



# KAS INTERNATIONAL

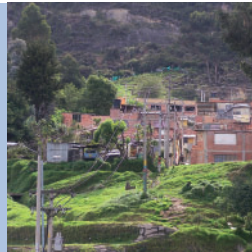
INFORMATION FROM THE **DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**



**DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT:** *China's engagement in Africa was the theme of an international development-policy symposium held by KAS in Beijing.*



**DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION:** *Navid Kerami, the well-known German-Iranian author and orientalist, argues that religiousness and civic engagement can be reconciled.*



**MEDIA:** *The media programme for Latin America has presented a study on the way in which the daily press addresses the growing poverty on the continent.*



**PARTY AND PARLIAMENT CONSULTANCY:** *In Ghana, interested citizens had an opportunity to meet their MPs and inform themselves about their work in parliament.*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

■ Page 2
Editorial
■ Page 3
Economic and social order
■ Page 5
Human rights
■ Page 6
Rule of law
■ Page 8
Media
■ Page 10
KAS panorama
■ Page 12
Party and parliament consultancy
■ Page 14
Democracy and development
■ Page 15
Political and security dialogue
■ Page 16
Dialogue on values and religion
■ Page 18
Energy and environment
■ Page 19
International cooperation news
■ Page 20
New publications

## COMMON GOOD IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

**Actively promoting 'Common Good in a Globalised World' was the theme of an international symposium held by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin on February 15, 2008, which ended with a reception marking the 75th birthday of the Foundation's chairman, Prof Dr Bernhard Vogel. Experts of international renown from politics, the churches, the economy, and science met to discuss the problem from their own perspective.**

In his introduction, the former Federal Chancellor, Dr Helmut Kohl, expressed his gratitude to Prof Dr Bernhard Vogel for his lasting companionship, calling him a 'stroke of luck for politics'. Dr Kohl's address was followed by three keynote presentations in which the president of the European Parliament, Prof Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering, Archbishop Diarmuid Martin, and Peter Sutherland clearly stated that from the political, religious, economic, and scientific point of view, realising common good is of great importance in this age of steadily accelerating

globalisation. Peter Sutherland, chairman of both BP and Goldman Sachs International, laid stress on the opportunities offered by globalisation, saying that 'We are at the point of transition to a new world'. He went on to state that globalisation was capable of bringing freedom



not only to the economy but also to the people. Opening the markets had already served to compensate or avoid a great deal of inequality. Highlighting the role of politics, Prof Dr Hans-Gert Pöttering said that 'standards should be set not by individual interests but by common good'. *Continued on page 3*

## EDITORIAL

## DEAR READERS,



As the process of globalisation progresses, the precautions concerning the common good taken by nation states tend to become internationalized, and the institutions and rules of social coexistence are exposed to a variety of influences. The West's deeply rooted political, legal, and religious values are confronted by competing models of governance. The question of how to maintain and enhance common good on the global level in a world as complex as ours was in the focus of an international symposium on 'Common Good in a Globalised World' that was held by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung in Berlin in mid-February. Internationally

renowned experts from politics, the economy, and the churches met to throw light on the problem from their respective viewpoints.

The question of common good is closely related to the order of a society, its rules, institutions, and organs. How can these be made more efficient on the global level? And what are the duties of the state against this background? These questions are more difficult to answer now than they were some decades ago, and they imply new demands on politics. So far, the consensus on what constitutes the *bonum commune*, the common good that must be guarded at the international level, appears not very marked.

One of the essential challenges of our time lies in the need of sustainably reconciling economic progress and justice on the international plane. The objective is to find an international approach that does justice to the common good of the entire world, for common good implies more than the aggregate well-being of all individuals. We are firmly convinced that the principles of social market economy may serve as a global precept for amalgamating growth and social equalisation, for they form the basis of an order which strives for justice.

One of the key messages to emerge from the symposium was that value orientation in foreign politics is crucial for realising common good at the global level. In her concluding address, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel pointed out that human rights, democracy, freedom, and solidarity form the foundation of a successful social model which we should champion confidently everywhere in the world. She emphasised that our value concepts cannot and must not be confined within our borders. In this context, there is a growing need at all levels for intensifying international exchange and networking on issues of foreign and security policy as well as in development cooperation. This is the goal to which the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung subscribes in its engagement with partners on all continents of this world, an engagement which is based on values and Christian responsibility. Common good is and will ever remain the core of our mission of contributing towards the creation of a global order that is both social and just.

Berlin, March 2008

*Gerhard Wahlers*  
Dr. Gerhard Wahlers  
Deputy Secretary General



## PUBLICATION DATA

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**'Poverty does not mean having an inadequate income. Poverty means being unable to realise to the full the potential given us by God. Consequently, poverty is an offence against the dignity of man and an offence against God.'**  
(Archbishop Diarmuid Martin)

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER

# COMMON WELFARE IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

*Continued from page 1 ►*

*From left:  
Dr Inge Kaul,  
Dr Christian Ruck  
MP, Prof Dr  
Wolfgang Schürer,  
Prof Dr Peter Molt,  
Prof Dr  
Stefan Oeter*

Politicians needed to find answers not only to the economic questions raised by globalisation but also to its cultural challenges. Archbishop Martin emphasised in his speech that common good was not a blueprint for globalisation but a moral call for charity. Even in a globalised world, there would always be people without access to the market. Stating that any and all economic activities should revolve around the dignity of man and not around the market, the Archbishop of Dublin emphasised that the concept of social justice was of great significance in this context.

What are the points of contact between globalisation and common good? After the keynote speeches, this question was examined by a panel of experts. All speakers agreed that globalisation could succeed only if the common good were defined and appreciated. One of the priorities of development cooperation should be help towards self-help, while efforts in the economic field should be guided by the philosophy of social market economy, endeavouring to create enough space for individuals to develop their potentials while inducing them to behave considerately towards the weak.

In the concluding address of the symposium, Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel highlighted the signifi-

cance of value orientation in foreign policy. Democracy and the protection of human rights constituted the core of a value-oriented global order policy. These coordinates were part of a successful social model which Germany should champion everywhere in the world with appropriate self-confidence. At the same time, the consensus on values within the European Union would certainly be of importance for the creation of an international governance framework. Speaking to the participants of the symposium in Berlin, Mrs Merkel postulated that 'Our value concepts must not be confined within our own borders nor within those of the European Community'. In that context, it was of great importance to intensify the dialogue with major partner countries which often differed greatly in their cultural background, their mechanisms of control, and their networks.

'If we accept these challenges, our lives and our politics will change. However, such changes should not come about at the expense of our values which will retain their validity although they may have to be applied in new situations', the Federal Chancellor concluded. Should we succeed in this, globalisation might be perceived as the great opportunity that it really is.

## REGIONAL INTEGRATION IN BRAZIL

**How to reduce regional imbalances within Brazil? In 2007, the theme of the 14th Brazilian-European Forum held in Recife on November 29 and 30 was 'Regional Integration and Cohesion Policy'. The debate focused on the European Union's and Mercosur's experience with reducing regional inequalities.**

Politicians and members of the EU Commission, such as the EU Commissioner for Regional Policy, Mrs Danuta Hübner, and the director of the European section of the Brazilian foreign ministry, Ambassador Edileuza Fontenele Reis, exchanged views with

the secretary general of Mercosur, Ernesto Büttner Limprich, as well as with diplomats, academics, civil-society representatives, journalists, and interested citizens. The forum developed various options for concrete action that might help to reduce the gradients between the regions. Based on the reports about the European experience presented by Graham Meadows, the EU Commission's former director for regional policy, and by Manuel Revuelta, head of the mission of the Valencia region in Brussels, participants examined their own regional-development efforts in a critical light.



