Academy by Palaniappan Chidambaram in September 2007. The dialogue with these countries on the problems of a global order policy on a global scale is to be strengthened and expanded in the context of our future international cooperation. A beginning was made in October 2007 in the form of an experts' talk in Mexico City on the position of Mexico in the systems of global governance. This round of discussions is to be continued with the other outreach countries in order to increase the exchange of information and discuss joint approaches to finding solutions.

The intensive dialogue with these important partner countries on the possibilities of further developing the global political and economic architecture is indispensable. Shaping the globalisation process constructively will only be achieved through close cooperation. It is our conviction that this is the way to make the opportunities globalisation offers accessible to ever growing numbers of people.

I wish you all good and stimulating reading.
We look forward to hearing your opinions, criticism and new ideas.

Berlin, November 2007


Dr Gerhard Wahlers
KAS Deputy General Secretary

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Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung
e. V.



*Palaniappan Chidambaram,
the Indian Finance
Minister, addressing the
KAS Academy in Berlin*

FOCUS: OUTREACH COUNTRIES

INDIA IS READY FOR GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY

*Continued
from page 1 ►*

accompanied by improved infrastructure and a nationwide network of basic social services for every Indian citizen.

The services of the Indian state needed to be increased as a whole, he said. He made reference to the democratic polity as the outstanding achievement of Indian independence, saying that this uniting bond had stood the test of all social difficulties, external threats and constitutional crises. He continued that for exploitation of the potential of India and its neighbours to the

full it would first be necessary to achieve peaceful relations between the countries of South Asia. For its part, India would be ready to lead the way in setting up a South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). The minister described the successes in achieving reconciliation with Pakistan as encouraging. In his comments, Dr Andreas Schockenhoff, Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, emphasised the shared values of the West and India. He reiterated that India needed to play an active role in the process of shaping global governance.

KAS DIALOGUE WITH THE OUTREACH COUNTRIES ON GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

EXPERTS MEET IN MEXICO CITY

Mexico needs to give clearer definition to its positioning as a middle-sized power in the globalisation process. This was the conclusion drawn by discussions by experts on the role of Mexico in global governance that took place in Mexico City at the beginning of October. Parliamentarians, representatives of ministries and international organisations, and experts from Mexican universities and think tanks discussed Mexico's economic and political role at both the regional and the international level. Items on the agenda included issues relating to a global economic order, global governance mechanisms, questions of the possibility of a global social order and its underlying value system. Along with Brazil, China, India and South Africa, Mexico is one of the five outreach countries. They are becoming increasingly more important in the globalisation process not least due to their economic development. In addition, the five outreach countries play a special role on their respective continents as regional centres. This aspect is of particular relevance for the anchor country Mexico. The challenges it faces in terms of its economic and geo-political position are greater than

those faced by the other outreach countries: Mexico is also confronted with a reduced influence in Latin America.

The country has proved itself to be a pragmatic actor in the last few years, particularly on questions of a global economic order. However, its role is not without contradiction: While Mexico embraces multilateralism, supports the reform of existing international organisations and distances itself from alternative regional alliances, such as the "Bank of the South" planned by Venezuela's President Chavez, the country has already concluded over 40 bilateral free trade agreements worldwide, resulting in a weakening of the ability of the multilateral system to function.

Experts concluded that Mexico as a global player should play a leading role in social issues such as migration and free movement of workers. In addition, Mexico, which on many issues is neither a threshold country nor a developing country, could act as an intermediary between those two groups. In the opinion of those attending the meeting, the relations to the other outreach countries need to be intensified and better coordinated.

The concept of social market economy can make a sustainable contribution to economic development by promoting the strong while also reminding them of their responsibility towards society as a whole.

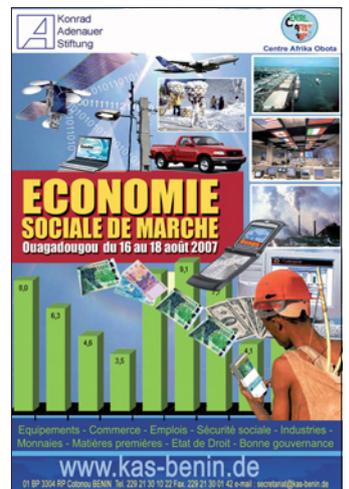
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY – A MODEL FOR AFRICA?

WEST AFRICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES BASIC PRINCIPLES AND PERSPECTIVES

As part of a regional conference attended by participants from Benin, Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and Ivory Coast, the PDWA (Political Dialogue West Africa), a regional programme set up by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, discussed the principles of social market economy and the possibility of applying these in Africa. The conference, held in the Burkina Faso capital Ouagadougou, brought representatives of various groups of civil society together to discuss economic policy issues. Most of those attending came from SOS Civisme and Centre Afrique Obota (CAO) – both longstanding KAS partners. Starting in 2008, the PDWA will be launching a program in association with these partners to promote market economy thinking in West Africa. The aim of the programme is to give broader sections of the population a greater understanding of the workings of an economy and provide knowledge of underlying structures. Plans include the first production in Francophone West Africa of a TV programme focusing on economic and business matters. The regional conference served to prepare the partners for this new phase of their longstanding cooperation.

The concept of social market economy was presented in Ouagadougou by Prof. Dr Peter Hampe, who lectures in economics at universities in Munich and Dresden. The purpose of the three-day conference was to discuss the concept of social market economy in the context of West African reality. The West African economic area is mainly agricultural with only a low level of industrialisation. The demographic challenge is enormous: The population of the six states taking part in the conference will increase from 70 million today to around 200 million in the next forty years. All those attending agreed that only positive economic development would be able to lead West Africa out of crisis.



Poster for the Regional Conference on Social Market Economy in Burkina Faso

+++ NEWS IN BRIEF +++

Dialogue between parliamentarians from developing countries and members of the European Parliament



From left to right: Joseph Lukiamuzi, EPP-ED Group, Frank Spengler, Deputy Head of International Cooperation, Michael Gahler, MEP, and Andrea Kolb, KAS project manager

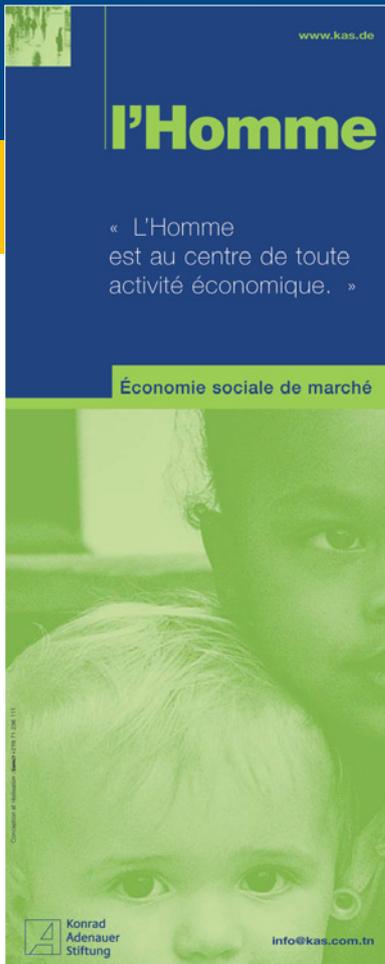
The 13th ACP-EU Joint Parliamentary Assembly took place in the German city of Wiesbaden in June. The largest forum worldwide for parliamentarians to meet and engage in discussion convenes twice a year and brings 79 ACP and 79 EU parliamentarians together. The forum's parity structure encourages one-to-one dialogue on North-South concerns. The ACP is an independent international organisation of 79 member states in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The EU and the ACP can look back on almost 50 years of partnership.

+++ NEWS IN BRIEF +++

Volker Kauder in India

Volker Kauder, the Chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, visited India at the end of August 2007. His trip took him to New Delhi, Bangalore and Calcutta. He took part in discussions on foreign and security policies and met Pranab Mukherjee, the Indian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Kamal Nath, the Minister of Trade and Industry. Mr. Kauder also had talks with delegates from the Indo-German Parliamentarians Forum.





Communication campaign of the Regional Programme on Social Market Economy in the Middle East

FREEDOM AND ORDER FOR MORE JUSTICE

KAS CAMPAIGN FOR SOCIAL MARKET ECONOMY IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

The opening of markets, privatisation and strengthening of private enterprise have accompanied the endeavours of numerous states in North Africa and the Middle East in recent years to respond to the challenges of globalisation. Nevertheless, governance concepts to support this process have so far been lacking; in many cases the course is still set in informal structures of decision-making and taking action. The gap between rich and poor, between winners and losers is growing. In order to respond to the lack of reflection on the questions of governance and provide sustainable support for the process of transforming economic policy taking place in the region, the KAS Middle East/Mediterranean Regional Programme has, by presenting an Arabic and a French translation of the Lexikon Soziale Marktwirtschaft,



Volker Hoff, Minister for Federal and European Affairs of the Federal State of Hesse, at the presentation of the new translations of the Lexikon Soziale Marktwirtschaft (Dictionary of Social Market Economy)

Wirtschaftspolitik von A–Z (Dictionary of Social Market Economy, Economic Policy from A–Z), launched a communication campaign with the title "Freedom and Order for More Justice".

The aim of this campaign is to provide politicians, decision-makers in industry and civil society with information on the principles of the system of social market economy, to increase their awareness of its core principles and show that freedom, achievement, subsidiarity and solidarity also have their equivalents in Arab and Muslim cultures. The response to the campaigns on the topic of social market economy have so far been promising and encouraging: in his comments on the KAS campaign, Talal Abu-Gazaleh, the Deputy Chairman of the UN Global Compact Network, described them as being at just the right time, explaining that the paradigms of social markets economy were in keeping with the inherited attitudes and values of Arab societies.

+++ KURZMELDUNG +++

The KAS in Japan

The visit by Dr Angela Merkel, the Federal Chancellor, to Japan from 29 to 31 August 2007 coincided with the announcement on stepping up of KAS activities in Japan. Prof. Dr Peter Baron will represent the Foundation in Japan from now on. Dr Baron has lived in Japan for over thirty years and is an acknowledged expert on its politics, economy and society. The Chancellor wished him every success in his future position.



From left to right: Dr Colin Dürkop, Head of the KAS Political Regional Programme in Singapore, Regional Programme, Prof. Dr Peter Baron, Dr Angela Merkel, the Federal Chancellor

The traditional gap in Latin America between what is written in the constitution and how it is applied in practice has not yet been fully overcome

RULE OF LAW

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGES MEET IN LIMA

The XIV Latin American Meeting of Constitutional Court Judges took place in the Peruvian capital, Lima, from 10 to 13 September 2007. It was organised by the KAS Latin America (Montevideo) Rule of Law Programme in association with the Constitutional Court of Peru. Constitutional judges from 13 countries attended this international conference. According to tradition, a judge at the German Federal Constitutional Court and a German jurisprudence expert also participated. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights was represented by its President and a further judge. This was of particular relevance given the main topic of the meeting: "Constitutional and international jurisdiction on human rights".

The traditional gap in Latin America between what is written in the constitution and how it is applied in practice has not yet been overcome, although it has been reduced by the creation of constitutional jurisdiction. In particular, the additional possibilities offered by an international system protecting human rights are not yet sufficiently known or at least are not properly recognised. In Latin America this international protection is guaranteed particularly by the Inter-American Human Rights Protection System with the Human Rights Commission and the Court of Justice. Their work and interaction with national constitutional jurisdiction were presented and discussed. Another topic



Photo left: Participants at the XIV Latin American Meeting of Constitutional Court Judges in Lima

was the role of the constitutional court as a "creator" with regard to "new rights" such as the right to truth or the right to compensation, which play a role in the legal aftermath of a dictatorship.

A special panel was dedicated to administrative law, which as Fritz Werner, a former president of the Federal Administrative Court, famously described as being constitutional law in concrete form. A poorly functioning public administration that violates elementary standards of the rule of law is a central problem in Latin America. The Rule of Law Programme intends to initiate creating administrative procedural law that meets the minimum standards of the rule of law and to strengthen protection by the courts from arbitrary administrative decisions.

The Latin American Meeting of Constitutional Court Judges, held annually since 1993, provides a widely recognised international forum for discussing questions concerning constitutional law and constitutional jurisdiction. It promotes and consolidates discussion, exchange and networking between the continent's judges. Although constitutional courts and their jurisdiction have now fundamentally been consolidated, and partly even enjoy a good reputation, in some countries their independence is at least endangered or even their very existence threatened. At present, this particularly applies to Bolivia and Ecuador, and also to Venezuela.

Photo right, from left to right: César Landa Arroyo, President of the Peruvian Constitutional Court, Gisela Elsner, Head of the KAS Latin America (Montevideo) Rule of Law Programme, Herbert Landau, judge at the Federal Constitutional Court



Photo left: Opening of the Latin American Meeting of Constitutional Court Judges in the inner courtyard of the Peruvian Constitutional Court building

Photo right, from left to right: Sergio García Ramírez, President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Francisco Távara, President of the Peruvian Supreme Court, César Landa Arroyo, President of the Peruvian Constitutional Court, María Zavala Valladares, Peruvian Minister of Justice, Gisela Elsner, Head of the KAS Latin America (Montevideo) Rule of Law Programme



VISIT BY DISTINGUISHED JURISTS

Jurists from Namibia, Malaysia, Romania and Bolivia visited Germany from 28 May to 6 June 2007 at the invitation of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung as part of a study trip on "Separation of Powers, Independence of the Judiciary, Judicial Code of Ethics". This is one of the foci of the KAS Rule of Law Programme in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

The guests had the opportunity of discussions with both federal and regional representatives of the executive, the legislative and the judiciary. The visitors were received at the Federal Chancellery and the Federal Ministry of Justice, at the Bundestag (the lower house of the German Parliament) and the Federal Constitutional Court; contacts at regional level included the Brandenburg Ministry of Justice and Federal State Parliament as well as the Potsdam Regional Court. Discussions also took place with representatives of the German Association of Judges and the Max Planck Institute in Heidelberg.