*Graham Meadows,  
the EU Commission's former  
director general  
for regional policy*



*Junior politicians of the African party alliance UPADD from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, and Togo*

## ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS

### DEBATING TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE EU AND WEST AFRICA

Early in December 2007, junior politicians of the African party alliance UPADD (Union des Partis Africains pour la Démocratie et le Développement) from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, and Togo met in Ouagadougou/Burkina Faso to talk about the economic partnership agreements (EPAs) that are currently being negotiated between the EU and West Africa.

Mistrust towards any form of liberalisation is deeply rooted in the region. It is true that the economic partnership agreements between the EU and the ACP states aim to amalgamate trade liberalisation and development. It is equally true, however, that economically disadvantaged countries tend to regard free trade as an unmitigated threat. They acutely fear losing their own small-scale industries to the free competition of the global market.

The seminar in Ouagadougou was an attempt to objectify the debate. In presentations given by representatives of the EU delegation, the West African monetary union UEMOA, and civil society, participants received detailed information on the current state of the negotiations as well as about the opportunities and risks associated with EPAs.

However, the participants' opinions about economic partnership agreements remained sharply divided even after the seminar because the region is highly heterogeneous in terms of economic structures, strengths, and interests. Delegates were particularly dismissive about agrarian subsidies in Europe which distort the free interplay of market forces for which the WTO is aiming as much as tariffs do. Yet these issues are not on the agenda of the EPA negotiations.

## INDIA'S AND CHINA'S ROLE IN GLOBAL ORDER POLICY

As part of the Foundation's dialogue programme on global order policy, the KAS office in New Delhi joined the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in conducting a conference early in December 2007 which addressed the role played by India and China as nations of major growth in the systems of global governance.

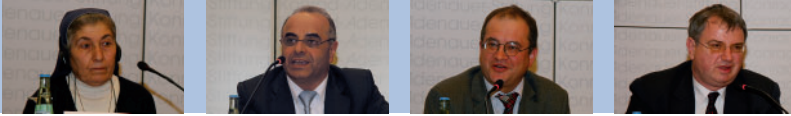
Experts from India, China, the USA, Germany, the IMF, the OECD, the Asian Development Bank, and the European Central Bank met to discuss India's and China's importance for global trade relations, the perspectives of economic growth in the two countries, and the potential sustainability of the economic success of these two global players. It was stated that neither a global transformation of economic and social policy nor the problems related to it can be resolved without



the cooperation with India and China. At the same time, both countries are equally confronted with considerable economic, social, and environmental-policy challenges whose solution is crucial for their political and societal stability. Speakers highlighted the need for internal reforms in the two countries as a prerequisite for enhancing their international engagement.

The players' motivations and interests were clearly outlined during the conference, and no doubt was left about the significance and divisiveness of the topic of the conference with regard to the development of a global order policy. Together with the Foundation's offices in the other major emerging countries, the KAS office in New Delhi will continue pursuing the subject.

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



## HUMAN RIGHTS

From left:

- **Mother Superior Marie-Claude Naddaf** (member of the Order of the Good Shepherd Sisters, Damascus)
- **Monseigneur François Yakan** (Chaldaeian patriarchal vicar and co-founder of the Assyro-Chaldaeian welfare association KASDER, Istanbul)
- **Arnold Vaatz MP** (deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party)
- **Dr Otmar Oehring** (director of the human rights section of *missio e. V.*)

## THE SITUATION OF THE IRAQI CHRISTIANS

Even though you might be pardoned for thinking that Jesus' word 'And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake' refers to something that had meaning in ancient Roman times but is a thing of the past today, the persecution of Christians is not an exclusively historical issue. In February 2008, the KAS held a panel discussion in Berlin to draw attention to the dramatic plight of the Christians in Iraq, a subject generally disregarded by the western media. At one time, Iraq was believed to be a secular society. While Christians were occasionally victimised under Saddam Hussein, these outrages were as nothing compared to the cruelties to which Iraqi Christians are exposed today. Because of this, most Christians have fled to the neighbouring states where, however, their prospects for the future are dismal. Describing the situation of Iraqi Christians in Syria, Mother Superior Marie-Claude Naddaf said that they are regarded as 'guests' and forced to extend their visa every three months at great expense and risk. Monseigneur François Yakan emphasised that the disappearance of the ancient Christian communities was upsetting the balance among the religions in the Middle East. In the opinion of Arnold Vaatz MP, receiving refugees in Europe makes sense only as a last resort, while Dr Otmar Oehring thought that it was Europe's duty to relieve part of the burden borne by the neighbouring states whose infrastructure was strained to breaking point. All agreed, however, that immediate assistance for the Christians of Iraq should be made a subject of political debate.

## FREEDOM OF THE ARTS IN DEALING WITH THE LEGACY OF THE KHMER ROUGE

The freedom of the arts is at the focus of tension between (political) freedom of speech and personal rights in general. Artists make their own creative contribution towards reforming and developing society as a whole. What is more, they are predestined for confronting people with their own past. This is especially important in Cambodia, where public dissent and opposition have never been legitimate, and where everything that is controversial or disagreeable is frequently swept under the carpet.



However, artists were unable to reoccupy their place in the public life of Cambodia after the end of the genocide and the international and civil war. To support them in their capacity as moral authorities, autonomous seekers after truth, and barometers of social and political change, the KAS organised six forums on the legacy of the Khmer Rouge together with the Meta House gallery, offering a podium to artists. Facts, opinions, and viewpoints were presented in a great display of plurality and openness. The current 'Khmer Rouge Tribunal' was shown from many angles – from the day on which the regime of Pol Pot was overthrown on January 7, 1979.

*Above left: Built with international assistance, this central building in Phnom Penh houses the 'Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia' (ECCC), the Khmer Rouge Tribunal. Above right: Kaing Guek Eav, a.k.a. Duch, the former head of the notorious S-21 torture jail operated by the Khmer Rouge in Phnom Penh, was responsible for the death of 21,000 people.*



### KAS NAMIBIA PRESENTS HUMAN-RIGHTS CALENDAR FOR 2008

*To increase people's knowledge about human rights and to encourage them to defend these fundamental rights, the KAS developed a calendar for 2008 together with the Human Rights Centre at the University of Namibia. It introduces its readers to the dignity and the rights of man, their local protection mechanisms, the judiciary system, and organisations which people can turn to if they feel their dignity or their rights have been infringed.*

**Next to unambiguous legal regulations, the prime prerequisite for the rule of law is an independent judiciary without which all legal guarantees would be without value for the citizens.**

## RULE OF LAW

### PROMOTING THE CITIZENS' TRUST IN JUSTICE

## 'INDEPENDENCE OF THE JUDICIARY IS CRITICAL'

**This was emphasised by India's president, Pratiba Devisingh Patil, in her word of welcome to the conference on the independence of the judiciary that was held in New Delhi on November 23/24, 2007.**