The group was received by Prof. Dr Roman Herzog, a former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, at his residence at Schloss Jagsthausen on 1 June 2007 for a two-hour meeting followed by a dinner given by Dr Herzog. Topics discussed included German constitutional jurisdiction, questions relating to choosing judges and the development of the independence of the judiciary in Germany since 1945. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung was represented by Wilhelm Staudacher, its Secretary General, and others.

Photo above, from left to right: Dr Jan Wojschnik, Coordinator of the KAS Rule of Law Programme; Chief Justice Peter Shivute of Namibia, Helmut Kitschenberg, President of the Supreme Court, Prof. Dr Roman Herzog, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Viorica Costiniu of Romania, the President of the Germans Association of Judges, Param Cumaraswamy of Malaysia, former UN special envoy for the independence of the judiciary, Eduardo Rodríguez Veltze of Bolivia, a former head of state and a former President of the Bolivian Supreme Court.

RULE OF LAW

LATIN AMERICA: INTEGRATION, DIVISION OR CONFLICT?

ADDRESS BY THE FORMER BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO

Latin America (Montevideo) Rule of Law Programme of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the Consejo Uruguayo para las Relaciones Internacionales invited the former Brazilian President Fernando Henrique Cardoso to Montevideo. On 31 July 2007 he addressed an audience of around 400 in the Uruguayan parliament building in Montevideo. His topic was the status of regional integration in Latin America and its prospects, in particular with regard to Mercosur, the Southern Common Market.



Fernando Henrique Cardoso, former Brazilian President

The speech at the Palacio Legislativo, which received wide media coverage, was introduced by Rodolfo Nin Novoa, the Vice President of Uruguay and President of its Parliament. Cardoso, a sociologist and now aged 76, stated that the continent, now more complex and divided than forty years ago, was experiencing great dissatisfaction with representative democracy and globalisation. The responses to this challenge differed and some countries had closed their eyes to this phenomenon. In this context Cardoso made brief reference to Hugo Chavez, the President of Venezuela. Cardoso said that other countries such as Mexico had concluded trade agreements with the United States and were benefiting from this export market.

In view of the process of ever increasing globalisation, Cardoso pleaded for further integration of Latin American countries, stressing that Mercosur as an organisation designed to achieve economic integration could pave the way for this. He claimed it would be possible to find a common vision for the region. Cardoso expressed self-criticism of his period in office, regretting that during his presidency Brazil had not succeeded in assuming the leadership role in Mercosur; something that would have been beneficial to the integration process. Cardoso pointed out that Brazil also had a global role to play: a reference to the relationship of his country to the USA. He recommended to the countries of Latin America to strengthen their economic relations to the United States. As someone who, as he himself claims, always says what he thinks, Cardoso is a sought-after discussion partner in areas beyond political positions.



Audience at the Salón de los Pasos Perdidos in the Uruguayan parliament building

The KAS Media Programme in Latin America aims to improve the quality of reporting in the press, radio and television by providing consulting and further training.

MEDIA

THE LATIN AMERICA MEDIA PROGRAMME

Social marginalisation sets in where education and information are lacking. It is the core task of the media to counteract this. The media provide information and enable individuals to become stakeholders in society. Therefore the aim of the KAS Media Programme in Latin America is to provide consulting and further training to improve the quality of the press, radio and television. It plays a role at the interface of political communication, media law, communication science and journalism in actual practice.

Those working in the media face difficult conditions in Latin America: In Guatemala, Mexico, Brazil and Columbia they have become the main target of extremist groups not wanting light to be shed on the network of connections between the Mafia, politics and business. Only rarely do journalists receive the backing and support of their editors for the extensive research and investigations they carry out. Instead, the policy is to make as much money as possible out of reports with mass appeal. The majority of the media in Latin America is concentrated in the hands of only a few families and groups of companies. This reduces the diversity of content and limits the freedom of expression. The quality of the journalism is not what counts, but the size of profits. In many cases the media companies cannot afford to adopt a critical stance: They are financed by advertising – above all state advertising.

Over the past two decades, the KAS Media Programme in Latin America has built itself the reputation of being an important mediator called in as a consultant for public debates and specialised seminars and highly thought of as impetus for new initiatives.

An example of this is the new training offered for media law experts, who are extremely rare in Latin America. The universities only provide training that is both sporadic and incomplete. In order to promote the training of new experts, the KAS Media Programme has launched a six-month pilot project in Mexico. Participants are taught the basic principles of national and international (the focus is European) media law in 24 weekend courses. Not only students take part, but also journalists, politicians, lawyers and lecturers.

The Media Programme contributes successful German models as topics for the Latin American discussion: for example public service broadcasting, the Federal Press Conference and the German Press Council – instruments to achieve transparent information policies, journalistic self-control and quality journalism.

The Media Programme promotes investigative political journalism, e.g. on judiciary and elections. The level of the information culture in the region is in some cases very low: Basic information on election procedures, lists and the number of candidates are lacking in some areas. The aim is to guarantee that information is provided on Programmes, candidates, financing and procedures at the polling station, i.e. to make elections a constitutive element of democracy and held in fair conditions. The Media Programme promotes a multimedia library, a media ticker and a podcast at www.medioslatinos.com.



The media work of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

is carried out in the form of four regional media Programmes with staff assigned to the regional offices based in the following cities:

- Buenos Aires (for Latin America)
- Johannesburg (for sub-Saharan Africa)
- Singapore (for Asia) and
- Sofia (for South-East Europe)

The work of the individual media Programmes is being presented in KAS INTERNATIONAL successively. Following "Asia" and "Sub-Saharan Africa", this issue turns the spotlight on the Latin America Media Programme.



8TH ASIAN-EUROPEAN EDITORS' FORUM

This was the 8th time newspaper journalists from 19 countries in Asia and Europe met for the "Asian-European Editors' Forum" organised by the regional "Asia Media Programme" and "The Statesman", one of India's leading daily newspapers. The forum entitled "Globalization – Upsides and Downsides for Asia" provided those taking part with an opportunity to discuss the influence of globalisation on Asia. Prof. Dr Brahma Chellaney, an expert on security, emphasised the new global significance of China and India as economic powerhouses with high rates of growth. Michael Rühle, security policy adviser to the NATO Secretary General, discussed the changed role of NATO from the European standpoint in view of the increase in terrorism worldwide. The Forum also looked at concentration tendencies on the Asian newspaper market and the growing relevance of Internet search engines for journalists as a means of obtaining information.

INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM IN AFRICA AS A "JOIN IN PROJECT"



The manuals address all forms of investigative journalism – including the radio.

The regional Media Programme in Johannesburg has developed "Investigative Journalism Manuals" as an innovative means of providing journalists with support. The manuals are put together with the continuous involvement of the journalists themselves. African journalists and media experts are free to make comments and express criticism both when the topics are compiled and when the individual chapters are published. Publication takes the form of individual downloads via the home page of the Media Programme. The final result will be an up-to-date loose-leaf collection, serving as both an aid for newcomers and a valuable further training tool. The project will be augmented by training workshops throughout sub-Saharan Africa starting in 2008.



CROATIA'S PRESIDENT MESIC OPENS MEDIA CONFERENCE

Over 170 publishers, managers, editors-in-chief and leading journalists from 16 countries met in Zagreb for a two-day conference entitled "Media and Democracy in South East Europe: Current Developments and Future Prospects" to discuss the situation of journalists in the region. Stjepan Mesic, the President of Croatia, opened the international conference organised by the South-East Europe Media Programme in association with the KAS Croatia Regional Programme, "SEEMO", an association of journalists, and the WAZ media group. It was the first in a series of events that is planned to be held annually in different locations in South-East Europe.

Those attending discussed the connections between business and the media in South-East Europe. The influence of political parties and state institutions was also criticised. Both deprive the media of their credibility as an independent source of information and negate the endeavours of serious journalists to provide the public with objective reporting. The deficits of the media are considered to be an excessive tendency to concentrate on adopting scandals and personality distortion in reporting. This can only be counteracted by a well-developed civil society and journalists with professional training. The participants agreed that all media professionals had a special responsibility for the future of democracy in their country.

Selected Events

KAS PANORAMA



LATIN AMERICA

- 1 Latin America-USA-Europe: A Central Network of Interactions**
International seminar
Mexico City, 25 January 2008
- 11 XIV Brazil-Europe Forum**
International seminar
Rio de Janeiro,
29–30 November 2007
- 12 VI Security Policy Conference**
International conference
Rio de Janeiro, 15–16 November
- 1 New Code of Administrative Procedure**
Seminar forming part of
the Rule of Law Programme
San José, 27–29 November 2007
- 13 German-Argentinean Conference on Procedural Law**
Conference forming part of
the Rule of Law Programme
Buenos Aires,
20–21 November 2007

EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 18 Security in Asia: What are the challenges for Europe?**
V German-French Strategic Forum in association with the Study Committee for Franco-German Relations (Cerfa) and the Institut français des relations internationales (Infri)
Paris, 20 November 2007
- 17 Balkans Crossroads**
International Balkans Conference in cooperation with "Friends of Europe"
Brussels, 4 December 2007
- 17 Renewables, World Population and Climate Change**
Conference with Stavros Dimas, the EU Commissioner for the Environment, in cooperation with BASF
Brussels, 6 December 2007
- 17 Trilateral Dialogue: EU, India and USA**
Conference
Brussels, 21–22 January 2008

IN BERLIN AND BONN

- Economic Transformation and Social Change in the Middle East**
International conference
Berlin, 5 December 2007
- Non-State Actors in Law-Making and in the Shaping of Policy**
V KAS conference on international law
Bonn, 19–20 November 2007

FIELD OFFICES OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG | **LATIN AMERICA** 1 1. Mexico, Mexico City (Field Offices and Regional Rule of Law) 6 Colombia, Bogotá 7 Ecuador, Quito 8 Peru, Lima 9 Bolivia, La Paz 10 Chile, Santiago 11 12 Brazil, Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro 13 Uruguay, Montevideo
EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA 15 USA, Washington 16 Great Britain, London 17 Belgium, Brussels (European Office) 18 France, Paris 19 Spain, Madrid 20 Italy, Rome 21 Austria, Vienna 22 Germany, Bonn 23 Netherlands, The Hague 24 Luxembourg, Luxembourg 25 Poland, Warsaw 26 Hungary, Budapest 27 28 Russian Federation, Moscow and St. Petersburg 29 Ukraine, Kiev 30 Romania, Bucharest (Field Office and Regional Rule of Law Programme) 31 Bulgaria, Sofia 32 Slovakia, Bratislava 33 Czech Republic, Prague 34 Serbia, Belgrade 35 Republic of Macedonia, Skopje | **SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA** 36 Senegal, Dakar 37 Ghana, Accra 38 Benin, Cotonou (Field Office and Regional Rule of Law Programme) 39 Nigeria, Lagos 40 Ivory Coast, Abidjan 41 Liberia, Monrovia 42 Sierra Leone, Freetown 43 Kenya, Nairobi (Field Office und Regional Rule of Law Programme) 44 Mozambique, Maputo 45 Zimbabwe, Harare 46 Republic of South Africa, Pretoria 47 Botswana, Gaborone 48 Lesotho, Maseru 49 Tunisia, Tunis 50 Egypt, Cairo 51 Israel, Jerusalem 52 Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Ramallah 53 Jordan, Amman (Regional Programme; Middle East and North Africa) 54 Iraq, Baghdad 55 Sudan, Khartoum 56 Ethiopia, Addis Ababa 57 Somalia, Mogadishu 58 India, New Delhi 59 60 People's Republic of China, Beijing and Shanghai 61 Mongolia, Ulan Bator 62 Republic of Korea, Seoul 63 Philippines, Manila 64 Vietnam, Hanoi 65 Cambodia, Phnom Penh 66 Laos, Vientiane 67 Myanmar, Yangon 68 Thailand, Bangkok 69 Indonesia/East Timor, Jakarta



Programme, Mexico, Central America, Caribbean) **2** Guatemala, Guatemala City **3** Nicaragua, Managua **4** Costa Rica, San José **5** Venezuela, Caracas
 (Field Office and Regional Rule of Law Programme, South America) **14** Argentina, Buenos Aires (Field Office and Regional Media Programme)
 Madrid **20** Estonia, Tallinn **21** Latvia, Riga **22** Lithuania, Vilnius **23** Poland, Warsaw **24** Czech Republic, Prague **25** Slovak Republic, Bratislava **26** Hungary,
 South-East Europe) **31** Bulgaria, Sofia (Field Office and Regional Media Programme) **32** Croatia, Zagreb **33** Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sarajevo **34** Serbia,
 Political Education Programme, West Africa) **39** Nigeria, Abuja **40** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kinshasa **41** Uganda, Kampala **42** Tanzania,
 Africa, Johannesburg (Field Office and Regional Media Programme) **47** Namibia, Windhoek | **NORTH AFRICA/MIDDLE EAST** **48** Morocco, Rabat
 East) **54** Turkey, Ankara | **ASIA** **55** Tbilisi, Georgia **56** Uzbekistan, Tashkent (Field Office and Regional Project, Central Asia) **57** Afghanistan, Kabul
 Vietnam, Hanoi **65** Thailand, Bangkok **66** Cambodia, Phnom Penh **67** Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur **68** Singapore, Singapore City (3 Regional Programmes: Politics,

Democracy is inconceivable without parties that are committed to democracy, have clear programmes and organisational structures.