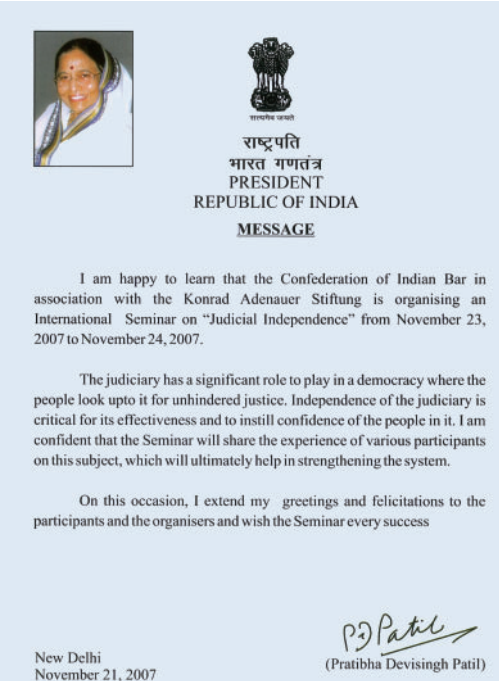
The audience invited to this conference by the rule-of-law programme for the Asian region in cooperation with the Confederation of Indian Bars included Supreme Court judges from Indonesia, Korea, and Taiwan, as well as Prof Dr Rainer Schlegel, judge at the Federal Social Court, and Mr Klaus-Heiner Lehne, member of the law committee of the European Parliament. The former UN special rapporteur on independence of judges and lawyers, Param Cumaraswamy of Malaysia, also accepted the invitation of KAS.


The challenges presented to the independence of the judiciary by political and societal factors formed the subject of this high-ranking conference at India's capital, New Delhi. In his opening address, India's supreme judge, Chief Justice K. G. Balakrishnan, emphasised that besides the absolute necessity of institutional safeguards for the independence of the judiciary, much depended on the ethical self-interpretation of the judges. In that context, he referred to the code of judicial conduct adopted in the Indian city of Bangalore in 2001 (the Bangalore Principles) which was drafted by a team that included Param Cumaraswamy.


In his presentation, Klaus-Heiner Lehne MEP discussed in some detail the separation of powers, an institutional safeguard for judicial independence. As these dividing lines were not always scrupulously observed, the courts might be influenced on occasion. Prof Dr Schlegel of the Federal Social Court addressed the hazards attending the appointment and promotion of judges which, so he said, should be governed exclusively by objective criteria. A number of other delegates agreed, saying that this constituted a grave threat to their independence.

In most Asian countries, a constitutional state is seen not as being ruled by law but as ruling through law. Legal structures merely serve as a means to promote economic development and secure power. Moreover, there is little awareness of the fact that next to clear-cut legal regulations, the rule of law primarily demands a functioning and independent judiciary without which legal guarantees would have no value for the citizens. Consequently, this awareness must be developed in governmental institutions as well as among the citizens. This being so, one of the crucial items in the activities of the rule-of-law programme for Asia is to address and analyse those factors that are apt to impair judicial independence.

In Asia, there are few countries where the judiciary may be regarded as truly independent. Structural dependencies and corruption prevail. The judiciary is and was not infrequently abused as a political tool. A few years ago, Malaysia's deputy prime minister, Anwar Ibrahim, a political competitor of the then prime








संस्कृत वाक्य  
 राष्ट्रपति  
 भारत गणतंत्र  
 PRESIDENT  
 REPUBLIC OF INDIA  
 MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Confederation of Indian Bar in association with the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung is organising an International Seminar on "Judicial Independence" from November 23, 2007 to November 24, 2007.

The judiciary has a significant role to play in a democracy where the people look upto it for unhindered justice. Independence of the judiciary is critical for its effectiveness and to instill confidence of the people in it. I am confident that the Seminar will share the experience of various participants on this subject, which will ultimately help in strengthening the system.

On this occasion, I extend my greetings and felicitations to the participants and the organisers and wish the Seminar every success

  
 (Pratibha Devisingh Patil)

New Delhi  
 November 21, 2007



*High-ranking representatives of the Supreme Court Association and the Confederation of Indian Bars, namely Pravin H. Parekh, president of the Confederation of Indian Bars, K. G. Balakrishnan, Chief Justice of India, and Ura Wang-Orm-Klang, former president of the Thai Constitutional Court (from left) talked with European and Asian experts about the significance of the rule of law for the development of Asia.*

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## RULE OF LAW

*Left: Former federal minister Carl-Dieter Spranger giving the opening address.*

*Right: Participants at the 5th KAS conference on international law*

minister, Dr Mahathir, was brought behind bars by Malaysian courts on the basis of specious charges. Elsewhere, political opponents are habitually sued for libel and damages to dispose of them. Again and again, civil-society players who articulate the interests of specific population groups or try to remedy social abuses are silenced by fabricated charges. In each case, such proceedings are initiated and concluded on government orders, not on the basis of objective standards.

It was only in the autumn of 2007 that Pakistan's president, Mr Musharraf, suspended the country's supreme judge from office and placed him under home arrest because certain unpleasant decisions were expected of him. This triggered a series of protests among almost the entire community of judges and lawyers which continues to this day. Elsewhere, resistance against attempts to influence the judiciary is growing as well, mostly initiated by lawyers and sometimes by the judges themselves.

Moreover, judicial independence is increasingly impaired by appeals to settle social problems which should be solved by the political class. At the same time, there is growing dissent between parliaments and the judiciary about their respective powers. Judges are particularly affected by this conflict as they are generally appointed – and dismissed – by parliamentary bodies.



## 5<sup>TH</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL LAW

*The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung devoted its 5th International Conference on International Law to the growing influence of non-governmental players on the development of national and international law and politics. The meeting took place on November 19/20, 2007, on the Petersberg near Bonn.*

*Today, nation states and intergovernmental organisations find themselves in the company of numerous non-governmental players who take a hand in the development of national and international law and politics sometimes as influential opponents, sometimes as indispensable partners. In the recent past, their influence has been considerably boosted by the process of globalisation. In the legal as well as in the political sphere, nation states are losing more and more of their controlling power.*

*The opening address of the conference was presented by the former Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, Carl-Dieter Spranger. Next to reputable experts from Germany, the list of speakers included personages from Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe.*

**Coping with the past is one of the key items on the KAS media programme for Southeast Europe.**

## MEDIA



# THE MEDIA PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHEAST EUROPE

**Processes of political and economic transformation are still going on in the successor states of Yugoslavia as well as in Rumania and Bulgaria. Defects in the development of the media landscape are a feature that is common to all these countries. In many cases, the positive trends of the 1990s have lost momentum or come to a halt.**

For this reason, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung launched its media programme for Southeast Europe in Sofia/Bulgaria in January 2007. The programme is designed to strengthen and develop the media as one of the major pillars of democratisation. Its objectives harmonise with those of the regional media programmes for Latin America, Asia, and Africa:

### ■ Improving media coverage

As the training of journalists in Southeast Europe is often fragmentary, the KAS conducts training seminars at which students are informed about politics, Europe, the economy, the environment, and multi-ethnic communication. In addition, the Foundation assists in the establishment of ethical standards and supports the formation of institutions similar to the German Press Council.

### ■ Strengthening the media in their function as guardians of society

Many journalists are not aware of their rights and obligations. The KAS trains journalists in the press and media legislation of their home countries and the European Union.

### ■ Promoting exchanges of experience

Creating regional networks should facilitate exchanges of experience among journalists in Southeast Europe. In addition, the Foundation promotes the dialogue between media representatives in Southeast Europe on the one hand and in Germany and the EU on the other.