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PARTY AND PARLIAMENT CONSULTANCY

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN MOROCCO

The KAS and the Mohammedia University held a scientific colloquium entitled "The political parties in Morocco" in Rabat against the background of the parliamentary elections on 7 September 2007. Representatives of various parties including Lahcen Daoudi, the Deputy Chairman of the Justice and Development Party (PJD), and Moroccan scientists discussed topical issues such as the political communication of the parties during the election campaign. Given the limited powers of the Moroccan parliament, it was feared that many Moroccans would call the importance of the election into question and would not vote. A low turnout and a large number of ballot papers presumably spoilt deliberately reflected the dissatisfaction of Moroccans with their political class. However, by appointing Abbas el Fassis as Prime Minister, the king has made it clear that he respects the election result. This is an encouraging sign for the future development of democracy in Morocco.



From left to right:
Dr M'Hammed Dasser, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Law and Social Sciences,
Thomas Schiller, KAS representative to Morocco,
Dr Rahma Bourqia, President of the Hassan II University, Mohammedia

OPPOSITION POLITICIANS FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA IN JOHANNESBURG

One-party dominance is reality in many African countries – along with all the negative consequences this has for development and democracy. This is the background to the decision of the individual country programmes and the Regional Media Programme to address this issue. The third KAS Summer Academy entitled "One Party Dominance: Strategies for Opposition Parties" took place in Johannesburg. The workshop was attended by sixteen opposition politicians from seven African countries. The purpose of the Summer Academy is to bring young politicians from the countries in question together to exchange ideas, take part in further training and to network. In addition to the production of flyers and a radio spot, the workshop also dealt with Internet blogs as a modern means of political communication and one new for African parties.



Blogging reaches African opposition politicians – for the first time but certainly not for the last.

GLOBAL CONSULTING FOR PARTIES AND PARLIAMENTS

The KAS held an international conference entitled "KAS Global Consulting for Parties and Parliaments" in Bucharest from 3 to 5 October 2007. It not only served to further coordinate the activities of the KAS in the area of global consulting for parties and parliaments, but also to establish the requirements in Romania in terms of consulting and education. Frank Spengler, the deputy head of the International Cooperation Department, was present when leading representatives of the three Romanian parties that are members of the EPP Group discussed the problems of the parties and their expectations of the work of the KAS in Romania in the areas of consulting for parties and parliament.



Cristian Pirvulescu, a Romanian expert on political parties and Chairman of the Pro Democratia activist alliance, taking part in a panel discussion with Prof. Dr Hans-Joachim Veen, Director of the Ettersberg Foundation for the Comparative Study of European Dictatorships and their Democratic Transition, Dr Karsten Grabow, KAS project coordinator.

The political dialogue serves to exchange views, safeguards peace and creates the prerequisites for cooperation based on trust.



GERMAN-CHINESE SYMPOSIUM

Against the background of growing interdependence in global security, questions such as the war on terrorism, the problems associated with migration, (global) economic stability and environmental protection and the need to work together find responses, the KAS Chinese field office held a German-Chinese symposium together with the Institute of World Economics and Politics (IWEP) and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS). The theme of the symposium, held in Beijing on 18 and 19 September 2007, was "Global Security in the 21st Century – Standpoints in China and Europe". Rounds of discussion that was remarkably open attempted to bring differing points of view into line. At the end of the symposium, the participants were in agreement that the problems arising from the present global security issues could no longer be solved at the national level. Hence, the need for increased international co-operation is great.

+++ NEWS IN BRIEF +++

Turkey as a regional stability factor

At the beginning of his visit to Turkey, Wilhelm Staudacher, the KAS Secretary General, opened the international conference entitled "Chances and Challenges in the Caucasus – the Role of Turkey as a Regional Stability Factor", held in Ankara on 9 July with a programmatic speech. The conference, which was organised in association with the Centre for Eurasian Strategic Studies, provided a forum for experts and political advisors from Germany and Turkey to discuss economic and security questions and the increasing importance of the Caucasus in international politics.

Dr Faruk Loğoğlu, a former ambassador and Chairman of ASAM (right) and Wilhelm Staudacher, KAS Secretary General, at the opening of the conference in Ankara.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY DIALOGUE

FIRST FORUM FOR DIALOGUE ON "ARMY AND POLITICS" IN WEST AFRICA

The PDWA (West Africa Political Dialogue), a KAS Regional Programme, is seeking to organise dialogue between senior army officers in the region and leading politicians on security policies. This dialogue series is intended as a supplement to the project entitled "Political Training in the Barracks", which has been ongoing in West Africa for a number of years. The project particularly aims to provide officers with instruction on questions relating to the state and the rule of law, and democracy. Another deliberate objective is to foster dialogue between representatives of civil society and the army.



The PDWA invited participants to the first "Army and Politics" dialogue that took place from 22 to 25 July 2007. Around forty high-ranking officers and leading politicians from the francophone countries of West Africa met in Bamako, the capital of Mali, to discuss and exchange views. The topics discussed at the forum were the special role the armies in West Africa played in the democratisation process of their countries and the dialogue between the army and politics in times of political crisis.

Although the armies of West African countries play an important political role, there is so far no organised dialogue between leading politicians and high-ranking officers. The officers spoke in favour of strict neutrality of the army and called for clearer definition of procedure to be adopted in internal political crises. Army leaders are making increasing efforts to make political education party of officer training. As a consequence, there is increasing demand for KAS seminars on the part of military academies, particularly in Benin.

Self administration must replace state paternalism.
(Konrad Adenauer, 1949)

DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT

GERMANY'S AFRICAN INTERESTS

An international conference entitled "Germany's African Interests" took place at the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin on 10 October 2007. The conference clearly revealed that Germany does not only have security interests in Africa, but that both Africa and Germany are interested in improving economic relations.

In the words of the opening speaker, Hermann Gröhe, a member of the Federal Parliament and a member of the Executive Committee of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung, Germany had so far pursued only few interests of its own in Africa, unlike China and France. He said that while Germany was certainly interested in securing its supplies of energy and raw materials, it had not adopted the Chinese method, described as "quick and cheap". We would be acting irresponsibly towards our African neighbours if the demand for raw materials and oil were to undermine African efforts to achieve democracy, good government and overcome poverty. According to Kurt Brüss of the Federal Ministry of Economics, Africa does not only need development aid, but above all more corporate investment. He said he believed that provided Africans took the long-term view, they would realise that Germany gave better value for money. Jacques Bimai, the managing director of Sitrafer, a Cameroonian company, said he regretted the lack of willingness of German companies to take risks and their prejudices against Africa as a place to do business. More talks with China and India were recommended, not least in order to avoid a competition battle in Africa. There were calls for synergies to be used by all actors, in particular the partners in Africa, in order to achieve sustainable development. Arnold Vaatz, a member of the Federal Parliament and the Deputy Chairman of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, called for Europe to increasingly withdraw from assuming responsibility for resolving internal African conflicts to enable African institutions to take responsibility for their own security policy issues themselves.

The economy, business promotion and investment were identified as being the key elements needed to reduce poverty in Africa. However, this in itself would not be sufficient, remarked Prof. Samuel Kwasi Adjepong, the Chairman of the Ghana National APRM



From left to right: Hartwig Fischer, member of the Federal Parliament, Committee for Economic Cooperation and Development, Dr Christian Ruck, member of the Federal Parliament, development policy spokesman of the CDU/CSU Group in the Federal Parliament, Jacques Bimai, Managing Director of Sitrafer, Cameroon



Governing Council. Promotion of regional integration, democracy and education were, in his view, at least equally as important.

DECENTRALISATION IN CAMBODIA

STUTTGART'S GOVERNING MAYOR ADVISES CAMBODIA

Cambodia has always had a centralist government system: as a divine kingdom at the time of the Angkor Empire, as a French protectorate, during the communist regime of the radical Maoist Khmer Rouge from 1975 to 1979 and during Vietnamese occupation under the aegis of the Warsaw Pact. The country went through war, civil war and state terror from the end of the 1960s until 1998. Since 1994 the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung has provided policy consultancy and capacity building on democratic decentralization to the Royal Cambodian Government. First successes were achieved quickly: the first local council elections were held in 2002, marking the beginning of "local self-administration".

Since then efforts have been made to introduce democratic structures at district and province levels as well. The political debate has been controversial and progress slow. In August 2007 the Konrad-Adenauer-Foundation invited Dr Schuster, the Mayor of the City of Stuttgart, to assist in this endeavor. He was the main speaker at workshops addressing the National Committee for the Management of Decentralization and Deconcentration (NCDD) and the Members of the Cambodian Parliament. The NCDD is the equivalent to the German Commission on Federalism. Dr Schuster and the foundation's country representative, Wolfgang Meyer, held extensive meetings with leading politicians of the Kingdom: Prime Minister Hun Sen, the Ministers of Interior and Finance, of the Office of the Council of Ministers and others. Also the leader of the opposition, Sam Rainsy and the President of the Association of Local Authorities were informed about the recommendations that the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung made. The decentralization state reform should be implemented in consecutive steps rather than in one single grand design: an amendment of the constitution, a framework law and lastly stipulations in detail by law or ordinance. These recommendations were discussed in the cabinet and have largely been adopted. An amendment to the constitution is under way and a draft framework law has been made public early December. The Prime Minister has announced that the legislation shall be introduced into Parliament in the first quarter of 2008.





Participants in the conference in Ouagadougou

WEST AFRICAN MAYORS CALL FOR DECENTRALISATION

Over thirty mayors from the francophone countries of West Africa met in August 2007 to exchange their experiences and views on the progress made towards decentralisation in West Africa.

The aim of the three-day conference organised by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the Burkina Faso Local Government Association was to provide a discussion platform for the mayors.



The countries of West Africa that are modelled on the classic French system of central government have increasingly transferred powers to the local authority level of government over the past fifteen years. There are now the first elected mayors and local government associations.

The degree of willingness to delegate powers and provide local governments with their own financial resources varies widely in the region. A lack of economic activity in some local areas of West Africa has made local government almost entirely dependent on state financing. While mayors have been elected by the people in Senegal, Mali and Benin for many years now, Togo will hold its first free local government elections in 2008. In Niger the mayors live on attendance fee only. Many of the mayors complained of the problem of having a lack of authority as they were still overshadowed by the prefects and traditional "kings".

Those attending all agreed that the central governments would only be prepared to delegate further powers if decentralisation benefited the population as a whole. To this end, it would be necessary to draw more attention to the successes of decentralisation, the active and improved involvement of citizens in political life and the benefits for local economic activity. They said that the real advantages of democratisation were often underestimated by the people and governments alike.

SIGNS OF HOPE IN NIGERIA

In the most populous country in West Africa, where the several hundred ethnic groups are still far from uniting in a single state, approximately 60 million of the population of 140 million had the right to vote in April 2007. While criticism of election procedures was not unjustified, a large part of Nigeria's political elite was voted out of office. The new president, Umaru Yar' Adua, is a Muslim; his vice, Jonathan Goodluck, is a Christian. They need to work together to steer the country towards less troubled times. The third legislative period has now begun, marking the first handover of power from one elected government to another "elected" government without bloodshed. Manipulating elections is a flaw, but the actual result seems to be acceptable to the country.

Shortly after the visit by the Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the KAS Abuja invited Klaus-Jürgen Hedrich, the long-serving parliamentary undersecretary at the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, to contribute his experience to the difficult process of Nigeria's democratisation. Ten

of the NGOs promoted by the KAS sent delegates to a strategy workshop led by Mr. Hedrich. Intensive working discussions were conducted with Nigerian politicians in the course of the one-week event. There were hopeful signs that the world's eighth largest oil producer was finally embarking on a course that would enable it to exploit its resources. The KAS intends to play an active role in this process.

The rule of law, democracy and social market economy in a Nigeria at peace are goals that the country can perhaps only achieve two generations from now. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung will continue to provide Nigeria with support in many different forms to help it accomplish these goals.



Participants of the workshop



From left, back row: Dr Klaus Pähler, KAS, Nigeria, Hon. Abdula'zee Garba Gafasa, Speaker of the Kano State House of Assembly, Klaus-Jürgen Hedrich, former parliamentary undersecretary
Front row: Nigerian members of parliament

Globalisation and international migration that comes along with it present the challenge of conducting open and respectful dialogue with Islamic cultures.



DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION

IS THERE A NEED FOR A EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON ISLAM?