### ■ Political communication

In many countries of Southeast Europe, the practice of communicating political decisions is rudimentary. The KAS supports politicians and societal institutions in professionalising their interaction with the media. The intention is to apply modern methods of political communication to assist the people of Southeast



*The KAS supports the training and professional development of journalists in Southeast Europe.*

Europe in understanding the fundamental concepts of parliamentary democracy and the European Union.

To reach these four objectives, the media programme supports a wide variety of activities, such as seminars, workshops, conferences, expert panels, and round-table discussions. Besides, the programme cooperates with press councils and journalists' organisations.

Coping with the past is an issue of outstanding importance in Southeast Europe. In this respect, the Foundation's contribution is of particular value because of Germany's 'twofold experience' in overcoming the Nazi dictatorship and the despotism of the GDR.

Another critical issue is the influence exerted by economic interests. Media ownership is often relatively intransparent. As in the western world, economic dependencies interfere with responsible, critical, and independent reporting, besides confronting journalists with grave conflicts of interest in their daily work.

### Media-related activities of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung

*are implemented under four regional media programmes by staff members posted abroad to the following cities:*

- Buenos Aires (for Latin America),
- Johannesburg (for Africa south of the Sahara),
- Singapore (for Asia), and
- Sofia (for Southeast Europe).

*Having introduced the activities of the media programmes for Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America in the last three issues of KAS INTERNATIONAL, this issue presents the media programme for Southeast Europe.*





## MEDIA

## MEDIA LAW IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

The media programme for Asia invited more than twenty journalists from Southeast Asia to Siem Reap/ Cambodia to attend a workshop on 'Media Laws – the Media and the Law: A Difficult Relationship'. The event addressed the meaning of press laws, the rights and obligations of reporting, and unlawful governmental interference with the freedom of the press. It was shown that recurrent attempts are made within the region to restrict the freedom of opinion by court orders. Although most trials end in acquittals, court proceedings are expensive for journalists in terms of time and money – and they have neither.

## LATIN AMERICA: HOW DOES THE PRESS REPORT ON POVERTY?

While national economies in Latin America have been growing by more than five percent on average, the gap between rich and poor keeps widening. Yet poverty is an issue that is addressed in less than one percent of the reports in the daily press, as a six-month study commissioned by the media programme for Latin America showed. Its results were presented before ca. 250 guests and academics from South and North America at the international congress of the Argentinean journalists' organisation, FOPEA.



*A Ugandan farmer who hopes for government aid. The issue was taken up by a seminar for journalists supported by the KAS.*



## AFRICA: TRAINING IN FOUR COUNTRIES

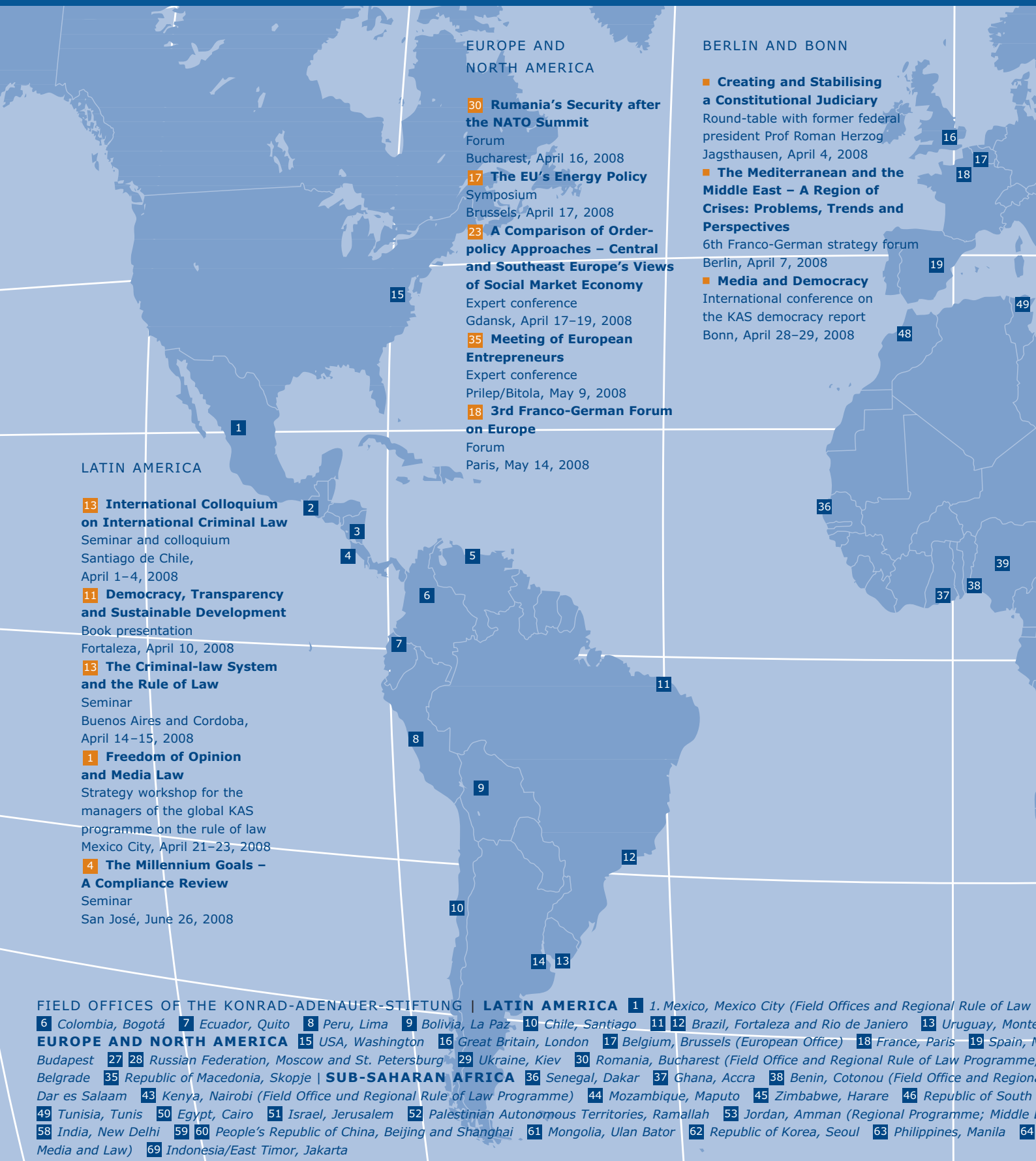
In many African countries south of the Sahara, the media landscape is marked by similar problems: Very poorly trained and paid journalists are confronted by obstructionism and reprisals on the part of the powers-that-be. In a series of seminars on political reporting, the KAS media programme for sub-Saharan Africa trained 54 journalists from Malawi, Uganda, Zambia, and Angola. Subjects ranged from the development of a new constitution for Zambia, the rebel movement in Uganda, and governmental aid programmes to training for the employees of the only radio station in Angola that is not dependent on the government, Radio Despertar.

Examining around 2,400 reports which had appeared in three major daily papers in each country, the study analysed the genre, the authors' profile, and the information sources used. While papers in Mexico, Brazil, and Argentina published most about poverty in quantitative terms, the articles with the most diverse content are to be found in Peru and to some extent in Bolivia. In the latter countries, the media tend to name more reasons for the emergence of poverty and suggest more solutions. By contrast, the space devoted to the subject by business papers was the smallest of all in the seven countries investigated.

The background of the study was the question of how the media as part of the elite perceive their social responsibility with regard to describing the phenomena of poverty, analysing its structural causes, and showing optional solutions. In addition to reviving the debate about poverty alleviation, the study aims to make the press more clearly aware of the fact that its poverty coverage can be greatly enhanced.

Selected events

KAS PANORAMA



EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

- 30 Rumania's Security after the NATO Summit**  
Forum  
Bucharest, April 16, 2008
- 17 The EU's Energy Policy**  
Symposium  
Brussels, April 17, 2008
- 23 A Comparison of Order-policy Approaches – Central and Southeast Europe's Views of Social Market Economy**  
Expert conference  
Gdansk, April 17–19, 2008
- 35 Meeting of European Entrepreneurs**  
Expert conference  
Prilep/Bitola, May 9, 2008
- 18 3rd Franco-German Forum on Europe**  
Forum  
Paris, May 14, 2008

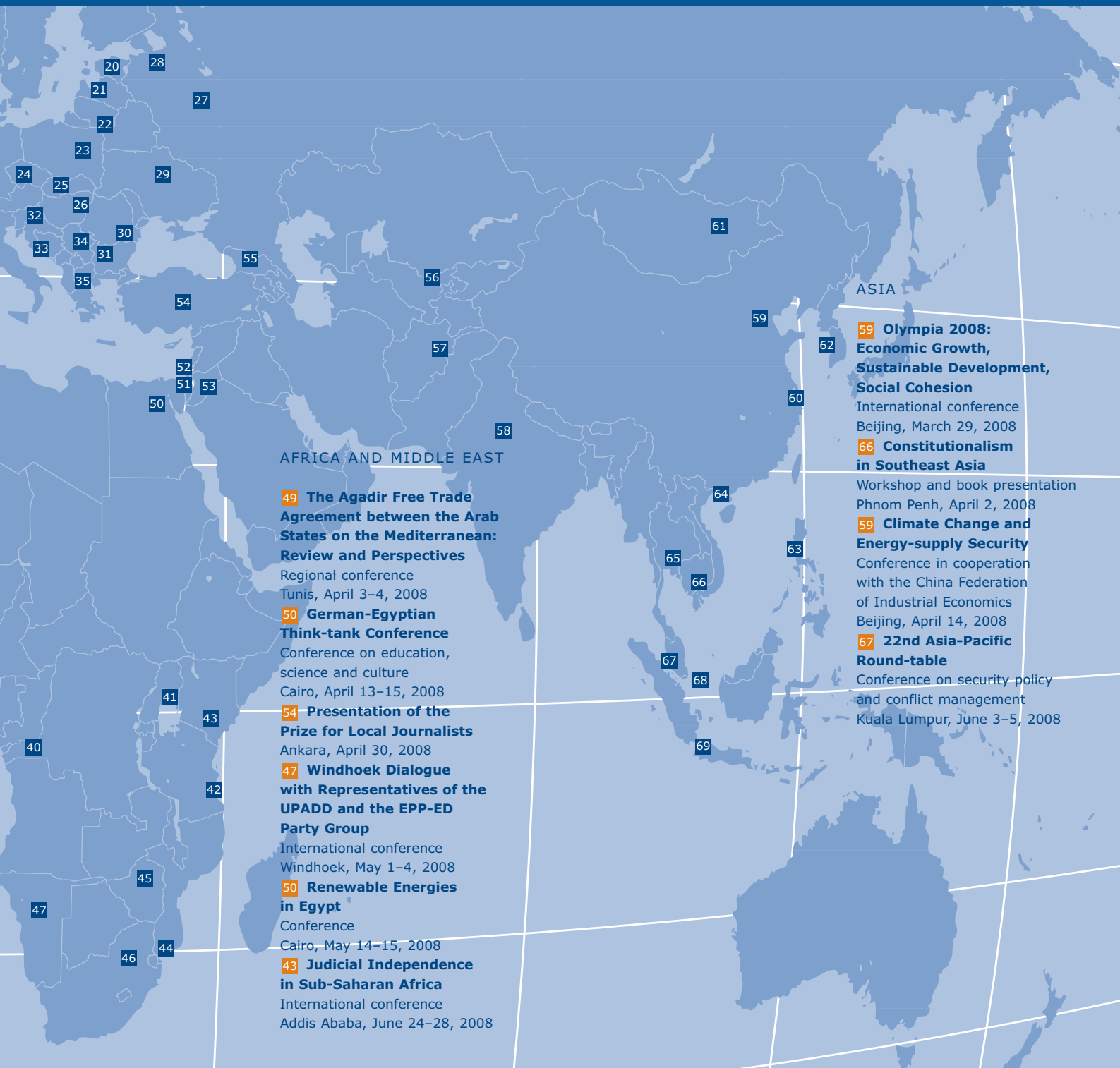
BERLIN AND BONN

- **Creating and Stabilising a Constitutional Judiciary**  
Round-table with former federal president Prof Roman Herzog  
Jagsthausen, April 4, 2008
- **The Mediterranean and the Middle East – A Region of Crises: Problems, Trends and Perspectives**  
6th Franco-German strategy forum  
Berlin, April 7, 2008
- **Media and Democracy**  
International conference on the KAS democracy report  
Bonn, April 28–29, 2008

LATIN AMERICA

- 13 International Colloquium on International Criminal Law**  
Seminar and colloquium  
Santiago de Chile,  
April 1–4, 2008
- 11 Democracy, Transparency and Sustainable Development**  
Book presentation  
Fortaleza, April 10, 2008
- 13 The Criminal-law System and the Rule of Law**  
Seminar  
Buenos Aires and Cordoba,  
April 14–15, 2008
- 1 Freedom of Opinion and Media Law**  
Strategy workshop for the managers of the global KAS programme on the rule of law  
Mexico City, April 21–23, 2008
- 4 The Millennium Goals – A Compliance Review**  
Seminar  
San José, June 26, 2008

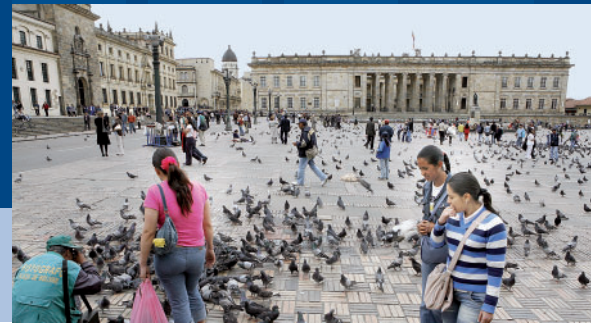
FIELD OFFICES OF THE KONRAD-ADENAUER-STIFTUNG | **LATIN AMERICA** 1 1. Mexico, Mexico City (Field Offices and Regional Rule of Law) 6 Colombia, Bogotá 7 Ecuador, Quito 8 Peru, Lima 9 Bolivia, La Paz 10 Chile, Santiago 11 12 Brazil, Fortaleza and Rio de Janeiro 13 Uruguay, Montevideo  
**EUROPE AND NORTH 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 Poland, Gdansk 24 Czech Republic, Prague 25 Slovakia, Bratislava 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 Greece, Athens 33 Turkey, Ankara 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 Egypt, Cairo 41 Sudan, Khartoum 42 Ethiopia, Addis Ababa 43 Kenya, Nairobi (Field Office und Regional Rule of Law Programme) 44 Mozambique, Maputo 45 Zimbabwe, Harare 46 Republic of South Africa, Johannesburg 47 Botswana, Gaborone 48 South Africa, Cape Town 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 Lebanon, Beirut 56 Syria, Damascus 57 India, New Delhi 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 Indonesia, Jakarta 65 Thailand, Bangkok 66 Vietnam, Hanoi 67 Cambodia, Phnom Penh 68 Laos, Vientiane 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 unthinkable without democratically-minded parties with a clear programmatical and organisational profile.**