In his concluding remarks, Prof. Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, President of the European Parliament, drew attention to the close connection between integrating Muslims inside the EU and the relations of the EU to third countries that are Muslim in orientation.

In order to maintain "social peace", many of the member states of the European Union are currently faced with the challenge of further (politically) integrating Muslims who have migrated to the European Union. Possibilities for solutions have so far been sought and tried out at the national level as the EU has no powers to create regulations for relations between the state and religious communities. The KAS took up an initiative of Prof. Dr. Hans-Gert Pöttering MEP, President of the European Parliament, and as part of the conference "Muslims in Europe: Strengthening Communication and Participation" held in October 2007, brought experts from the member states and representatives of EU institutions together in Brussels to exchange views and experiences. The main outcome of the very lively debate was: the establishment of a European Conference on Islam

based on the German model would, while maintaining structures of authority, provide a possibility to carry on the fruitful exchange and at the same time broaden the bases of the approaches that have already been developed at the national level.

INTEGRATION THROUGH INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCE?

The social integration of (predominantly Muslim) young people with a migration background was a focus of the conference entitled "Guaranteeing Equality of Opportunities – Shaping a Common Future", which the KAS held in Berlin in September 2007 in close cooperation with the Pontifical Council for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerants. The important role the Church plays in this issue was made clear in the opening addresses: Dr Hermann Kues, a member of the Federal Parliament and parliamentary undersecretary to the Federal Minister of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth, expects the Church to provide guidance in the integration process. Indications of the form this could take were given by Archbishop Agostino Marchetto, secretary of the Pontifical Council mentioned above, in his plea for a culture of reason. The following debate showed that the targeted teaching of intercultural competence among young people was a tried and tested means of promoting and encouraging integration. Intercultural learning and learning about democracy go hand in hand, as the ability to deal with cultural difference in a way that is open, tolerant and respectful is at the same time an expression of the fundamental values of a democratic constitutional state. The discussion is to be continued at European level in 2008, i.e. in the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue.

ON THE COMPATIBILITY OF ISLAM AND THE RULE OF LAW

For the KAS, which fosters the principles of the rule of law worldwide as a prerequisite for democracy and development, this is a question of great significance. It was the focus of the conference entitled "Islam and the Rule of Law. Between Sharia and Secularisation", hosted by the Foundation in association with Zentrum Moderner Orient in Berlin in September 2007. Discussions showed that a lot of human elements have been inserted between the divine origin of law and its practice in the reality of Islamic law. A result of this transformation process is the religion clause anchored in many Islamic constitutions that, in cases of contradiction, restricts basic rights by a religious tenet. However, it is generally speaking possible to bring the basic principles of democracy into line with the ideas of Islam, as, for instance, the example of Indonesia shows. However, sustainable fostering of reforms based on the rule of law in Muslim countries presupposes that these developments are accorded a historicity that we take as given.



Prof. Dr. Masykuri Abdullah of the Jakarta State Islamic University presented the Indonesian constitution as an example of a successful compromise between Islam and democracy based on the rule of law.



The initiative to hold the conference came mainly from Anton Pfeifer (right), a former Minister of State and deputy chairman of the KAS. Seen here with Archbishop Agostino Marchetto (middle) and Dr Hermann Kues (left), member of the Federal Parliament and a parliamentary undersecretary.

The theory of an irreversible secularisation process is increasingly being called into question. However, the churches have to become aware of and take into account new forms of religiousness and continually redefine their role in society.

DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION

Tour of the old Orthodox Church in Sarajevo: Father Vanya Jovanovic, Serbian Orthodox Church, Seyed Mohammad Ali Abtahi, President of the Institute for Interreligious Dialogue and former Vice President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Dario Atijas, Jewish community in Bosnia-Herzegovina



THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN THE SECULAR STATE

Legislation on freedom of religion and the status of the churches and religious communities was enacted in Bosnia-Herzegovina in 2004. However, it has still not been fully implemented as there is a lack of consensus on the role of religion in the state. While one side calls for religion to be confined to the private sphere, the other is in favour of greater involvement of religious dignitaries in politics. In order to discuss the role and significance of religion in the secular state and to offer a middle way between these two poles, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in association with the European Abrahamic Forum and the new Interreligious Institute in Bosnia-Herzegovina hosted an international interfaith consultation in Sarajevo from 20 to 22 October. The conclusion drawn was that cooperation between the state and religion was also necessary in the secular state and that the wide European experience could be beneficial for Muslim countries further afield.

GOD'S OWN COUNTRY

AMERICAN EVANGELICALS AND POLITICS

Quoting the well-known dictum of the German expert on jurisprudence Prof. Dr Ernst-Wolfgang Böckenförde, who maintained that the secularised state based on the principles of liberal democracy depended upon prerequisites that it itself could not guarantee, KAS Secretary General Wilhelm Staudacher opened a panel discussion on the role of evangelicals in the American society and politics that took place in Berlin on Reformation Day (31 October). The event forms part of a dialogue which the Foundation is, thanks to the efforts of Hermann Gröhe, a member of the Federal Parliament, conduct out of a conviction that this will make a contribution to a better understanding between Germany and America. In particular, the speeches given by the guests from the USA showed that the evangelicals are by no means a monolithic block, that they do not see themselves as being primarily Republican voters and that their commitment in matters of social policy goes far beyond the abortion issue.

From left to right: Dr Leith Anderson, President of the National Association of Evangelicals, Dr Gerhard Wahlers, KAS Deputy Secretary General, Dr Richard Land, President of the Ethics and Religious Liberty Commission, Hermann Gröhe, member of the Federal Parliament, member of the KAS Executive Board, Wilhelm Staudacher, KAS Secretary General.



THE ORTHODOX CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC POLITICS IN ROMANIA

In association with the Romanian Institute for Interorthodox, Interdenominational and Interfaith Studies, the KAS held a workshop in Bucharest in October 2007 that addressed a seeming paradox in the relationship between the Church and the State in Romania: While the Romanian Orthodox Church is greatly trusted by the population, there is hardly any translation of Christian thinking into political practice. This can be explained by the ethical discourse in Orthodox theology in which the momentum of society has negative connotations as it is often associated with secularisation. The intensive exchange showed that the Romanian Orthodox Church is now increasingly seeking to become a part of society. This has been demonstrated by the integration protocol signed only recently between the government and the new Patriarch. However, what is lacking is a strategy of the Church as a whole. The KAS plans to support the creation of such a "social theology" as a potential basis for political action in the form of an interdisciplinary discussion round.