## PARTY AND PARLIAMENT CONSULTANCY



*The parliament building in Bogotá/Colombia.*

## EXPERT FROM THE CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE ADVISES COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENT

**For more than 15 years, Colombians have been arguing in vain about a reform of parliament. Although several reform acts have been passed in the meanwhile, they have failed to make an impact on the daily practice of parliamentary work.**

Not least among the reasons why the government of president Alvaro Uribe supports endeavours to strengthen the parliament is the waning confidence in the legislative branch. Strengthening parliamentary parties, increasing efficiency and discipline, establishing an independent administration, and professionalising content development – these are the objectives of reforming the parliamentary rules of procedure in Colombia. Moreover, president Uribe and his camp have unleashed a debate about introducing additional parliamentary elements in the presidential system, with the most far-reaching demands calling for the universal introduction of parliamentarism. However, all political forces agree that the work of parliament should be made more effective.

To lend greater weight to this concern, the Colombian government approached the local KAS office with a request to support the rearrangement of the work of parliament. At the invitation of the KAS, the head of

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

#### **EPP-ED Delegation visits Bethlehem and Ramallah**

A delegation of the EPP-ED party group in the European Parliament paid a visit to Israel and the Palestinian territories on February 4–6, 2008. The trip formed part of the dialogue among parliamentarians coordinated by the KAS regional programme for the Middle East and the Mediterranean. Highlights included talks with the Palestinian President, Mahmoud Abbas, Prime Minister Salam Fayyad, and the special envoy of the Middle East Quartet, Britain's former prime minister Tony Blair. Blair said he was optimistic that an agreement between Israelis and Palestinians

the section for cabinet and parliamentary issues in the Federal Chancellor's office, Dr Georg Kleemann, came to Bogotá late in November 2007. Exchanging experiences with Colombian colleagues was an important step in the process of objectifying the debate about reform and winning support from all parties. Dr Kleemann met with Colombian political scientists, constitutionalists, key members of the constitutional committee, presidential advisers, and senators.

Government and parliament commissioned the KAS in Colombia to coordinate the further process of the reform debate. With the support of Colombian experts, meetings with party groups that belong to the government camp and the opposition are held on an ongoing basis. The reform act regulating the work of parliament might be ready for adoption as early as March 2008. The KAS staff also includes Professor Dr Matthias Herdegen, an expert for constitutional law at the university of Bonn, who was invited to attend the further process of consultation in Colombia.

*Discussing the prospects of the peace process: Josef Daul MEP, chairman of the EPP-ED party group; Tony Blair; Elmar Brok MEP; Thomas Birringer, local KAS representative (from left).*

could be reached by the end of 2008. On the other hand, President Abbas clearly stated that he and his Fatah party would only be willing to resume talks with the Hamas which rules the Gaza strip if the latter relinquished its control over the territory. The EPP-ED party group pledged its support for the peace process.





### KAS CHAIRMAN VISITS HANOI

On January 31, 2008, the chairman of the KAS, Prof Dr Vogel, visited Hanoi/Vietnam to talk with the president of the national assembly, Nguyen Phu Trong, about the growing importance of the Vietnamese parliament and agreed with him on enhanced cooperation with the KAS.

## 'APPROCHER LE PARLEMENT AU PEUPLE'

### THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND HIS ELECTORATE

Held in 2006 with extensive international support, the first free and pluralist parliamentary elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo led to the emergence of a new political elite. However, 80 percent of the newly-elected MPs are without parliamentary experience. As early as 2007, the KAS office in Kinshasa launched a programme entitled 'Approcher le parlement au peuple' to be continued in 2008, comprising information and dialogue events at the provincial and district level. On February 21, a seminar took place at which national MPs from the government and the opposition camp described the political system and its institutions, the principle of the separation of powers, the controlling functions of parliament, and the duties of the MPs. With its methodological approach, this seminar programme contributes towards educating the Congolese population in the fundamentals of politics, challenging MPs at the same time to reflect on their own position within the political system. Moreover, it creates a forum for dialogue between parliamentarians and their electorate.



### PARTY AND PARLIAMENT CONSULTANCY

## 'MEET YOUR MP!'

### EXCHANGES BETWEEN CITIZENS AND PARLIAMENTARIANS IN GHANA

How does an act of law come into being? How do parliamentarians represent the interests of the voters? What has the Ghanaian parliament achieved in the last three years? These and other questions were put to MPs by members of the umbrella organisation of small and medium-sized enterprises, GUTA (Ghana Union of Traders Association), representatives of diverse organisations, and interested citizens from their constituencies. The invitation to attend the seminar, which was entitled 'Meet your MP!', was issued jointly by the parliament of Ghana, the GUTA association, and the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. In response to the invitation, 140 participants took advantage of the opportunity to inform themselves about the work of the legislative branch in a direct exchange with two parliamentarians and the parliamentary director for public affairs. Both sides benefited from the event: Voters were able to voice their concerns and questions, while the parliamentarians were able to form an impression of their voters' needs.



The KAS increasingly supports a multilateral dialogue on development with Asia, Africa, and Europe.

## DEMOCRACY AND DEVELOPMENT



# CHINA'S DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITH AFRICA

## INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN BEIJING

**China's engagement in Africa is moving more and more into the focus of international attention. And indeed, relations between the People's Republic and the African continent intensified considerably in the last few years.**

Searching for commodity sources and sales markets, Beijing has discovered the African continent as a major partner. In point of fact, there are many Africans who have a high regard for the businessmen from Asia: They generate economic growth, create jobs, and help the states of the region to become more independent from their former colonial powers. Yet African NGOs and western development-aid organisations doubt the sustainability of these new economic relations. Could Africa be degraded to commodity supplier and sales market for the People's Republic? Are these long-term jobs that are being created? And is not Beijing undermining the endeavours of the west to promote good governance? Not least because of the Olympic Games

that are to be held in Beijing in the summer of 2008, there is a controversial debate about the People's Republic's contacts with states known for dubious human-rights practices, such as Sudan or Zimbabwe.

China's engagement in Africa raises numerous questions relating to development, economic, and security policy. This being so, the Beijing office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung organised together with the German Institute for Development Policy (DIE) and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) an international symposium in Beijing on December 3/4, 2007. At this conference China's and Europe's views of development cooperation with Africa were discussed. Delegates from politics, science, and the economy, including representatives of the foreign and trade ministries, the Communist Party of China, and other governmental institutions exchanged views frankly and controversially. Launched in the middle of 2007, the series of Sino-German conferences will be continued in 2008.

*Participants at the international symposium in Beijing. From left: Prof Yang Guang (CASS), Prof Dr Dirk Messner (DIE), Winfried Jung (KAS resident representative for China)*

*From left: Mustapha Mansouri, chairman of the RNI and president of the Moroccan chamber of deputies; Dr Andreas Schockenhoff MP, deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party; Thomas Schiller, KAS resident representative for Morocco*

# EUROPE'S NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY WITH MOROCCO – DIALOGUE FORUM IN RABAT

**What is the impact of the European neighbourhood policy on the relations between Morocco and Europe? Organised by the KAS and the Association Ribat Al Fath, the 6th dialogue forum on the European neighbourhood policy was held in Rabat on December 6/7, 2007.**

Held under the patronage of King Mohammed VI, the forum offered politicians and civil-society representatives an opportunity to discuss the achievements and opportunities of Euro-Mediterranean partnership with, among others, the deputy chairman of the CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Dr Andreas Schockenhoff,

and the secretary general of the Moroccan foreign ministry, Omar Hilal.

Replying to a demand for deepening the partnership with the EU by a 'statut avancé', Dr Schockenhoff MP stated that the award of a special status to Morocco was insufficient on its own to improve the efficiency of Euro-Mediterranean partnership as long as the implementation of the agreements made within the Barcelona Process remained incomplete (promotion of the education and health sector, good governance, legal security, etc.).



Political dialogue serves to exchange views, safeguards peace, and lays the foundations for trustful cooperation.

## POLITICAL AND SECURITY DIALOGUE

# INTERNATIONAL SECURITY CONFERENCE AT FORTE DE COPACABANA/RIO DE JANEIRO

**On November 15/16, 2007, the 4th International Security Conference took place at Forte de Copacabana/Rio de Janeiro under the heading of 'International Security: A Dialogue between Europe and South America'.**

*From left: Portugal's defence minister, Nuno Severiano Teixeira, then president of the council of European defence ministers; Brazil's defence minister, Nelson Jobim; and the KAS resident representative for Brazil, Dr Wilhelm Hofmeister.*



As in the years before, a circle of politicians, military and government representatives, and academics from South and North America, Europe, and Asia gathered to discuss current issues in international security policy. Organised by KAS Brazil in partnership with the Centro Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais (CEBRI), the Centro de Estudos das Américas (CEAs) at the

Cândido Mendes University of Rio de Janeiro, and the Mercosur chair of political science in Paris, the event aimed to stimulate security-policy cooperation between the two continents.

In his opening address, the Brazilian Minister of Defence, Nelson Jobim, emphasised Brazil's willingness to join in international peace missions. The minister expressly denied any endeavour to obtain nuclear weapons, highlighting his country's peaceful intentions. Like Portugal's Minister of Defence, Nuno Teixeira, who was also speaking on behalf of the Portuguese presidency of the EU Council, Mr Jobim highlighted the good quality of European-Brazilian relations.

In the course of the conference, lively debates arose about various subjects, such as joint missions abroad, non-proliferation, regional arms races, and security policy. Topicality, continuity, internationality, and the fact that there is no other event of comparable format in South America which addresses security policy combine to make the security conference at Forte de Copacabana an established forum on international security-policy questions.

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

#### Opportunities and challenges in Turkish foreign policy

At the invitation of the KAS, Egemen Bağış, foreign-policy adviser to Prime Minister Erdoğan and recently appointed deputy AKP chairman in charge of foreign policy, joined a public debate in Berlin which revolved around Turkey's foreign policy and German-Turkish relations. In his presentation, Mr Bağış pointed out that in recent years, Turkey's activities in many fields of foreign policy had been successful under the leadership of the AKP. Thus, relations with Greece and Syria had improved, good relations were being cultivated



with Russia, and a strategic partnership with the USA had been agreed in writing.

In his opinion, the most important problems confronting Turkey included the Iranian nuclear programme and the security situation in the neighbouring country of Iraq.

**Islam is a global religion. Its sheer diversity demonstrates that the internal dialogue is at least as important as exchanges with other religions.**

## DIALOGUE ON VALUES AND RELIGION

# ISLAM IN THE SOCIETIES OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

## THE TRADITION OF TOLERANCE AND THE DANGER OF RADICALISATION

**Islam is a global religion which includes in its fold a multitude of life designs and political configurations. This fact clearly emerged once again at the summit meeting of the Islamic World Conference which took place in the Senegalese capital of Dakar in March 2008.**

Taking advantage of the attention attracted by the impending summit, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung held a three-day international colloquium in February 2008 to scrutinise the subject of Islam in the societies of black Africa. The event was held under the patronage of the Senegalese President, Abdoulaye Wade. Established experts from ten African countries, including representatives of science, politics, the media, and civil society examined various aspects including the relationship between Islam and politics, the role of women in Islam, and the religious discourse in the media.



On the one hand, the colloquium showcased the particular characteristics of Islam in sub-Saharan Africa: The full scale of its diversity, its openness, its tolerance towards other religions and cultures, and the differences between its manifestations and interactions with the state and society. On the other hand, it also became clear that Islam in sub-Saharan Africa is increasingly embedded in a global Muslim community



*From left: The Senegalese Minister of the Interior, Ousmane Ngom; Andreas Lämmel MP; Karsten Dümmel, local KAS representative in Senegal*

of communication, which involves a degree of mutual influence. This development may incorporate trends towards politicisation and radicalisation. There are indications that related conflicts occur mostly within the religious communities concerned. Against this background, the participants of the colloquium agreed that dialogue within the various religions was at least as and possibly even more important than exchanges between them.



*Rejecting the term 'black Islam', islamologist Abdou Aziz Kebè nevertheless stated that Islam in Senegal had developed differently from Arab or Asian countries.*

Transboundary exchanges on this issue are rare within the region. This is why this multi-disciplinary international colloquium, organised jointly with the University of Dakar, met with such a great response in the Senegalese public. Expressly congratulating the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung on its initiative, the President of Senegal said that it was the wish of his government to use the results of the colloquium in the working groups of the Islamic World Summit.

*Left: The conference was attended by religious dignitaries and islamologists as well as by political decision-makers. The photograph shows the ambassadors of Saudi-Arabia, Kuwait, and Sweden.*





Local KAS representatives and staff from headquarters. From left: Dr Jacobs, Dr Ostry, Dr Hänsel, Dr Reifeld, Mr Spengler, Mr Birringer, Mr Däumer, Dr Erdle, Mr Schiller, Mr Senkyr.

#### THE KAS MEDITERRANEAN CONFERENCES:

## SPAIN AS A BRIDGE IN THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN RELIGIONS AND CULTURES

*'There cannot and must not be any Mediterranean dialogue in which Germany is not involved.'* This is the unambiguous political statement with which Josep Antoni Duran i Lleida, chairman of both the Christian democratic Catalan party UDC and the foreign affairs committee of the Spanish parliament, opened the KAS Mediterranean conference in November 2007.

In response to this desire, which had been voiced again and again in the past, the Madrid office of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung launched a series of Mediterranean conferences in 2005, to be held annually in Spain. There are special reasons why this Iberian country is an ideal location for a dialogue between the member countries of the EU and the states of the southern Mediterranean region. Encompassing in its history the traditions of the three monotheist religions, Christianity, Judaism, and Islam, the country is well placed as a bridge. At the same time, it is of great geostrategic and security-policy importance to the EU.

In the last few years, the series of Mediterranean conferences has developed into one of the flagships of the KAS office in Madrid. The conferences are greatly appreciated among all parties as a dialogue forum. The conference of 2007 was devoted to transboundary cooperation under the European neighbourhood policy.



*The German-Iranian author and orientalist, Navid Kermani, argues that religiousness and civic engagement can be reconciled*



#### MUSLIMS AS CITIZENS

## IDENTITY THROUGH NATIONALITY OR RELIGION?

Citizenship as a term and an idea is much discussed in the Arab world. Looking at the expansion of religious lifestyles, people in Egypt especially ask themselves what the source of identity should be – nationality or religion or possibly both. A related question asks how a religious Muslim could be a responsible citizen at the same time.