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GREENING 2010

ROUND 1000 DAYS TO GO UNTIL THE 2010 FIFA SOCCER WORLD CUP KICKS OFF IN SOUTH AFRICA

Under the title "The Greening of 2010", the KAS is supporting the drawing up of a plan of action to realise the "Green Goal" projects planned by the City of Cape Town and the government of the Province of the Western Cape. This environmental program is primarily intended to eliminate existing shortcomings in the public transport system and the disposal of refuse. Representatives of the city and provincial governments, the local organising committee and scientists will contribute their expertise in a five-series workshop and develop solutions jointly.

THE KAS AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER RAJENDRA PACHAURI JOIN FORCES

In India the KAS works closely with the TERI (The Energy and Resources Institute) in the area of energy security. The institute's director, Dr Rajendra K. Pachauri (photo), shared this year's Nobel Peace Prize with Al Gore for his work as Chairman of the UN Panel on Climate Change. Shortly after the announcement by the Nobel Prize Committee, the KAS and the TERI hosted a conference entitled "Energy, Climate, and



Security: The Inter-Linkages". The conference provided a forum for Indian, German and US members of government, security experts and members of parliament to discuss the inter-linkages of energy, climate change and regional and global security policies.

+++ NEWS IN BRIEF +++

Indonesia: KAS supports climate protection

Indonesia is, after the United States and China, the third largest producer of CO₂ and is seen to be carrying out deforestation faster than any other country in the world! The KAS Jakarta office has provided its cooperation partner with a subtitled copy of the film by Nobel Prize winner Al Gore entitled "An inconvenient truth". The purpose is to make the film accessible to a broader section of the population and by doing so make a contribution to the work of education and raising awareness on the issue of climate change.

PFEIFFER DISCUSSES ENERGY POLICY IN PARIS

As part of a cooperation event of the Paris branch of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung and the German-French Chamber of Commerce, Dr Joachim Pfeiffer, a member of the Federal Parliament and the energy policy coordinator of the CDU/CSU Parliamentary Group, spoke to around 200 representatives from the worlds of politics, business and science on "Current Energy Policy Challenges after the German EU Presidency".



Dr Pfeiffer named five central challenges facing energy policy: 1. the sharp rise worldwide in the demand for energy, 2. climate protection, 3. making supplies secure, 4. energy as a means of exerting political pressure, 5. insufficient investment in the energy sector. He emphasised the importance of an energy policy for Europe as its dependence on imports was increasing, stating that, for this reason, the days of purely national energy policies were over. Energy policy was a global issue to which Europe had to find a common answer. Dr Pfeiffer saw a two-track strategy as being a solution for Europe. He said that within Europe it was a question of further integrating the energy market and realising common goals. As far as external relations were concerned, it was vital to represent interests jointly. For this reason, a common EU external energy policy was, in his view, necessary.

With projects in over 100 countries the KAS is committed to promoting peace, freedom and justice.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT

NAMES AND FACES

**ANJA CZYMECK**

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**DR LARS PETER SCHMIDT**

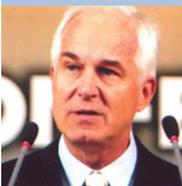
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**DR CANAN ATILGAN**

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**SUSANNE KÄSS**

- has been a trainee at the Mexico-City office since October
- graduated in economic and cultural area studies (focus: Latin America) in Passau, Germany
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**KATJA CHRISTINA PLATE**

- has been a field worker for the South Caucasus Region
- was prior to this a coordinator on the "Values, Religion and Politics in Europe" project
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**ANKE LERCH**

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**DR THOMAS KNIRSCH**

- has headed the office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia since November
- prior to this, headed the Overseas Human Resources Department; was also a field worker in Uganda and South Africa
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GERD D. BOSSEN †



The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung mourns the death of its staff member Gerd Dieter Bossen, the Head of the Rule of Law Programme in Sub-Saharan Africa, who died unexpectedly on 18 July 2007.

Gerd Bossen worked for the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung for over 25 years as, in his words, he "wanted to get things moving". Helping people, fostering democracy and the rule of law – these were his central concerns. When he was a child, his family emigrated from North Friesland to Angola, where his special affinity for Africa began. He built up the KAS office in Durban, South Africa and, despite opposition from the then apartheid government, realised projects to promote equality and democracy.

Following a brief period in Germany as a judge at Husum Local Court, he became the head of the KAS office in Athens and later on head of the South-East Europe regional office in Sofia with responsibility for all aspects of the Foundation's work in the Balkans. He became the representative of the KAS in Russia in 1995, and succeeded in expanding the work of the Foundation in the regions and establishing a successful dialogue with Russia on the rule of law.

After a seven-year spell in Moscow, he transferred to Kenya, was initially the regional representative there and was then appointed to head the new Regional Rule of Law Programme, which he established successfully within only a short space of time.

Gerd Bossen was an striking, frank person, someone who said what concerned him, reliable, committed and, above all, highly thought of.



SELECTED NEW PUBLICATIONS FORM THE **DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

ANUARIO DE DERECHO CONSTITUCIONAL LATINOAMERICANO – 13 AÑO



The 13th Latin American constitutional law year book published by the Latin American Rule of Law Programme has just appeared. This well-known, two-volume publication contains unpublished articles by reputable authors from Latin America and Europe on current developments in constitutional law and constitutional procedural law, protection of basic and human rights as well as law on integration and international law, i.e. issues that are the focus of the Rule of Law Programme.

Volume 1 (450 pages), volume II (382 pages); published by: Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung e.V., Montevideo 2007

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/proj/home/pub/13/4/index.html>

ISLAM AND CHRISTIANITY – A COMPARISON OF THEIR FUNDAMENTAL VALUES AS A BASIS FOR INTERFAITH DIALOGUE



The KAS in Turkey has hosted a series of events on interfaith dialogue for a number of years. An international workshop held in Ankara compared the fundamental values of Islam and Christianity and examined their relationship to political, societal and social developments. The wide range of topics discussed by German and Turkish experts included religion and philosophy, freedom, solidarity and justice, responsibility for oneself, sense of community, individualism, compassion, gender-based roles in the family and current questions on the issues of gene technology, euthanasia and organ transplantation. Summaries of discussions on the individual topics have now been published.

■ **Obtainable at:** KAS Field Office, Ankara

RESEARCH PAPER: GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Understanding globalisation as a process taking place over centuries and as irreversible makes it easier to see its development potential and as a opportunity for progress. The research paper entitled Globale Ordnungspolitik (Global Governance) outlines globalisation as an international challenge and shows – with focuses on specific topics – approaches to finding solutions. The KAS is involved as a discussion partner in all areas and is playing an active role in shaping the global governance possibilities of the future.



■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.12331/>

INT – ONLINE

Everything worth knowing about the KAS International Cooperation work



- **Basic principles of the work of the International Cooperation Division:** future topics, contacts
- **Foreign, European and security policies:** projects, analyses, events
- **Development policy:** programmes, theories, publications
- **Country information:** field offices, country reports, interviews

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