To many Egyptians, the idea of having a prominent German Muslim speak up in the debate about this very topical issue appeared equally intriguing and unusual. When Navid Kermani, the well-known German-Iranian author and orientalist, was invited by the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung to lecture in Cairo in November 2007, he concentrated on the situation of Muslims in Germany in his presentation. Muslims there, so he said, appreciated that they would have to change their attitude and organise themselves better if they wished to play an active role in the German society. Although reservations and discriminations were obvious, the beginnings of a constructive debate between the state and the Muslims could be seen within the German Islam conference as well as elsewhere. Many Muslims in Germany saw that no conflict existed between loyalty to the state, civic engagement, and religiousness. Kermani wished that this culture of responsibility should spread to Egypt and the entire Middle East.

*The chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Spanish parliament calling for Germany's involvement in the Mediterranean dialogue.*

## RELIGION AND THE RULE OF LAW IN THE MIDDLE EAST

#### 'Emphasise common interests and respect differences'

This was the tenor of the address with which Prince El Hassan bin Talal opened the international conference on 'Religion and the Rule of Law in the Middle East' on February 27, 2008 in Amman. The meeting held by the KAS regional programme for the Middle East and the Mediterranean together with the Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies was attended by a large number of renowned experts from Europe and the Middle East. In his opening address, Prince El Hassan bin Talal emphasised that the 'culture of hate' propagated by extremists basically rejected any established order. It was essentially nihilist and therefore areligious.

## ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT

## POLENZ OPENS ENERGY CONFERENCE IN AMMAN

As water grows scarce, oil prices rise, and interest in the peaceful utilisation of nuclear power keeps growing, energy and climate questions move into the focus of public attention in the Middle East. At a conference entitled 'Global Common Challenges and Regional Trends – the Arab World in Transformation' that was conducted by the KAS regional programme 'Political Dialogue Middle East/Mediterranean' together with the Regional Centre on Conflict Prevention in Amman, politicians from Germany and Jordan attempted to find answers to these questions. In his opening address, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the German Federal Diet, Ruprecht Polenz MP, pointed out that, given its geographical position at the intersection of three continents, the Middle East might well benefit from globalisation, provided that its national economies were reformed.



## GERMAN-POLISH PERSPECTIVES IN ENERGY POLICY

Waldemar Pawlak, Minister for Economic Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister of Poland, opened an expert round-table on the energy policy of Europe that was organised in Warsaw jointly by the Centre for International Relations, the KAS, and the Foundation for German-Polish Cooperation. Delegates from politics and the economy, including Elmar Brok MEP and representatives of E.ON and Wingas, talked about differing perspectives. While differences of opinion remained with regard to the Baltic pipeline, it became clear that energy policy opens up numerous opportunities for cooperation between Poland and Germany.

## CORRUPTION – THE CAUSE OF ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE IN COLOMBIA

*Corruption is one of the major causes of environmental destruction. Consequently, bribery must be suppressed to promote sustainable and conservative development. In Colombia, for example, entire townships are springing up on the fringes of the cities without official permission and without regard to nature and the environment.*

*Together with the KAS, the Colombian organisation OCASA (Youth against Corruption) took an important step to uncover the negative effects of corruption on sustainable development, bring them to the attention of the public, and find ways and means of countering such abuses. At a one-day conference entitled 'Corruption and Environmental Protection', delegates publicly discussed the issue and exchanged positive experiences with problem solutions.*



*Among other things, the forum found that it was not enough to ask polluters to pay up because money alone was not enough to repair the damage suffered by nature. Rather, a way would have to be found in the long run to establish clean and sustainable production throughout the entire economy, and efforts to combat corruption would have to be stepped up to suppress the growth of illegal settlements and the destruction of the environment they entailed.*

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

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION NEWS

## NAMES AND FACES:

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS

**NEIGHBOURS, PARTNERS, FRIENDS – COMMON VALUES AS A FOUNDATION OF PARTNERSHIP**

By way of congratulating Prof Dr Bernhard Vogel on his 75th birthday, the KAS Warsaw office published a compilation of his speeches in Poland, Germany, and Rome. Subjects include bilateral relations and reconciliation between Poland and Germany, Christian democracy and social doctrine, patriotism and nationalism.

- **Obtainable at:** KAS office in Poland

**PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOUTHEAST EUROPEAN LAW**

In 2007, the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung extensively supported Germany's presidency of the EU Council. Related activities included a large-scale regional project mounted by the rule-of-law programme for Southeast Europe to promote minimum standards in criminal proceedings. The project resulted in a comparative law study entitled 'Safeguarding Human Rights in Europe: The Rights of Suspects/Accused and their Defence in Criminal Proceedings in South East Europe'. Reputable law experts from Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Rumania, and Serbia present their analyses of their national codes of criminal procedure. Consisting of 344 pages, the study is now available in English.

- **Obtainable at:** Rule-of-law programme for Southeast Europe, Bucharest; <http://www.kas.de/rspsoe>

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SELECTED NEW PUBLICATIONS BY THE **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION** DIVISION



**ISLAM AND THE RULE OF LAW**

In many Islamic countries, fundamental civic rights are enshrined in the constitution but their implementation in real life leaves much to be desired because independent institutions are lacking. The Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung aims to contribute constructively towards the formation of constitutional structures. This publication contains the proceedings of a conference at which experts from Islamic countries as well as from Germany exchanged views about their understanding of justice,

constitutional principles, and questions of religious law.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.12967/>



**INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE REPORT**

This compilation of reports written by more than 50 KAS representatives abroad presents an overview of the effects of climate change and the way in which climate protection is addressed in each state. All KAS representatives are thoroughly familiar with the political environment in their respective countries. Each presents a precise assessment of the true importance of climate protection measures beyond any fulsome declarations made in the political day-to-day business.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.12492/>



**PARTIES AND THEIR VOTERS – SOCIAL CONFLICTS AND THE MOBILISATION OF VOTERS – AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON**

The volume is based on a meeting conducted in May 2007 by the KAS together with the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) of Hamburg. Based on countries selected for research and projects, contributions analyse relations between parties and their voters together with the parties' endeavours to mobilise voters in an environment of declining party loyalty.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.12989/>



**IN A DIALOGUE WITH MUSLIMS**

The brochure describes projects in 17 Islamic countries and regions where the KAS initiated and developed dialogue initiatives as part of its international work. The introduction outlines a kind of 'red thread' which links these positive examples to the objectives of international work while emphasising the plurality that prevails within the Islamic world. An survey of the dialogue initiatives of the KAS in Germany concludes the publication.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.12743/>



**INTERNATIONAL PARTY COOPERATION OF THE KAS  
GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY**

Cooperating with and promoting democratic parties is one of the key items on the international agenda of the Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung. Quoting selected examples, the brochure presents an overview of the party promotion activities of the KAS worldwide.

■ **Obtainable at:** <http://www.kas.de/wf/de/33.12772/>



**PRESSURE FACTORS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST IN THE JUDICIARY**

Although frequently invoked, judicial independence and impartiality are often nothing more than buzzwords in the judicial dialogue. The KAS rule-of-law programme for Southeast Europe has now published a manual for judges in which these terms are defined in the light of the jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights. Furthermore, it describes the instruments and mechanisms available to protect judicial independence and quotes a number of case studies to be used in training.

The publication is available in both English and Rumanian.

■ **Obtainable at:** Rule-of-law programme for Southeast Europe, Bucharest; <http://www.kas.de/rspsoe>